"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Sunday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,098. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MORGAN RALLIES AFTER OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS

Taken Ill Thursday and Called Dr. Markoe, but Pain Was Not Acute Until Yesterday.

SUDDEN ACTION REQUIRED

Denied That Patient Suffers from Septic Poison Due to Erich Muenter's Bullet.

FAMILY CALLED TO BEDSIDE

Detectives Guard the Banker's Home at Glen Cove, L. I., and Turn Away Intruders.

THREE SURGEONS OPERATE

Bulletins of Physicians Say Financier's Condition Is as Nearly Normal as Could Be Expected.

J. P. Morgan was operated on yesterday at his home on East Island in Glen Cove, L. I. The operation was for appendicitis, according to a statement issued from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in denial of a rumor which had already reached Wall Street, that unexpected developments from one of the bullet wounds inflicted on Mr. Morgan on July 3 by Erich Muenter, the warmad assassin, had forced his surgeons to employ the knife.

At 8 o'clock last night this bulletin was issued from the Morgan home and simultaneously from the office here:

An operation for acute appendicitis was successfully performed at noon today. His recovery from the anaesthetic was prompt, and his condition is fully as normal as is to be expected.

J. W. MARKOE, M. D.
H. H. M. LYLE, M. D.

Other than this no statement as to Mr. Morgan's condition could be obtained from his physicians or from his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, although the young man was informed of the gossip in Glen Cove that his father was seriously ill; that the surgeons had sent for oxygen tanks, and that the operation had been performed suddenly and before the arrival of members of Mr. Morgan's family, who had been summoned in the morning. It was suggested to him that refusal to state his father was in good condition would not allay the grave concern that was felt. His reply was:

"I cannot help that. I cannot comment at all on my father's condition. All that must come from the doctors."

Young Mr. Morgan admitted, however, that the operation had been undertaken suddenly. Over the telephone at 7 o'clock last night he said:

Mother Is Sent For.

"I was not present when my father was operated on and did not know he had undergone an operation until I reached here this afternoon about 4 o'clock."

"Then the operation must have been suddenly decided on?" was suggested.

"Yes, it was sudden," he replied. He added that members of Mr. Morgan's family had arrived at the house in the afternoon but declined to specify who was there. It is known, however, that Mr. Morgan's mother was summoned from her home in Highland Falls, N. Y. His sister, Miss Anne Morgan, and his son and the latter's wife were called.

Mrs. Morgan and the four Morgan children other than Junius were in the house. Mrs. J. S. Morgan and another woman arrived in an automobile shortly after 4 o'clock, and some time after Junius Morgan had reached the house. Throughout the day automobiles passed between the railroad station and the Morgan home, carrying members of the family, and many others brought friends to the house.

None but those were allowed to enter even the grounds, however. The Morgan home is reached by a causeway built over a stretch of water 100 yards across which separtes East Island from the mainland at Glen Cove. Ever since Mr. Morgan was shot detectives have been on duty at his estate, and yesterday they redoubled their vigilance.

Septic Poisoning Denied.

Several stood at the massivxe iron gates on the island end of the causeway, and they halted every car that essayed the passage from the mainland to the island. As night came on they equipped themselves with electric flashlights, the rays of which they directed into the faces of all persons who crossed the causeway on foot or in carriage or motor. Only intimate friends or members of the family were permitted within the gates, the guards declining even to allow a motor car to enter for the purpose of turning around, though the causeway was so narrow the turning of a car was dangerous.

News of Mr. Morgan's condition and the incidents that led up to the operation got into Glen Cove village from other sources. Constable Frank McCahill, who arrested Muenter after he had shot Mr. Morgan, paid a visit to the Morgan home and was received. He hurried back to the village and set at rest a rumor that septic poisoning had set in, and that Mr. Morgan's

force advances slowly from the north, having penetrated for an extreme distance of about forty-five miles, the Austrians have crossed the western border of Serbia south of Vishegrad and are moving eastward and the Bulgarians are marching westward on a wide front from Pirot, which lies southeast of Nish, to Zaiecar, to the northeast of Nish.

It is, however, a long way across, and the country is a difficult one to traverse. The Serbians are bound to defend it as long as possible, as their great arsenal at Kraguyevatz is situated in this area, and they will doubtless hold on with the hope of making an eventual retirement in the mountains along the Montenegrin frontier and in that country.

To forestall this the Austrians also are attacking in Montenegro, but have made little progress, as the Montenegrins under their veteran fighting King have had a long time to prepare for just such an emergency, and thus far have beaten off all attempts to throw them back. In fact, the Montenegrins hold some strong positions in Austrian territory out of which they will have to be driven before their own country is invaded.

A dispatch to the Tribuna of Rome from Scutari, Albania, says:

"Near Vishegrad, (Bosnia,) the Montenegrins have stormed the enemy's position near Susagora, which commands the whole region, and established themselves firmly. They inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and took many prisoners."

Official Reports of the Fighting.

The following official communication from Sofia, dated Oct. 27, has been received:

"After four days of obstinate fighting our troops have defeated on the entire front the Serbian army operating in the Timok Valley and before Pirot.

"The Serbians are now engaged in a general retreat in a western direction. We are energetically pursuing them.

"We already are in possession of Nogotin, Brza Palanka, Zajecar, Knjajevats, and numerous villages in the Timok Valley. On this front we have captured sixteen guns and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

"In the Nisohava Valley our troops stormed the southern fortifications of the fortress of Pirot and with their guns searched the town, but night interrupted the operations. [Pirot is now reported taken.] The enemy is being pursued along the entire front.

"The inhabitants of Negotin, Brza Palanka, and Knjajevats received our victorious armies with enthusiastic demonstrations.

"On the Plain of Kossovo our troops have reached the district north of Mattanic and on the Upper Morava east of Gilmi.

"The French troops who advanced from Valandovo against Tjepeli Balkan yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses by the Bulgarians.

"A Russian Black Sea fleet, at least twenty units strong, appeared off Varna, which was bombarded for two hours. At the same time three waterplanes dropped bombs on the town. One enemy airman was hit. Nine inhabitants were killed, among them three women. Nine others were wounded."

Following is the latest German official report of the general operations issued by the War Office at Berlin yesterday:

Near Drinsko, south of Vishegrad, the enemy has been driven back. East of that place he has been thrown across the frontier.

West of the Morava the general line of Agarko-Vica-Rudnik-Cumic-Batocina has been reached.

Southeast of Svilajnac enemy positions on both sides of the Resava were stormed. More than 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

On the front of General Boyadieff's army, the enemy is weakening. This army is in pursuit.

Vienna issued the following headquarters report:

Montenegrin battalions operating southeast of Vishegrad were beaten near Prinska and on the Suhagora. the German divisions of General von Koevess's army advanced to the region of Rudnik.

The Austro-Hungarian forces of this army, while attacking, crossed the lowland on the upper Paca, which is nearly impracticable owing to rains. In bitter fighting they threw the enemy from Cumisko Height and stormed the village of Cumic.

The army of General von Gallwitz in the region of Lapovo crossed the Lepenica and made further progress.

The Bulgarian First Army captured Pirot. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front.

Deny French Report of Victory.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—From a source close to the highest leadership I learn the following additional details to those given in the official reports. Field Marshal von Mackensen has reached a point eighty kilometers south of the Danube. The advance against the Serbians is making satisfactory progress on all fronts, including the Bulgarian.

The facts of the big Bulgarian victory reported by the French, according to this authority, are that four Bulgarian battalions attempted an advance on the main question at the Vardar bridge, but were repulsed.

SENSATION IN BERLIN CAUSED BY LANSDOWNE

His Speech Regarded as a Confession That England Cannot Save Serbia.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Lord Lansdowne's speech on the Balkan situation caused a sensation here and the intensest satisfaction to all Germans, who see in it a confession of England's impotence to save Serbia and a belated realization that the war is lost if England is unable to block Germany's victorious road to Constantinople. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Lord Lansdowne's statement is most far reaching. Serbia's fate is of no matter. England's interest lies merely in barring the German road to Constantinople.

"One must admit that the speech is an agreeable variant from the usual hypocritical declarations. At last England openly confesses that her own life interests are at stake in the Balkan war."

Major Moraht, the Tageblatt's expert, arguing that Serbia will soon find herself forced to fight on four fronts, says:

"Two announcements during the last few days give us a clear insight into Serbia's situation—Premier Pasitch's cry for help to The Times and Lord Lansdowne's utterances.

"England has realized that she would merely sacrifice troops uselessly in a new expedition on Serb soil, but plans to prevent the passage of central powers through Bulgaria, and has intrusted the leader of the Dardanelles expedition, Sir Charles Monro, with devising a new war plan, thereby indicating that the English higher leadership, with Kitchener at its head, is still on the slipshod road of improvisation from which since the defense of Antwerp till today it has never departed.

"In the direction toward which the Serb retreat might go new difficulties are arising, forming a fourth front. The Mohammedans of Albania will not remain idle in this war."

CIVILIANS KILLED AT VARNA.

Sofia Reports the Russian Fleet Shelled the City, Not Forts.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, (via London, Saturday, Oct. 30.)—Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russian fleet lasted only ten minutes the bodies of twenty-two civilians have already been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, many of them severely, according to reports received here.

The Russian fleet was sighted at 8 o'clock in the morning rapidly approaching the city, and opened fire while still at a great distance. It approached to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to officials here, the Russians never searched out the Bulgarian batteries, but merely shelled the city, especially the harbor sections, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardments of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean and Black Seas.

The damage done by the bombardment of Aegean towns by the allied fleet was greater than at first reported. One-fourth of the City of Dedeaghatch was razed by the shells of the warships.

RUSSIANS FIND FOE NOW LACKS SHELLS

Failure of Germans to Force Dvina Attributed to a Serious Shortage of Ammunition.

RUSSIAN SUPPLY LARGE

Heavy German Losses Reported on Island Near Riga—No Change in the Whole Battle Line.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The failure of the Germans to take Dvinsk and Riga is attributed in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city, not only to the difficult nature of the heavily wooded country, which prohibits mass movements of troopers, but to "a German shortage of ammunition, which is said to be becoming critical."

During the last week the Germans have poured a perfect rain of shells on the Russian positions along a front of 150 miles from the mouth of the Dvina to the south of Dvinsk, but although the Russians have fallen back a little in the north they have generally held firm and returned shot for shot, which is taken here to indicate that their supply of ammunition is now satisfactory.

"Accounts have reached her," says another Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, "of a spectacular fight on the island of Dalen, in the Dvina River, a few miles south of Riga, whither the Russians lured the Germans, allowing them time to install themselves before beginning a bombardment from both sides.

"Spectators from Riga who witnessed the cannonade from a bride across the Dvina saw the river choked with German corpses floating down stream, and stated that the German forces had been almost entirely wiped out."

On the Russian front, all the way from Riga to the Rumanian border, there is no change in the situation, according to official statements issued today at Petrograd, Berlin, and Vienna.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office tonight says:

Over the entire western front (Russia) there is no change in the situation.

On the left bank of the Styr, to the west of Rafalovka, the enemy assumed an offensive, which was repulsed near the village of Kostiusnovka.

There have been some stubborn engagements to the west of Czartorysk, near the villages of Guta Lisovskia and Rudnik, at some points the bayonet being used. These combats, however, have not caused any modification of the situation.

Berlin and Vienna have nothing to say of the Russian theatre today. The Berlin communication refers to it thus: "The positions everywhere are unchanged." The official statement of the Austrian War Office tonight says: "Russian Theatre—There is nothing to report."

1,000,000 LEFT HOMES AS RUSSIANS RETIRED

Lithuanian Priest Describes Heavy Trials of Great Army of Refugees.

A movement to help the hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, and Jews who were swept along with the retiring Russian armies will be undertaken here by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Mallauskis, a Lithuanian priest, who reached here on Wednesday on the Norwegian steamer Frederik VIII. Before he left Russia he went from Vilna to Petrograd and obtained first-hand information regarding the condition of these refugees, estimated at more than 1,000,000 men, women, and children. According to the best estimates accessible, these refugees include some 500,000 Lithuanians and 200,000 Jews. More than 100,000 families are involved in this exodus caused by the eastern war.

"A Russian General Staff officer told me," said Dr. Mallauskis, "that as these great crowds of refugees were swept onward by the retiring movements of the troops many of them fell exhausted and died of hunger by the roadside. Others tried to ward off starvation by eating every green thing to be found in the fields and forests. Even the grass and shrubs by the roadside were devoured. In the stress and confusion of the time it was impossible for the military to afford any aid whatsoever, as the latter could not provide for its own needs.

"Some of the few Russian refugees found friends or relatives, it is said. But these are homeless ones, many of whom were swept forward to points as distant as Moscow and even further, found that no provision could be made to shelter so vast a number or to feed them. A majority of them were from the Russian-Lithuanian provinces of Kovno, Suwalki, and Vilna.

"I was told that thousands of women and children were living in fields and forests without food, many of them ill from privation and exposure on the long and weary flight. All are helpless, for everything they own has been wiped out. With conditions as they are at present, and the vast number of persons to be cared for, it is extremely doubtful if they can expect any aid from Russian charity in the immediate future.

"The plight of these refugees from the eastern battle front appears to be far worse than anything of the kind that afflicted the people of Belgium. I have come over here to make an appeal direct to the Lithuanians to aid them. There are about 500,000 Lithuanians in America, and 10 per cent. of them are in New York. Any aid that can be forwarded will be distributed through the Lithuanian Society for the Relief of War Sufferers at the points nearest to the bodies of the refugees. Russian representatives have promised to do their share of this work.

"But we hope to give aid to all the refugees, providing our appeal brings us resources to do so. Tonight I shall present the case first to the congregation of the Church of the Annunciation, in North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. On Sunday afternoon I will speak at the Church of the Transfiguration, at Maspeth, L. I., where I am a guest of the rector. Sunday night I will continue the work at Newark, and thereafter at other places.

"The condition of many of the people in the Lithuanian provinces of Russia, who have been buffeted back and forth between the two great forces in two invasions and many battles, is not a great deal better than that of the refugees. In many cases their homes and property are lost, and they are without resources of any kind except the bare land. It is hoped that influential people may see their way to advance money on these lands as loans until such time as the distressed people may be able to produce crops or revive other industries. This is a subject, however, which will not be taken up actively until something is done to relieve the distress of the suffering refugees."

OCEAN TRIPS FOR WOUNDED.

Russian Officers to be Carried Free Between Archangel and New York.

The agents of the Russian-American Line at 37 Broadway received a letter yesterday from the head office in Petrograd saying that M. Benislavski, the Managing Director of the company, had written to General Alexeieff, General A. D. C. to the Emperor, offering to take five convalescent Russian officers from Archangel to New York and back on each of their passenger steamers free of charge. It was suggested that the sea air would build up their health and they could stay on board while the steamer was in New York Harbor.

In reply to the letter of the Managing Director General Alexeieff sent the following telegram from the headquarters of the Russian Army:

In accordance with a report made by me to his Imperial Majesty offering five free tickets, first class, including board on the steamers of the Russian-American Line, to New York and return, for sick and wounded officers whose health may through such a voyage receive the necessary benefit, his Imperial Majesty accepts the abovementioned offer and begs to express to your line his heartiest thanks.

The particulars for the fulfillment of this offer have been referred to the different staffs for immediate report by them to the General Staff.

M. ALEXEIEFF.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DINNER.

Leaders of Society for Friendly Relations Meet in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Ten leading members of the Society for Promoting Mutual Friendly Relations Between Russia and America gave a dinner tonight to an equal number of prominent Americans resident in Petrograd. The first public lecture of the society will be held next week.

The object of the society is co-operation with Americans in sympathy with its aims in spreading in the United States and Russia more accurate information concerning economic, social and political conditions in the respective countries. The leaders in the movement are Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States; Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the Imperial Council and a world famous sociologist; Nicholas Bordin, Councilor of State, who is President of the society, and Professor Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats.

Besides a series of lectures in Russia it is purposed, if the society receives encouragement, to send lecturers to the United States.

WOMEN RIOT IN BULGARIA.

Anti-War Outbreaks Suppressed—Entente Subjects Attacked.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Advices from Sofia say that a meeting of military parties, called to protest against the bombardment of Dedeaghatch and Porto Lagos, ended in disturbances, during which subjects of the Entente Powers were severely handled.

At Burgas and Stara Zagora, there was a demonstration by Bulgarian women against the war, the women crying, "Give us back our men. We want bread." Police who interfered were received with showers of stones, and troops had to be summoned before order was restored.

DIMMER RELIGIOUS LIGHT.

Tallow Scarcity in Germany Stopping Use of Church Candles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—In view of the scarcity of tallow and oil the Bishops of Bavaria and the Archbishop of Strassburg advised that candles should not be lit in the churches and that one oil lamp only should be burned in front of the high altar.

BRUNO LANGER KILLED.

Famous German Aviator Shot Down While Flying on Eastern Front.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says a report has been received there from Berlin that the German aviator Bruno Langer, who had several world's records to his credit, had been shot down while flying over the eastern frontier and killed.

TURKS' ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Blowing Up of Allied Ammunition Store Is Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish War Office tonight:

"Near Anafarta our artillery exploded an enemy ammunition store. Near Ari Burnu and Sedd-ul-Bahr has been artillery and hand grenade fighting."

OLD GUARD'S VALOR VAIN AGAINST TURKS

Ashmead-Bartlett Tells of Gallant Deeds of the 29th Division in Hopeless Gallipoli Struggle.

WON HILL 70, THEN LOST IT

Losses So Heavy That Three Times the Original Strength Has Passed Through the Division's Ranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—In The Daily News this morning Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was the British press representative at the Dardanelles, chronicles in simple but telling phrases the gallant deeds of one of the commands which played a conspicuous part in the Gallipoli fighting. In part he says:

"The purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the rôle played by the Twenty-ninth Division in the heroic struggle in the Dardanelles. The renown of this division is world-wide, and their number will ever in the future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attached to Caesar's Tenth Legion and Napoleon's Old Guard. In fact, the Twenty-ninth earned for themselves the title of 'The Old Guard' of the army.

"Unfortunately but few of the original veterans, who landed at Sedd-ul-Bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or invalided home. Some, in fact, have been wounded many times.

"As the division has played a most prominent rôle in almost every engagement that has been fought on the Peninsula during the last six months, I do not know how many times it consumed itself in furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already, I believe, at least three times the number of its original strength has passed through the ranks.

"The Twenty-ninth Division landed under the command of Major General Hunter Weston and has since been commanded by Major General de Lisle. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have the honor to be represented in its ranks.

"On Aug. 6 the division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles, across the Gully ravine, and on that day the Eighty-eighth Brigade delivered a most gallant assault on a section of the enemy's line over ground devoid of cover.

"While the landing at Sulva Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the Twenty-ninth held its ground and successfully repulsed attacks from the Turks.

"When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta Hills definitely failed by Aug. 10, it was decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the Old Guard. Secretly at night three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Suvla and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement.

"In my accounts which have appeared in the press of the events of this memorable Aug. 21, chief credit is being given the newly arrived yeomanry, because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, but in reality the second mounted division of the yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lala Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Brigades of the Twenty-ninth mounted division failed to shake the enemy's defense.

"The yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced two miles under a hail of shrapnel over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reached the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works.

"It was the Second Brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of Bucks, Berks, and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge in conjunction with the Eighty-seventh Brigade, and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of this brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiments losing almost all their officers and men.

"The arrival of the Twenty-ninth Division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead. The division was ranged along a line stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112. The Eighty-seventh Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70, and the Eighty-sixth Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The Eighty-eighth Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on Aug. 6, was held in reserve.

"The men of the Twenty-ninth rested quietly in their trenches during the morning. They realized that the eyes of the whole army were watching them and that a signal, if dangerous, honor had been conferred on them. Throughout the afternoon the Eighty-eighth Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in the face of the enemy's determined resistance.

"When the final effort was made to capture Hill 70, late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers, who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face, and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the Second Yeomanry Brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lala Baba. Here they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final charge which gained possession of the crest.

"It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the brunt of fighting on Aug. 21 again fell to the Twenty-ninth Division, but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the Yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and equally determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind intrenchments on commanding hills. But the Twenty-ninth Division has only added to its fame by this failure."

TURKS OPPOSING GERMANS.

Hostile Movement at Constantinople Reported to be Growing.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—News from Constantinople, said to be authoritative, says that the anti-German movement is growing daily, and that Ahmed Riza, leader of the Young Turk Party, who wished to interpellate the Government regarding Turkey's reasons for entering the war, was not permitted to do so. The Government has forbidden Senators and Deputies to discuss Turkish foreign policy.

Fresh Armenian massacres are reported in the region of Ourfa.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says it is reported that Turkey is about to rescind its decree for the confiscation of the property of belligerents owing to a threat by the Entente powers to confiscate German property in belligerent countries.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—Hakki Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, declares in an interview published by a Berlin newspaper that the "fiasco" of the Entente powers at Saloniki showed the folly of attempting an important military operation with 50,000 or 100,000 men. If the battlefield was to be extended to Syria, he added, Turkey was ready to send adequate forces, especially now that ammunition was going to Constantinople freely by the Danube.

FRENCH PRIEST ON TRIAL.

Court-Martialed for Preaching an Objectionable Sermon.

GRENOBLE, France, (via Paris,) Oct. 29.—The Abbé Charvet, a parish priest at Montalieu in the Department of Isére, has been put on trial by court martial, charged with preaching a sermon likely to have a bad effect upon public opinion and with excommunicating persons who gave evidence when his case was before an examining magistrate.

The Bishop of Grenoble formally denies having authorized Charvet to commit the acts for which he was arrested.

FIVE-DAY COMBAT WON BY THE FRENCH

Joffre's Soldiers Carry German Trenches on a 500-Foot Front in Champagne.

VANQUISHED LOSE 600 MEN

Foes in Violent Bomb Duels on the Aisne—Germans Shell the Lorraine Front.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—German trenches on a front of nearly 500 feet have been carried by the French troops in the Champagne district after nearly continuous combats for five days.

The ground won is in the La Courtine area southeast of Tahure, where a strong German salient was stormed by Joffre's soldiers on Monday, part of the gain being lost very speedily as the result of very violent German counter-attacks.

There have been some lively encounters with bombs and grenades along the Aisne River, and the Germans are bombarding the Lorraine front of the French lines with great vigor.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the course of the continuous combats that are going on in Champagne for the possession of those portions of "La Courtine" works, which are still occupied by the Germans, we realized today very perceptible progress by taking from the enemy, on a front of about 150 meters, several trenches, which the Germans defended up to the last moment with the greatest tenacity. We have taken 200 unwounded prisoners, including a company commander and two other officers, the Germans having besides lost nearly 400 men, killed or wounded.

On the Lorraine front a German bombardment especially violent is reported between the Forest of Parroy and La Vezouse River. Our artillery replied by shelling effectively the batteries and works of the enemy. Our artillery hit a military train in the station of Bourdonnay.

The afternoon report says:

Yesterday evening there was fighting of particular violence, with bombs and hand grenades, to the north of the River Aisne, in the sectors of Puisaleine and Quennevieres.

In the Champagne district the bombardment, in which both sides took part, previously reported, continued during the night in the same locality, namely, near Tahure, as well as in the vicinity of the works called "La Courtine."

A Belgian official statement says:

Some short bombardments occurred on the front of Pykennock, Pervyse, the Maison de Bourg, St. Jacques Cappelle, and the Ferryman's House.

The German Headquarters Staff issued this statement:

At some points along the front there has been lively artillery activity. There also has been mine and hand grenade fighting. Otherwise nothing important has occurred.

LILLE DAMAGE, $360,000,000.

War Taxes Imposed on Captured French Cities Are Also Heavy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille is estimated, the Telegraf says, at 1,800,000,000 francs ($360,000,000.)

War taxes imposed by the Germans upon the French manufacturing cities of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, according to the same authority, already reach several million francs.

Meat is no longer obtainable in those towns.

ETHER CURES APHASIA.

But One War-Shocked Britisher Regains Speech Through Intoxication.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Cases of loss of speech following shell shock are being cured by the use of anaesthetics, according to a report in The Lancet, made by Dr. A. P. Procter of the Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow.

In two cases men were etherized in the ordinary way during the "excited stage." Just before becoming unconscious they were encouraged to speak, and on coming out from the ether they continued talking without difficulty.

The third man, who was not able to say a word for more than two months after being buried in a dugout by a high-explosive shell which rendered him unconscious for days, accomplished his own anaesthetisation by getting intoxicated while home on a visit. In this condition he found his voice and for two days talked and sang incessantly. As no relapse occurred when he became sober, he was discharged cured a fortnight later.

JAIL FOR FRENCH PERFUMER.

Five Years and a Heavy Fine for Selling Goods to Germans.

MONTPELLIER, France, Oct. 30.—Henri Racine, a millionaire perfume distiller of Mentone, has been sentenced by a court-martial here to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs ($4,000) for having supplied essence of neroli to a firm of perfume manufacturers at Cologne. The court also ordered goods belonging to the perfumer to the value of 270,000 francs ($54,000) confiscated.

Racine was originally sentenced by a court-martial sitting at Marseilles to perpetual deportation. He obtained a reversal of judgment by an appeal to the court on technicalities and was sent here for trial by court-martial.

KING GEORGE HURT BY HORSE'S FALL

Continued from Page 1.

fell over backwards, throwing his Majesty to the ground.

The King's horses, of course, are well trained, and they are accustomed to music, firing, and the cheering of troops. The horse which he was riding yesterday, it is said, had been put through a special course of training for the reviews. The great outburst of cheering and the appearance of thousands of waving caps, however, were too much for the animal on this occasion. A heavy rain was falling, and the slippery condition of the road made it more difficult to control the horse, which apparently lost its footing when it reared the second time.

The five eminent medical men who signed the first bulletin in regard to King George's condition are:

Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett, C. B., C. M. G., Surgeon General of the Army and Honorary Surgeon to the King.

Sir Anthony Alfred Bowlby, C. M. G., Surgeon in Ordinary to the King and a civilian member of the Army Medical Board.

Sir Bertrand Dawson, K. C. V. O., Physician Extraordinary to the King and one of the best-known pathologists in England.

Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Vice Chancellor of the University of London.

Cuthbert Sidney Wallace, F. R. C. S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and Lecturer on Surgery at the same institution.

THE KING A FINE HORSEMAN.

And His Chargers Are Always Chosen for Their Good Behavior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The accident to the King is unaccountable, not only because his Majesty is an excellent horseman, with all a sailor's capacity for sticking on, but also because the chargers for his use are chosen for their perfect manners.

The King's favorite mount, which he generally rode on field days at Aldershot before the war, was Delhi, a big black horse, which was presented to him at the time of his Indian coronation visit. When field batteries were bombarding the long valley and the horses of the staff were curvetting and prancing, Delhi was the picture of complete placidity. During the midday halt the King never neglected to reward his horse with sugar, which he took from a groom and fed from his own palm.

CANADA CABLES SYMPATHY.

Connaught Sends a Message on Behalf of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The Duke of Connaught cabled today to King George a message in the name of the Government and the people of Canada expressing deep regret at the accident suffered by his Majesty while visiting the battle front in France.

The Duke referred in the message to the fact that King George was with his armies on the field of battle when he received his injuries.

BIG LONDON CROWDS AT CAVELL SERVICE

Royalty, the Cabinet, and Fighting Forces Are Represented at St. Paul's Cathedral.

QUEEN MOTHER ATTENDS

Nurses Prominent in the Assemblage—For Numbers It Was Comparable with the Roberts Funeral.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A service at St. Paul's Cathedral today in memory of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Brussels, was attended by a throng comparable to that which turned out for the funeral of Lord Roberts at the Cathedral almost a year ago.

Before 8 o'clock a great crowd stood shivering in the first cold fog of the season, awaiting the opening of the doors. Soon after 10 o'clock signs bearing the words "Church Full," were hung at all the doors except the one reserved for ticket-holders.

Conspicuous among the crowd which waited patiently in the gloomy fog until the doors were opened was a large number of wounded soldiers, attended by Red Cross nurses. The sombre clothing of the congregation which packed the great edifice was relieved here and there by spots of color of the uniforms of soldiers and sailors, when military and naval dignitaries took their places. Seats were also reserved for the Lord Mayor, the Diplomatic Corps of the Entente Allies, and 600 of Miss Cavell's fellow nurses.

King George and Queen Mary were represented by Edward W. Wallington, Groom-in-Waiting to the King; Queen Mother Alexandra by Earl Howe, and Field Marshall Lord Kitchener by Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director General of the British Medical Service. Although represented by Earl Howe, the Queen Mother attended the service in person.

Among the other prominent persons present were the Premier and other members of the Cabinet, representatives of Canada and the other dominions, the Belgian Minister, and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Miss Cavell's mother, other members of the family and deputations of various Red Cross, ambulance, and nursing organizations also attended the service.

As the congregation gathered the Life Guards' Band, in khaki, played a number of military dirges, ending with Chopin's "Funeral March." "The Hymn 'Abide With Me,' which was sung by the congregation, was repeated by Miss Cavell and the English chaplain who visited her on the night before the execution. The Lord's Prayer followed, and then two psalms: "Out of the Deep Have I Called Unto Thee," and "The Lord Is My Shepherd." The funeral service: "I Am the Resurrection and the Life, Saith the Lord," was sung, after which Dr. William R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, read the lesson: "Be Ye Steadfast and Unmoveable."

The congregation then stood while the band played the "Dead March" in "Saul." The roll of the drums echoed through the vast structure like thunder, and died away into the dirge-like chant of the liturgy of St. Chrysostom. The service ended with the singing by the congregation of the national anthem.

TELLS OF A FRENCH ATROCITY.

Dresden Paper Says a German Red Cross Member Was Shot.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Dresden Nachrichten reports that a member of the Red Cross named Hellinger, made a prisoner of war by the French, was shot by a French officer because he refused to betray the position of the German Staff."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Hamburg Nachrichten, as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, says in an article under the heading, "Cavell Cant," that the recent trial of conspirators proves that German officials, whose duty, the newspaper says, is to tame and bridle Belgium, will not allow "any Englishwoman or subject of any other hostile nation to take shelter under the cover of charity or the costume of a nurse in order to assist our enemies behind the backs of our warriors.

"We have forgotten sentimentality," continues the Nachrichten, "as the imperial Chancellor said, and regarding the forgiving of English malice, the Kaiser has already spoken."

The newspaper says that Miss Cavell has become the Jeanne d'Arc of Brussels and an English national saint, but "she did not fight with the banner of the Church in her left hand and a sword in the other."

BRIAND ANNOUNCES HIS NEW CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

tions, and President Poincaré immediately charged M. Briand with the formation of a new organization combining all elements.

The resulting coalition is remarkable in personnel, including such venerable figures as Charles de Freycinet, who was one of Gambetta's aids in the national of 1870; Jules Meline, a former Premier, who instituted the protective system of France, and Léon Bourgeois, who is known as the "Grand Old Man of the Radical Party," which has the largest membership in Parliament.

The modern element is represented by conspicuous leaders of all the political groups of the country. Thus the new coalition brings together France's elder and younger statesmen, and in personnel represents all the history of modern France since the fall of Napoleon III. The new body is also notable in having the popular military leader, General Galliéni, as the head of the War Office, and Rear Admiral Lacaze as head of the Ministry of Marine, both of them replacing civilians.

How the Parties Are Represented.

The extent of the coalition is shown by the following representations from the various parties:

The Radical Party is represented by M. Bourgeois, a former Premier; M. Combes, a former Premier, and René Renoult, one of the foremost Parliamentary leaders of the Radicals.

The Republican Socialists have as members M. Briand, M. Viviani and Professor Painlevé.

The Socialist group is represented by Jules Guesde, who has been the Socialist head since the death of Jean Léon Jaurès, and by Marcel Sembat and Albert Thomas, prominent Socialist leaders.

The Democratic Left has as members Gabriel Guist'hau and Joseph Thierry, while the Radical Left has Etienne Clementel as its representative.

The Royalist and Clerical element is represented by Denys Cochin.

This embraces all the parties and groups in Parliament which for years have been arrayed against one another. MM. Freycinet, Méline and Ribot belong to the old school of moderate tendencies, and are not identified with any of the Parliamentary groups.

The designation of Jules Cambon, former Ambassador at Washington, Madrid and Berlin, as Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is another innovation in the new Cabinet, as it places an Ambassador of wide experience for the first time in responsible direction of foreign questions.

The organization of the new Cabinet was rapidly consummated during the day. The old Cabinet resigned at 11 o'clock this morning, and within half an hour M. Briand was holding a conference with the men who were to form the new Government. They assembled again late this afternoon and finally assigned men to several of the lesser positions.

The Cabinet will proceed in a body to the Elysée Palace tomorrow for its first conference with President Poincaré, and later will formulate a Ministerial declaration of policy.

Resigned to Secure Unanimity.

M. Viviani's letter of resignation reviews the difficulties which he has encountered since an important group in Parliament insisted upon secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, which he disapproved. The letter also points out that more than 150 members of the Chamber declined to vote on his recent request for a vote of confidence.

Under the circumstances, M. Viviani said, he and his colleagues were united in the belief that there should be constructed a Cabinet which would secure unanimity and consolidate all elements around the Government.

"I think that another person could better accomplish this purpose of unification," M. Viviani concluded, "and for that reason I submit my resignation and that of all my colleagues."

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met as usual today, but adjourned until tomorrow pending the definite formation of the new Ministry.

The only member of the new Cabinet not well known to the public is the Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Marie Jean Lucien Lacaze, commander of the naval forces at Marseilles. He is 55 years old and has a brilliant career. His first important appointment was as Chief of Staff to the late Admiral Germinet, commander of the Mediterranean fleet. In this post he showed great executive ability and attracted the attention of his superiors. He was next appointed as Naval Attaché at Rome, whence he was summoned in 1912 by Théophile Delcassé, then Minister of Marine, to be the latter's principal Naval Secretary. As Naval Secretary he bore a large part in initiating and carrying out reforms in the scheme for a radical reorganization of the fleet which was undertaken by M. Delcassé and Rear Admiral Lacaze, who reached his present rank in October, 1911, is credited with being responsible in great measure for the present high state of efficiency of the naval forces of France.

New Cabinet Pleases Italians.

ROME, Oct. 29, (Via Paris, Saturday, Oct. 30, 12:35 A. M.)—General satisfaction is expressed here over the solution of the French Cabinet crisis. The Tribuna says:

"After the mistakes made, the Quadruple Entente needs above all determined men with clear heads, like M. Briand."

The Giornale d'Italia says in an editorial:

"M. Briand finds the nation perfectly organized and all parties in concord, which is a good omen for the day in which a victorious peace will be concluded."

PAINLEVE A NOTED SCIENTIST.

Supported Peary Against Cook in the Polar Controversy.

Professor Paul Painlevé, who takes the portfolio of Education in the Briand Cabinet, with the newly created one of Inventions, although famous as a savant in France, was first widely known in this country six years ago through his support of Peary against Dr. Cook as the discoverer of the north pole.

Professor Painlevé was a comparatively new comer among the Deputies, having been elected for the first time in May, 1914, when, on account of his eminence as a speaker and a scientist, he was asked to be one of the Presidents of the Army and Navy Committee. In the event of any military operations abroad this committee always consults with the Foreign Affairs Committee. This happened before French troops were landed at Gallipoli last April and before they were landed at the beginning of the present month at Saloniki. In the case of both expeditions the committees interested were in perfect accord. Professor Painlevé said as much when he expressed his surprise at the resignation of M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, on Oct. 13, and demanded the reading of the letter of resignation which the late Minister had sent Premier Viviani. He also entered upon a spirited address urging the prosecution of the campaign in Gallipoli and the Balkans, until called to order by the President of the Chamber.

He is a Parisian by birth and residence. He was born in 1862, and fitted himself for an academic career. He was graduated from the Superior Normal School in 1883, took his degree as doctor of science and mathematics in 1887, and was laureate of the Institute of France for the years 1890, 1894, and 1896.

His studies have been principally in the field of higher mathematics and their application to mechanics. He has written a score of books on these subjects and also on philosophy. He has been sent on scientific missions to Germany and Sweden, and is a member of several foreign scientific bodies—the Academies of Science of Stockholm, Upsala, and Rome. He has the reputation of being one of the most lucid and eloquent professors at the Polytechnic School and one of the most important members of the administrative council of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Aside from being Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, he is officer of the Public Instruction, member of the Institute, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. A few years ago, just after the Peary-Cook controversy, the King of Sweden made him a Knight of the Polar Star.

BULGAR MAIN ARMY NEAR TEUTON LINE

Continued from Page 1.

and the commander of the allied Balkan armies, Field Marshal von Mackensen. The journey he begins today, following upon the gratifying fact that union has been established between the allied armies, is a demonstration to the world that the road to Sofia and thus also to Constantinople is open.

I had the opportunity of a long conversation with Lieutenant Gadjieff last evening, and learned a number of interesting incidents regarding his daring ride. He dwelt upon the heartiness of the welcome extended to him and his men, and spoke with enthusiasm of his reception by the commanding General and the Duke of Mecklenburg, who immediately conferred on him and Lieutenant Janakieff the iron cross, while the troops sang the different national hym

JAPAN TELLS CHINA TO STAY A REPUBLIC

Advises Against a Return to Monarchical Form of Government at This Time.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREE

American Minister Not Present at the Conference — Premier's Resignation Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—Grave apprehension has been caused by a visit paid by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Obata, yesterday to the Foreign Office, accompanied by the British and Russian Ministers, Sir John Jordan and M. Krupenski. A "note verbale" was presented stating that owing to the increased opposition to the monarchical movement and the consequent threatened danger to peace in the Orient, Japan advised the Chinese Government to suspend temporarily the contemplated change, at the same time disclaiming any intention of interfering with Chinese internal affairs.

As Count Okuma, in a speech on Oct. 20, remarked that reports from all quarters in China indicated that the change would be carried through with ease and celerity, this imputation of trouble is incomprehensible. Surprise is expressed at the British and Russian association in the warning and that the American Minister refrained from interference.

Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsing thanked the Japanese representative for the advice, which, though couched in friendly terms, is calculated to cause disturbance, especially as only a week ago the civil and military Governors of all the provinces reported general quietude.

The Chinese reply has not yet been determined upon.

Says It's in People's Hands.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—On his visit yesterday to Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsing at the Foreign Office concerning the possible results of China's change to a monarchical form of government, Chargé Obata of the Japanese Legation inquired whether President Yuan Shih-kai was confident that he could re-establish the monarchy without untoward results affecting the general peace in the Far East. He made a friendly suggestion on behalf of Japan that the change be delayed, for some time at least, suggesting that disturbances in Shanghai and along the Yang-tse Valley indicated opposition to the movement. He urged that, with Europe engaged in a deadly struggle, China's welfare, as well as that of the entire world, was dependent upon the prevention of further international disturbances.

M. Obata was the chief spokesman in the audience with the Foreign Minister, but Sir John Jordan took part in the discussion, and M. Krupenski expressed approval of the statements of his associates. The leading part taken by M. Obata in the conference is causing some comment, because both his associates outrank him in point of seniority.

Lu Cheng-Hsing told M. Obata and his colleagues that the future form of China's Government was absolutely in the hands of the people, who were now voting on the question. In consequence of this fact, the Foreign Minister added, he personally believed the Government was powerless to delay action, as it might receive a mandate at the polls. However, this opinion was unofficial, and the Government, he said, would probably make reply to the three powers in a few days.

Announcements of the election returns in various provinces show no votes against the re-establishment of a monarchy. Complete returns will be given officially on Nov. 20.

China Holding Up News.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29.—The Chinese censor here is under instructions to stop all telegrams regarding the monarchical agitation.

He refused to transmit the full text of Japan's communication to China over the land lines to the Yang-tse region.

TOKIO, Oct. 29.—Official announcement was made by the Foreign Office today that Japan has requested China to postpone the project for the re-establishment of a monarchical form of government. The Foreign Office statement declares that an undercurrent of opposition to a monarchy exists among the Chinese, and that it is far stronger than has been imagined. In fact, the Foreign Office says, a feeling of unrest is spreading in all parts of China.

The Foreign Office praises the administration of President Yuan Shih-kai, but fears the sudden move to re-establish the monarchy is likely, in view of the widespread opposition, to cause disorders such as would endanger the future of China, and the interests of the powers, and even the peace of Asia.

Japan, therefore, informs China that she views the present situation with grave anxiety, and believes it would be advisable to postpone the change of government, so as to avoid disorders and consolidate the peace of the Orient.

The Foreign Office statement continues:

"At a time when there is still little prospect of an early conclusion of the war in Europe, and when a sense of misgiving prevails, every possible effort should be made to avoid the creation of any situation in any part of the world which would be prejudicial to peace and tranquillity, and to prevent the outbreak of new complications.

The Foreign Office statement lays emphasis on the assertion that if Yuan Shih-kai maintains the status quo and continues progressive policies order will be completely restored, but expresses the fear that the move to form a monarchy will seriously endanger the interests of the powers, especially those of Japan, "who stands in special relations with China."

It is understood that Great Britain, France, and Russia have made similar representations.

According to information here, Japan's representations to China were made in the most friendly spirit, in co-operation with European powers. Japan does not undertake to interfere in internal questions concerning China, but desires merely to give advice in an amicable manner. The powers are particularly desirous of avoiding the possibility of strife in the Orient at a time when the Occident is plunged in war, and desire a guarantee that peace will not be menaced by acts of China.

YUAN QUOTES CONFUCIUS.

Teachings of China's Sage Used as an Argument for a Monarchy.

PEKING, Sept. 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Confucius looms large in the controversy which is being hotly waged in China over the monarchical plan. President Yuan Shih-kai and his supporters are constantly quoting the ancient sage. Advocates of the republic are also using Confucius freely, and urging that the change to a monarchy would be a violation of a Confucian oath and consequently would discredit the teachings of the great moral leader in the eyes of the world.

Plans are now in preparation by Government officials for the erection of a great bronze statue of Confucius in Peking. At present the ancient sage is represented in the various temples only by pictorial images or sacred tablets. These do not create the vivid impression of the great teacher which the Chinese officials desire, and a movement is under way to place bronze statues of him in Confucian temples throughout the republic.

Mandates have recently been issued by President Yuan Shih-kai strengthening the position of Confucius's teachings in Chinese schools, and the Society for the Preservation of Peace has constantly quoted the sayings of Confucius concerning loyalty to the Emperor in support of the restoration of the monarchy.

Public speeches concerning the monarchical movement, letters to the newspapers, and editorials in support of the restoration of the empire are filled with quotations concerning the five duties of universal obligation outlined by Confucius and the three moral qualities by which the sage said these duties must be carried out. The first of these duties are those between ruler and subject.

AMERICA NON-COMMITTAL.

But It Is Hoped That China Will Continue to be a Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United States has declined to express any opinion as to whether it approves of the proposed change in China from a republic to a monarchy.

It became known today that some of the interested powers in seeking to sound the Washington Government informally had learned that this country would take no step that might be construed as interference in the internal concerns of another sovereign State.

Interest in the Far Eastern situation, which has for months been overshadowed by the controversies of the European war, was revived in official quarters by a dispatch today announcing the resignation of the Chinese Premier, Hsu Shih-Chang. This development was regarded as significant, because a few weeks ago the Premier made a public statement saying that, as a former official of the Manchu Dynasty, he would not serve under another Emperor.

The Chinese Government itself has not asked for the views of the United States, and officially nothing has been said here on the subject. It is known, however, that privately the hope is entertained in Washington that the change will not be made. This is based not only on the natural sympathy for the republican form of Government, but because of the belief that the change might affect the political equilibrium of the Far East at this time. The fact that President Yuan Shih-kai was elected for a term of ten years and is in dominant control of the situation appears to those conversant with Far Eastern affairs to make any change at present unnecessary and ill-timed.

American Minister Reinsch has reported from Peking that the Japanese and British Governments seemed to be opposed to the change, and officials here were not surprised to learn through press dispatches of the call at the Chinese Foreign Office of the British, Russian, and Japanese Ministers and of the formal statement from Tokio of Japan's opposition. The American Minister, having received no instructions from Washington, has not participated in any of the parleys on the subject in Peking.

Both the British and Japanese Embassies here are watching the situation closely, and the same views that were reported in Peking dispatches today as being expressed by the British and Japanese Ministers were reflected by the Ambassadors here. At the Chinese Legation comment on the situation was withheld.

Official notification of the appointment to be Dr. Wellington Koo to be Chinese Minister here came to the State Department today. It is understood that Dr. Koo, who is a close friend of President Yuan Shih-kai, is in favor of a monarchy. He is now visiting England and France, it is believed, to sound those powers on the proposed change of Government. He is expected in Washington in a few weeks.

TALK OF CONSCRIPTION STIRS AUSTRALIANS

Deputation Visits Prime Minister and Is Assured It Will Not Be Undertaken.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30.—The conscription propagandists suffered a setback a few days ago when the Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, told a deputation from the Trades Hall Council that it would not be introduced in Australia until the people had expressed their opinion upon it. Moreover, he said, the Government had no intention of offering a bill to deal with conscription. Mr. Fisher is going to London to replace Sir George Reid as High Commissioner.

The conscription movement, which embraces a handful of Labor Party leaders and members, is chiefly being fostered and spread by the Universal Service League. The League is going about its business with considerable energy. The leader of the deputation, C. J. Bennett, President of the Trades Hall Council, said that inasmuch as a section of the community was sticking up a tremendous noise in trying to make the people believe the question of conscription was a live one, the deputation wanted Mr. Fisher to make public pronouncement as to the attitude of the Government upon the question.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Fisher pointed out that under the Commonwealth Defense Act the Government could mobilize the male population of Australia if Australia was attacked.

"Supposing," ventured a member of the deputation, "some one said the Commonwealth was in danger"—

"Excuse me saying so," interrupted the Prime Minister, "but that is absolutely childish. We have conscription practically for our own defense. What you are against and what I am against is that men should be trained and thrust by vested interests against nations or parts of nations against their will."

When another of the deputation indicated that pressure was being brought to bear to influence public opinion in favor of conscription throughout the British Empire at the dictates of the reactionary allies of Britain, Mr. Fisher said:

"That is not correct. They are not meddling with it at all. To do them justice they do not take so much notice of us. Don't be too conceited. They do not know we are in existence."

"It may be possible," urged the same delegate, "that the Allies are pressing Britain to put a conscript army into the field."

"They would not be allowed any such impertinence," retorted the Prime Minister.

"In my opinion the only solution of such troubles as now exist is that the nations should be united into a congregation of units with a socialist organization and that civil courts should be established to determine in equity what are the rights of the nations. Those who would not abide by the decision of the court should be punished in exactly the same way as individuals."

Japan Guards Powder Magazines.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The visit of suspicious characters to the powder magazines at Tokio, Kyoto, and Osaka has resulted in the military authorities doubling the guard about the magazines.

GERMANY REGULATES PRICES

Names Maximum for Potatoes, Fish, and Game.

BERLIN, Oct. 29. — The Federal Council has issued an order empowering the Imperial Chancellor to fix the maximum price for potatoes, fish and game. The Chancellor immediately set the retail price of potatoes at 435 pfennigs ($1.09) a metric hundredweight.

Producers are permitted to demand a maximum of 305 pfennigs.

Austria's Second Note Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The text of Austria's second note to the United States on munitions shipments to the Allies has been received at the State Department. It conforms to cabled summaries, and will not be given out for publication here. It is not probable that a reply will be sent, as officials consider the tenor of the communication indicates that Austria does not expect one.

ATTACK ON ORDUNA CHARGED TO ERROR

White Book Discloses Germany's Admission That a Torpedo Was Fired at the Liner.

IN VIOLATION OF ORDERS

Berlin Memorandum Also Tells of the American Bark Normandie Being Spared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A memorandum from the German Government, explaining the unsuccessful attempt of a submarine to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna was made public here tonight for the first time. It reveals that as early as July 9 last, more than a month before the attack upon the Arabic, German commanders had instructions not to sink "large passenger steamers" without warning.

The document also contains the statement that the same submarine that attacked the Orduna halted the American bark Normandie, and, though finding her carrying contraband, allowed her to proceed unmolested because there was no guarantee that the crew would be rescued if left to their fate in small boats. This is regarded as significant in connection with the last note of the United States on the case of the William P. Frye, in which Germany was asked for assurances that if American vessels carrying contraband were sunk, pending arbitration of treaty rights, the crews would not be subjected to the risk of small boats in the open sea.

The Orduna memorandum, dated in Berlin, Sept. 9, was given out with certain other correspondence supplementary to the second installment of the so-called White Book issued yesterday by the State Department. Its text follows:

At about a quarter past 7 on the morning of July 9 last a German submarine sighted a steamer from three to five miles away and a sailing vessel about a mile away. The steamer was proceeding without any flag or neutral markings, and was taken for a small enemy steamer by the commander of the submarine on account of the difficulty of observation caused by the unfavorable weather. The commander first decided to attack the steamer, submerged, and fired a torpedo at the vessel, which missed its mark.

Hoping to catch the steamer above the water, the submarine rose and chased the steamer on the surface. The steamer did not stop when a shot of warning was fired, and therefore several shells were fired at her which did not strike her, as the submarine was pitching about and the distance was great. The submarine then proceeded to the sailing vessel, which was shown to be the American bark Normandie, bound from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of lumber. Although the cargo contained contraband the sailing vessel was permitted to continue her voyage unhindered, as it was impossible to guarantee that the crew would be surely rescued in the small boats if the ship were sunk.

The first attack on the Orduna by a torpedo was not in accordance with the existing instructions, which provide that large passenger steamers are only to be torpedoed after previous warning and after the rescuing of passengers and crew. The failure to observe the instructions was based on an error which at any rate comprehensible, and the repetition of which appears to be out of the question, in view of the more explicit instructions issued in the meantime. Moreover, the commanders of the submarines have been reminded that it is their duty to exercise greater care and to observe carefully the orders issued.

HEAR ECLIPSE WAS SUNK.

Virginia Girls Bring Rumor of Fate of Escaped Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 29.—If information given two Roanoke girls who were passengers aboard the liner Bermudian on the voyage from New York on Oct. 20 is true, six warrant officers of the interned German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, who escaped in the power yacht Eclipse several weeks ago, were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, along with their craft, by the Australian man-of-war Sydney on Oct. 19.

Misses Edith and Clemmie White of Roanoke, who reached here today, said the Bermudian was stopped by the Sydney 125 miles out of New York, and that they had heard the cruiser reported the destruction of the Eclipse.

"A young New Englander," the young women said, "who holds property interests in Bermuda told us that an officer of the Bermudian had confided to him that the Sydney had reported the destruction of the Eclipse the day before, with the loss of the Germans. We had every reason to give full credence to the information imparted to us. It was further said that the Sydney's officers asked the Bermudian's crew whether there were Germans aboard the liner, and the officers of the liner were told of the fate of the Eclipse, so they would not be under the necessity of keeping a watch for her.

Captain Peter J. Fraser, the Marine Superintendent of the Quebec Steamship Company, said yesterday that it was untrue that officers of the Bermudian had communicated with a British cruiser regarding the capture of the six missing German officers in a yacht, as had been reported in certain New York newspapers.

The Captain also denied that the wireless operator on the Bermudian had been in communication with any of the British warships regarding the capture of the German officers.

FOR PROPERTY REPRISALS.

Daily Mail Says England Holds $625,000,000 of Foe's Wealth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Mail says:

"Reprisals of the kind the Germans fear against their property in the British Empire are easy. Whereas Germany plundered French, Belgian, and Russian property which came within her reach, German property in this country has not yet been forfeited to the Crown.

There are official figures as to the value of that property. The public trustee is custodian in England and Wales of money due to the enemy in dividends and interest and he is also the registrar of enemy property. The returns showed in June, 1915, £97,000,000. ($485,000,000.) of German property then in the hands of the English authorities.

"To this figure must further be added debits due, balances at banks, and various other items of property belonging to the enemy so that the total in Great Britain cannot be much less than £125,000,000, ($625,000,000,) and may be more.

"What part of this £125,000,000 is Austrian it is difficult to say, but probably not more than 15,000,000 or 20,000,000. As Austria has not treated British subjects with the barbarity displayed by the Germans and has not so far as is known seized British property, Austrian property would be exempted from reprisals.

"Probably £150,000,000 of German and Austrian property is to be found in great self-governing dominions and there may be another £20,000,000 in India, the Malay States, Crown colonies, and minor possessions. When the debts owed by the Germans are deducted there should be over £100,000,000 of German property that can be confiscated in the States of the Empire outside of Great Britain if the Governments of the British Empire think fit, in reprisals for the long list of German atrocities."

Nobel Prize to Dr. Barany.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30, (Via London.)—It has been decided to award the Nobel Prize in Medicine for 1914 to Dr. Robert Barany of Vienna University for his work in the physiology and pathology of the ear. The prize for 1915 will be reserved until 1916.

"JOHNNY" POE KILLED FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Famous Princeton Football Player Died in British Advance on Sept. 25.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—John Prentiss Poe, Jr., soldier, adventurer, and once famous as a football player at Princeton, where he was popularly known as "Johnny" Poe, was killed on Sept. 25, while fighting as a private in the British Army in France. The Black Watch Regiment, of which he was a member, was practically annihilated during the Allies' offensive which started on Sept. 22, and it is believed Poe met his death in this encounter.

His last letter, dated Sept. 22 and written in the northern part of France, contained but little information as to his whereabouts. Only meagre facts concerning his death were received in this city today by his older brother, S. Johnson Poe. The message stated only the date on which he died.

The printed card from the London War Bureau bore this inscription:

"S. Johnson Poe, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.: With regret we inform you that Private John F. Poe of Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., was killed in action on Sept. 25, 1915, at ——."

Poe belonged to the distinguished Maryland family of that name, nearly all the male members of which were prominent lawyers or jurists.

"Johnny" Poe was first known to the American public as a greater quarter back on the Princeton team of 1901. He was flunked out of the university, but returned next year to make a better football player than ever. He was again released in the second year by the university authorities for failing to come up to the scholarship standard. He and his brother, Edgar Allan Poe, who preceded him, left names to be spoken with awe in football conversations on the Princeton campus.

Following his release from Princeton "Johnny" Poe went West ranching and mining, stayed a while in Mexico and then found his element in the wars of Central America. In 1907 he became a Captain in the Honduran Army in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He distinguished himself in the siege of Anapal, and was in charge of a gun in the engagement at Buena Vista Fort. In the following year he joined General Mendez of Venezuela in a filibustering expedition against General Castro, then Dictator of Venezuela.

At the beginning of the war in Europe Poe went to London, where as a member of the old De La Poer family, in spite of the abbreviation of that name in the American branch, he succeeded in enlisting in the Royal Field Artillery, where his experience in warfare brought him to the attention of the officers of his regiment. News was received here later that he had been transferred to the Forty-second Highland Regiment, known for two hundred years as the Black Watch, and was placed with the battery of machine guns and quick-firing light field pieces attached to that regiment.

He was a son of John P. Poe, ex-Attorney General of Maryland, and belonged to the family of which Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, was a member.

JAPAN NOT TO MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE

Authorizes Ambassador at London to So Notify the Other Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Japan has become a party to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

Announcement was made today that a note was addressed to the Japanese Government on Oct. 19 inviting it to give adherence to the declaration of Great Britain, France and Russia, signed on Sept. 5 of last year, that none of these nations would conclude a separate peace. On the same day that this request was made Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, replied that he had been authorized by his Government to give "their full and complete adherence to the terms of this declaration."

Italy also is a party to this agreement, having given adhesion to it at the time she entered the war, last May.

Alleged Plan of von Buelow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30. — Commenting on Japan's adherence to the mutual pledge of the Allies not to make a separate peace, The Chronicle says this morning:

"Amid the reawakened rumors of German efforts to secure an advantageous peace, this strengthening of the Allies' bond comes as a refreshing fact.

"An example of alleged German activities in the direction of a truce is given by the Geneva Tribune, which says that Prince von Bülow has arrived at Lucerne, Switzerland, with two others, and is charged to find, along with Mgr. Marchette, a definitive formula for the conclusion of peace, which the Pontiff will present as an intermediary to the Quadruple Entente."

SEES NEW GERMAN DESIGN.

Lord Sydenham Thinks They Would Blame Allies for Prolonging War.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—Although admitting that he had no information which would lead him to feel certain that the current reports regarding peace overtures were true, Lord Sydenham said in The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday that he thought there was basis for the rumors.

"I should say," he said in the interview, "that the overtures were mainly inspired by the now certain impossibility of German success in the west and the growing difficulties of the misconceived and dangerous advance into Russia. From first to last the Germans have not won a great military success, and although every effort has been made to maintain in the minds of the German people and of neutrals confidence in the ultimate result, there must be many who realize that the prospects of ultimate victory are growing dimmer.

"Without in the least wishing to underrate the tremendous difficulties that lie before us and the great efforts which are still essential on the part of the Allies, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the Germans may consider the time has come to fly kites indicating, at least apparently, their desire for immediate peace, although they may have another motive—by this I mean a desire to intimate to neutrals that they have arrived at a reasonable attitude of mind and that the whole responsibility for the further horrors of war must rest with the Allies."

KAISER'S MILLION A MYTH.

Official German Denial That He Has a Bank of England Credit.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government, a copy of which has been received here, gives denial to a report that has been in circulation to the effect that Emperor William has a private credit of $1,000,000 in the Bank of England.

The newspaper also reiterates the denial of the report that thirty Belgians have been sentenced to death at Liège.

Russia Has Alcohol to Export.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (via London.)—With the object of utilizing heavy stocks of alcohol now available, the Minister of Finance has recommended the export of 80,000,000 gallons.

ANNUITIES
Reduced rates. $100,000,000 security. Best provision for old age income. THE JOHNSTON & COLLINS CO. 55 Liberty St.

BLOCKADE CLAIMS SHRINK BY MILLIONS

Value of American Goods at Rotterdam Less Than $15,000,000 Instead of $150,000,000.

ONLY 500 INVOICES FILED

Release Applications So Far Cover a Total of $7,500,000 — England Refuses Extensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The widely circulated report that the American-owned goods contracted for before last March to be delivered by German and Austrian firms, and tied up for months at Rotterdam and other neutral points, were valued at upward of $150,000,000 was exploded today.

The Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department have learned that the value of the goods is not much more than $11,000,000, and certainly not greater than $15,000,000 at the outside. This estimate is based on actual claims presented by American importers, who have applied through the Foreign Trade Advisers to the British Embassy for permits to bring out the goods under the agreement of the British Government to allow them to come through on evidence that they actually were contracted for before March 1. Under this agreement American importers were asked to file their claims, with the required proof, with the Foreign Trade Advisers.

To date about 500 claims have been filed. The value of these goods is about $7,500,000. Many of the claims describe comparatively small amounts of goods, most of them are for consignments worth about 1,000 francs. The British Government so far has acted favorably on about sixty of the claims, and these represented goods worth about $1,500,000. Only two of the 500 claims have been rejected by the British authorities, but a fourth of the total number have been returned by the British Embassy to the Trade Advisers for correction.

When the clamor for the movement of these goods was first raised it was asserted that $50,000,000 was involved. Then the figure went up to about $150,000,000. This figure was even regarded as reliable in official circles here. The applications thus far filed indicate either that American importers have been very backward about seeking special permits through Washington or that they have ignored Washington and have presented their claims through lawyers at London.

The State Department received a cablegram today from Ambassador Page at London, saying that the British Government had refused to grant the informal request of the United States for an extension from March 1, 1915, to March 15, 1915, the time within which German-made goods must have been actually contracted for in order to be covered by the release agreement. The United States has been insisting that the British Order in Council, regardless of whether it is to be considered as binding in its entirety, should not be made retroactive, and therefore, that it should not cover shipments of goods actually contracted for, and for which American importers were liable, before March 15, 1915. This was the date when the official notification of the Order in Council was brought to the attention of American importers officially. The first announcement that the British blockade was made in the British Parliament verbally on March 1, 1915, but approximately two weeks elapsed before the order was actually issued. The British Government's refusal to extend the time to March 15 is based on the argument that while American importers may not have had official notice of the Order in Council before that date, it is probable that they may have had an intimation that something of the kind was about to be done.

The result of this decision is that special permits will not be granted for the movement of goods contracted for by American importers between March 1 and March 15, 1915.

The British Government also has declined to extend until Dec. 1, the time within which applications for release permits may be filed, but has adhered to its decision that such permits, to be considered by the British Embassy, must be in the hands of Trade Advisers of the United States by Nov. 1. Applications bearing date of Nov. 1, will be regarded as being in the hands of the Foreign Trade Advisers by that time.

FOR WAR COUNCIL OF THREE.

London Paper Suggests These May Be Asquith, Balfour, Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—The Daily News's lobby correspondent says that the Cabinet meeting yesterday further considered the make-up of the war council.

"Although the matter is not yet definitely settled," he says, "the Ministerial view inclines at the moment to an inner council of three. In this case the three Ministers would probably be the Prime Minister, (Asquith) the First Lord of the Admiralty (Balfour) and the Secretary for War, (Kitchener.)

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30.—Simultaneously with the newspaper demands for a smaller Cabinet, which has apparently resulted in Premier Asquith adopting as a compromise the constitution of an inner war council, there has arisen in some quarters an advocacy of a creation of a general staff on the German plan.

The Weekly Nation says it believes the lack of such a body has been responsible for the graver errors of the war. It states that such a staff was suggested by Lord Haldane, former Minister of War, after conferences with the ablest heads in the army, but that "unfortunately on the outbreak of the war Earl Kitchener dissipated and destroyed it, and from that moment the Government relied on the single initiative of Kitchener."

TOY SALE TO AID WOUNDED.

Wonderful Collection Here the Work of French Soldiers.

Thousands of toys, all the work of maimed French soldiers, in the near future are to be placed on exhibition and offered for sale in this city. The exhibition, which will be held in the old Knickerbock Club, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, will be under the auspices of the Lafayette Committee and under the patronage of more than a hundred well-known New York men and women. Mrs. William Astor Chanler of the Lafayette Fund is the moving spirit in the movement.

Mme. Le Verrier of the Federation du Jouet of Paris, who will represent the French Committee, is at the Vanderbilt Hotel. There she exhibited yesterday afternoon a few of the thousands of dolls that are in the exhibition, among them some wonderful little fashion dolls, all garbed in the latest Parisian styles.

Multi-telegraphing by Photography.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Norwegian, Frederik Dahl, has lately patented in several countries a system, with the aid of which, he asserts, he will be able to transmit any number of words simultaneously by means of an automatic photographic electric apparatus. Experts are of the opinion that the invention will revolutionize the present methods of telegraphing.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ITALIANS ATTACK IN RENEWED FORCE

Vienna Reports Violent Assaults on Austrian Lines, But Says All Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—New and violent attacks are being made by Italy's forces on the Austrian front, especially on the east before Gorizia. The Austrian official bulletin says:

Yesterday the Italian Second and Third Armies recommenced a general attack with all their strength. A battle is proceeding along the whole coastal front. Infantry attacks have been preceded by artillery preparation which in several sectors increased to an incessant fire. Especially against the Górizia Bridgehead it reached unprecedented violence. Neither this fire nor the following storms could affect our troops.

Our troops again sanguinarily repulsed the enemy on the whole front and maintained their positions which often were destroyed. Where the enemy penetrated trenches he was repulsed by immediate counter-attacks. The difficult day ended with a complete failure for the Italians. It was followed by a calm night.

In the Dolomites the hostile activity continues undiminished. Here the enemy directed most violent attacks against Col. di Lana, where yesterday two attacks again collapsed. An Italian aviator bombarded the Castle of Miramar.

This official statement comes from the Italian Headquarters:

Our troops continue with unabated energy their tenacious and successful efforts against the obstacles of the enemy's positions, undiscouraged by the bad weather.

In the valley of Lazarina we have conquered the last position remaining in the enemy's possession on the Mago Nori road, that is the Monte Giovo heights of Tierno Besagno Talpina.

Into the Upper Cordevole our forward march on the right of the Torrent has progressed, to the west of the steep hill of Sorarüez, which was conquered on the 18th. On the left we stormed more of the field forts with which the flanks of Colonel Di Lans are covered.

In the Monte Nero Zone gradual ascents of the summits of Vodil and Mrzli are being carried on at the cost of incessant attacks, which are overcoming one of the powerful obstacles of defense. Our Alpine troops again yesterday conquered several strong enemy trenches, taking 270 prisoners, eight of whom were officers.

Field forts and trenches also were stormed, first, on Santa Maria height in the Plava zone, twenty-four prisoners being taken; second, on the heights of Pevona Podgora, and, third, on Carso, where the total prisoners yesterday were 210, including three officers. We also took a machine gun.

Our aeroplanes made raids yesterday on Bainsizza and the Carso plateau, bombarding Vallona (Idria railroad and the Gorizia-Trieste railroad) at several points and hitting enemy camps and columns on the march. Notwithstanding the violent fire of numerous anti-aerial guns our aeroplanes returned unscathed.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Austrians expect a resumption of the Italian offensive on a large scale in the near future. General Viciol di Robilant has been made the new commander of the Italian Fourth Army.

BRITISH CASUALTIES NOW OVER 550,000

Were 111,311 from Aug. 21 to Oct. 9; 74,297 in October.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—British casualties from the beginning of the war to Oct. 9 were 493,294. The losses were distributed as follows:

CASUALTIES IN WESTERN AREA.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	9,169	1,469	1,567
Other ranks	63,059	225,716	61,134

Total casualties in all operations:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	6,660	12,644	2,000
Other ranks	94,992	304,832	72,177

Total casualties among officers, 21,293; among other ranks, 472,001.

These figures were contained in a written statement sent by Premier Asquith to the House of Commons.

The total casualties in October, computed from the War Office lists which have been published daily during the month, were 3,110 officers and 74,187 non-commissioned officers and men, bringing the total for the war up to a figure probably in excess of 550,000.

A recruiting advertisement says that 30,000 men weekly are desired to fill up the ranks and meet new requirements.

British casualties up to Aug. 21, as given officially on Sept. 14, were 381,083. This shows a total between Aug. 21 and Oct. 9, or a daily average of 2,271. Losses between June 9 and Aug. 21 averaged about 1,500 daily. The marked increase in the fall over the Summer losses may be accounted for primarily by the heavy fighting on the western front at the time of the French and British offensive movement last month.

25,000 SYRIANS STARVING.

Mountaineers Take Refuge in a Persian Town—Americans Aid Them.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Mr. Shipley, the British Consul at Tabriz, Persia, which says that 25,000 Syrian mountaineers from the Tyari and adjacent districts have taken refuge in Salmas and that 10,000 more are expected there. All are destitute, and unless help is received many of them will inevitably perish, as Winter is close at hand.

Mr. Shipley adds that the American Relief Committee, under the Presidency of the United States Consul, is endeavoring to do all that is possible, but that its funds are entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation, which justifies an urgent appeal to the charity of Great Britain. Mr. Shipley suggests that all funds be sent to him for distribution through the American Committee, which, he believes, is the best agency for giving effective relief.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29. — The Indian Government announces the termination of the occupation of Bushire, Persia, the Persian Government having taken steps to insure order and the security of British interests.

$25 For A Big-Value Blue Cheviot Suit

This Suit is ¼ silk lined, with silk sleeves and silk-back waistcoat.

Among the *big values* we are giving, this Blue Cheviot is one of the biggest in every way—fabric, tailoring, style and PRICE.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

JULES IN EPAULETS WEARS A WAR MEDAL

Onetime Proprietor of the Sans Souci Now a French Officer and Alive and Well.

WON HONORS AT THE FRONT

Enlisted as a Private, but Gained a Lieutenancy and Croix de Guerre for Service in the Trenches.

One uncertainty that has prevailed in Times Square and among those who affect that locality when the lights are on may now be banished. Jules has been located. He is not dead, as word from the front has made it appear more than once since Jules rushed off soon after the breaking out of hostilities to fight for France. On the contrary, he is very much alive and well, and he wears the shoulder straps of a lieutenant and the Croix de Guerre, the French military medal which some have preferred to the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

A New York man, who is very well known about town, and who has just returned from a business tour of England, Italy, and France, brings the news of Jules, whom everybody has known who has known the night life of Times Square. When he was a clerk in the Carlton Hotel in London he had the name of Ansaldi. Some years ago, upon the advice of an American friend, Jules came to the United States and got a job in a Philadelphia hotel. He had not been here long when he found that the best way for a European to make money in the hotel business over here was to forget his family name and take up a tray. So M. Ansaldi boarded a train for New York and landed here as mere "Jules." In brief time he had blossomed out as one of the best known figures in the Broadway restaurant business, and when the magnificent gloom of the big eating and dancing palace just below Forty-second Street, in Broadway, now no more, appeared in its final phase as the Café de Paris Jules became its head waiter. Then when the modern dance craze approached its zenith Jules went into partnership with the Castles and opened the Sans Souci, next door, and shared in the vast sum harvested. Winter before last by that underground temple of tango and trot. It was said of Jules that he was one of the few restaurant managers who could ask a patron $7.50 for a bottle of ordinary champagne and get away with it.

First to the War.

Jules was one of the first of his countrymen over here to heed the call of France, and he sailed away on the very first French liner that left New York after the outbreak of hostilities. Since then word has come back several times as to his death and the manner of his taking-off. The news from Jules, the first authentic information of him that has come since he left for the front, has been brought by the New York traveler just returned.

"I was at the Café de Paris (in Paris) for luncheon one day not long ago," he said yesterday, "and found the place crowded with men in uniform. Englishmen, Belgians, and French officers on leave made up most of the patronage of the place that was not feminine. Most of them were in uniform. Something about the appearance of a man at the next table to mine attracted my attention. He was in a French uniform, and he sat with several other officers. I saw that he apparently recognized me, but for the life of me I could not place him. Finally he turned squarely around.

"'Why, Mr. Blank, don't you know me?' he asked. And then, upon my appearing puzzled, he said: 'Why, I am Jules—Jules of the old Café de Paris and the Sans Souci, in New York.'

"I don't think I should ever have recognized him, he had got so big, so tanned, and so fine looking. He wore the uniform of a Second Lieutenant in the Chasseurs a Cheval, and the numeral on his collar indicated that he belonged to the Eighteenth Regiment of that arm of the service. Upon the breast of this smart cavalryman was the War Medal.

"'This is the first leave of absence I have had in the year I have been over here,' he told me, 'and you are the very first of my old patrons I have seen since I left New York.'

Enlisted as a Private.

"'When the war began I was 41 and too old to be called, so I came back to France and volunteered by services. I enlisted as a private in my old cavalry regiment and saw service all through the early part of the war and the flanking movement that drove the Germans back from Paris after our experiences in the neighborhood of Ostend, and it developed that cavalry was of no avail, our regiment was dismounted and we served in the trenches.'

"Jules was so excited over meeting me and hearing about New York that he couldn't rest. He said his furlough was for only seven days. He had just returned from visiting his mother in the south of France, and was on his way back to join his regiment, which was then in the Vosges. He invited me to come and spend a couple of days in the trenches with him, out the military authorities prevented me from acting upon his invitation.

"I asked Jules how he had won his war medal, but he blushed, and would not tell me. I gathered that it was for some important piece of reconnoitring he had done behind the German lines. He was full of praise for the magnificent spirit of the French soldiers. I asked him if he intended returning to the restaurant business after the war. He pondered for a time.

"'I am afraid not,' he finally replied."

GARRISON CONFERS WITH MILITIA CHIEFS

Gen. O'Ryan and Others Discuss Efficiency Plans and the New Pay Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The relation of the National Guard organizations to the Garrison plan of army reorganization and development was considered in a conference today between Secretary Garrison and representatives of the organized militia of the country. The Secretary conferred mainly with members of the National Militia Board and members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States.

The National Militia Board was created under authority of the Dick Militia Law, and is chosen by the Secretary of War. It consists of five members, of whom the following four were in the conference: Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan of New York, Brigadier Gen. Walter A. Harris of Georgia, Colonel Wilber S. Metcalf of Kansas, and Major Fred Llewellyn of Washington. The five members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association who likewise took part in the conference were General J. C. R. Foster of Florida, Chairman; General C. J. Martin of Kansas, General Henry D.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Saturday For Girls and Boys

The shopping day for the young folks will be marked by special De Pinna showings of coats.

For the smaller girls, particularly, every coat requirement and every dress requirement will be adequately met today.

Here are the correct coats for girls, from the serviceable school coat up to the dressy coats for afternoon wear.

And girls' dresses, from plain serges to the English smocked models.

De Pinna Coats for Young Girls

Every correct coat, for girls from 4 to 14—a most complete assortment, from which satisfactory selection is readily made to meet the requirements of each individual girl.

Chinchillas, English mixtures, corduroys and velvets, and one exceptionally good navy blue coat, of soft warmth-without-weight material.

The smart black-and-white checks and plaids, in coats for girls of all ages.

New De Pinna Models in Girls' Dresses

Regulation serges, linens, English smocked dresses and smart new velvet dresses—everything for school or afternoon wear.

Unusual styles in white piques, white and colored linens, correct wash fabrics and silks.

Accepted as the representative assortment in this country,

Practical serge dresses with detachable guimpes, shown in several models.

Velvet dresses, suitable for the younger or the older girls, with the detachable guimpes, assuring freshness at all times.

Imported English Smocked Dresses

In white or colored crepe de chine or mullcords—smocked in all white or in colors.

Different in quality from the smocked dresses usually offered.

Children's Hats

The becoming hat for every child—a De Pinna hat for every costume—all the newer shapes in velvets, cloth, fur and velour.

De Pinna Coats for Boys

Appropriate and serviceable coats for the younger boy, from 3 to 8 years, as well as for the school boys, from 8 to 16 years.

De Pinna chinchilla reefers in navy, brown or tan.

Small boys' loose-backed coats in mixtures and warmth-without-weight materials, in a variety of colorings, at $12.

Sensible School Coats for Larger Boys

Manly looking, loose-back coats, cut on English lines, in materials specially selected.

Prices, $18 and $22.

A particularly attractive coat of navy blue in a soft, dressy material, $28.

Boys' mackinaws, made of the genuine mackinaw materials—windproof, dustproof and rainproof, suitable for skating, tobogganing and winter sports—specially priced at $9; sizes, 8 to 18 years.

Also, correct hats and shoes for boys of all ages.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS AT HIGH PRESSURE

Autos Carry Daytime Speakers Everywhere—Rally in Madison Square Tonight.

LAP-BOARDS IN THE SUBWAY

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Says Federal Amendment Is Next Point of Attack if New York Votes "No."

The busiest place in all New York yesterday was the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, from which a great deal of the local work of the city starts. All day long there were automobiles and carts and other vehicles used for campaigning driving up to the door and away. Inside the building, which is a large, old-fashioned residence, there was a whir of affairs as great as in any political headquarters of men. Typewriters were clacking, telephones ringing, and men and women were coming and going all day long.

Six sandwich girls who announced last night's Carnegie Hall meeting started from the headquarters in the afternoon in three large autos. They stopped at street corners all over the city where speakers announced the meeting, and two sandwich girls in each auto stood on the seats that the message of their boards might be seen. There were buglers to announce each meeting. Miss Rose Bower, Miss Elsie Benedict, Miss Mary Newcomb, Miss Helen Merriam, Miss Esther Lee, and Miss Mathilda Spence were the sandwich girls.

Toys For the Children.

The suffrage Baby Truck, filled with toys, started from the headquarters later in the day decorated with kewpies and suffrage balloons and carrying little brooms, balloons, and trumpets to be given to the children who came to the mothers' meetings of which the truck was yesterday a feature. There were three autos of mothers, including two grandmothers. Addresses were made to other mothers at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, at Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Among the mothers speaking were Mrs. Katherine B. Withrow, Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbet, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederic Gillette, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, and Mrs. W. C. Demorest.

On the big platform for the orchestra at the Madison Square out-door rally tonight the 100-piece Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will have the assistance of trumpeters garbed as angels, one on each corner of the stand. Two great searchlights will fill the east side of Madison Square with light. Gas balloons will be released and there will be fireworks. Albert Maitland of the London Opera Company, a member of the Men's Suffrage League of London; Charles B. Bowes, Miss Carolyn Ortman, dressed as Columbia, will sing. Bernhardt, the communal singer, will come on from Buffalo to lead the chorus singing. R. C. Beadle and James Lees Laidlaw of the Men's League have written suffrage words to be sung to the airs "Rally Round the Flag," and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Borough President Marks, J. Stitt Wilson, Raymond Robins, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis will speak. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will preside.

Lap-Board Ladies Today.

There are to be large numbers of "Lap-Board Ladies," the title adopted by the women who are to ride up and down in the subway trains today and Monday holding in their laps placards which will refute anti-suffrage statements which are in the advertising space in the subway stations. There will be fifty leaflet-ers under Miss Katherine Devereux Blake. Mrs. John Blair, who originated the name, will lead fifty others in the demonstration, including Miss Lelia Wittler, Miss Bessie Brainard, Miss Theodora Bean, Miss Ethel Lloyd Patterson, Mrs. Rose O'Neill, Miss Calista O'Neill, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller. This party will be at the Seventy-second Street subway station at 2 o'clock today.

A flying squadron of fifty autos will visit the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx on Monday, starting from the Battery after a meeting there at 10 o'clock in the morning. Many of the prominent speakers of the Woman Suffrage Party will take part in this last appeal for votes, answering last arguments of the antis.

The League for Political Education, a neutral organization, will hold one of its meetings in Carnegie Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock and there will be six-minute addresses for and against on the subject, "Ought Woman Suffrage to Win?" For woman suffrage will be Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, and Mrs. William Vanamee, and against will be Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Lucy J. Price, and Minnie Bronson.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will wind up its activities at a mass meeting this evening in Carnegie Hall. George W. Wickersham will preside. James M. Beck, Colonel John P. Irish of California, John A. Matthews of Newark, and Miss Minnie Bronson, General Secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, will speak. Three boxes will be occupied by New Jersey anti-suffragists. All the boxes have been taken. A large number of prominent men have allowed their names to be used as Vice Presidents. Among them are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Fritz Achelis, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Elihu Root, Talcott Williams, and George Zabriskie.

Preparing for this meeting the Women's Political Union has had printed on a leaflet an extract from the speech of Mr. Wickersham made at the annual banquet of the New York Southern Society on Dec. 9, 1914. Mr. Wickersham was speaking upon the relation of the black and the white races, and a part of the extract which the union has had printed in italics reads:

"I believe that no people can thrive and advance in the ways of freedom and right living if side by side there are working with them ten millions of people, disfranchised from all voice in the affairs of Government."

Mr. Wickersham said also that "a man, black or yellow, red or white" has "a right under the law to be heard in the making of the laws that govern him and in the selection of those who administer them."

Following the quotation the union asks: "How about woman's right to be heard, Mr. Wickersham?"

Stanton Luncheon Today.

At the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Centennial luncheon in the Hotel Astor today Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will make an appeal to some of the society women who will be present to form in squads and distribute these leaflets among the visitors to the anti-suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall in the evening. The luncheon is to be a very large affair, with many prominent people speaking.

There will be an anti-suffrage meeting at the Masonic Temple in Brooklyn, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues tonight and Everett P. Wheeler and Colonel John P. Irish will tell why they think the women should not vote.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Political Equality Association gave out an interview yesterday in which she said she saw a wonderful change in the attitude of the general public to the suffrage question.

"Not long ago it was almost impossible to get a man to consider the subject," she said, "and now I find that they come into our headquarters and buy literature because they want to understand the question. Miss Florence Harmon, who does most of the speaking for the Association is often kept out with her mother, until 1 o'clock in the morning answering questions. The men are so interested they buy literature of her on the street and give generously to the contributions for the work. As suffrage is only a question of reason and justice, as soon as people begin to consider it they will favor it."

Newport Women's Attitude.

Asked about the stand of people in society, Mrs. Belmont said:

"Last Summer was the third year that I have had headquarters at Newport, and the change in feeling there was remarkable. A great many of the younger women have now begun to take an interest in suffrage. Some of the younger men have, too, but there are not so many men at Newport. The older women are decidedly opposed, and they will not change. They are the women property holders of Newport. Most of the estates in Newport are owned by women, and there are many widows. They have everything they want, and they do not care about anything else. All the large business men and corporations are opposed to woman suffrage. Many of the women in Newport have their money in trust, and they take the advice of their trustees or business managers, and they oppose woman suffrage.

"After the election, whether the women win in New York State or not, there will be a general turn toward the Federal Amendment. If the women do not win here, they will go on with the campaign in the State, but there will not be much to do, and they may as well torment the members of the Federal Government. I expect to spend a great deal of my own time in Washington this Winter."

Mrs. Belmont will hear the election returns on Long Island. The Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, will keep open house all the evening of Election Day. The Empire State Campaign Committee, which is on the twentieth floor of 303 Fifth Avenue, in a big business building, will close its offices and some of them will hear returns in East Thirty-fourth Street. The National Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue may be open, with the National President, Dr. Shaw, there to hear the returns. The Women's Political Union will keep open house at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, with special election night wires.

ALL READY FOR TUESDAY.

Suffrage Campaigners Expect to Reap Reward of Hard Work.

All is ready in New York for the big drive at the ballot box by the forces of woman suffrage next Tuesday, and the suffragist leaders are predicting sure victory as the result of their campaign.

The rally at Carnegie Hall last night, the hundreds of speeches made from automobiles throughout the city by day and by electric light, the distribution of literature by hundreds of eager-faced advocates of "Votes for Women" were surface indications of the activities at the principal suffrage centres.

As far as actual work is concerned, however, the leaders of the suffrage cause are finished. Their plans for the mobilization of next Tuesday morning are complete, and their final estimates, based partly on house-to-house canvasses and partly on womanly intuition, have been made. Never before had the suffragists carried their ideas of political organization to such lengths as during the last few weeks.

Machine Based On Former Petitions.

The basis of the machine was formed by the petitions gathered seven years ago. From these the nucleus of the banks of card indexes with which the armies of suffrage have been operating were developed. The headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee, at 303 Fifth Avenue, has been crowded with the scouts of the "cause," and from the city headquarters, the house of the Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, hundreds of canvassers have been sent out.

With sections of the polling lists in hand, the canvassers, going in twos, have hailed practically every voter and asked him to declare himself. The stacks of cards bearing the names of the masters of the franchise are all marked in red ink. "S" before a name means "For Suffrage," "I" denotes "Indifference," and "U" means "Unconverted." At first the instructions were to use the letter "O" for "Opposed," but the order was given to refer only to "Conversion." The feminine idea of masculine mental processes, it is stated, is that once a man is set down as opposed to anything he is likely to stay in that state to the end of the chapter.

The system, which has reached its highest development in the closing days of the campaign, is based on that of the old line political organizations of the men. It resembles the Republican organization somewhat, but it is more like Tammany Hall. It has the elaborate detail, the closeness of contact, and the general adaptability of the Democratic organization. Throughout it are seen strange examples of womanly insight and of womanly economies.

To Get Best Results for the Money.

The object is to get the largest display out of the least amount of money. There have been big sums raised not only by the women of the city and the State, but by those in the commonwealths where suffrage obtains. The sinews of war are not lacking. All the same, every costume, every property used in the parades and spectacles is carefully preserved and checked up. The wagons used for the parades are so arranged that the lettering on them is interchangeable. One wagon may do duty in many districts in twenty-four hours and yet always be lettered and numbered as though it were made especially for that part of the city.

Here is a political organization which in the last week has got beyond the plans of its creators and is running under a terrific pressure. The power is too much for the machine.

"System," said one of the suffragist leaders yesterday—"we had one when we started, but the bubbling enthusiasm of the last few days has got beyond it. We work as hard as we can to make it keep up, and that is the best we can do about it. We are going to win, and reorganize afterwards."

There were held yesterday 250 open-air meetings for the cause of suffrage in the five boroughs. The orators for them were provided from the Speakers Bureau at the quarters of the Woman's Suffrage Party. Miss Mary C. Francis, who spends her time with three telephones, is in charge of the bureau. She is a veteran campaigner, for in 1912 she was in charge of the Women's Publicity Bureau of the Republican National Committee. Ten automobiles carry the relays of speakers about the city, and four of them are actually owned by the party. Such a thing as twenty-six hour meetings are unknown in man-made politics, but the suffragists have had many of them, and from their headquarters have kept scores of speakers speeding in automobiles to the fore. In the Thirty-fourth Street headquarters scores of them can be seen resting these days, waiting to hurry out to address the people.

Arrangements have been made for 2,500 women watchers and tickets to be at the polls on Election Day in the Borough of Manhattan alone. According to the law, although the suffragists do not constitute a political party in the strictest sense, they are permitted to have a watcher at each polling place. They will also have a picket at each side of every poll at the proper distance to give instructions as to the method of voting and to show sample ballots. Each volunteer for these services receives copies of instructions and is schooled in her duties.

When the polls open next Tuesday, if their plans work out as the suffragists expect, there will be thousands of women on duty.

At the offices of the Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday it was confidently asserted, in view of the work that had been done in the last few weeks, that victory would certainly perch on the yellow banner.

Exact figures are not given. The advocates of suffrage say that such a procedure is all very foolish, but that they know for several reasons that they are going to win. In the first place, the registration was large, and the increase they consider as favorable to the cause. The arguments have been well received, according to the view of the campaigners, and the various parades and spectacles have attracted and held public attention.

The Empire State Campaign Committee is willing to accept the figures of its opponents, that is, that the cause of suffrage will come down to the Harlem with a majority of 40,000 votes. The committee is confident also of carrying New York City. It regards Manhattan Borough as won by a comfortable majority, but not a large one, and claims Brooklyn, Richmond, and the Bronx. About Queens it is in doubt.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the City Campaign Manager, was able to spare a few minutes to discuss the outcome. She declares that suffrage will win a victory, not a sweeping one, perhaps, but all the same it will surely win.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is managing the activities in the Borough of Manhattan, said that the women of the State have done that which ought to have been attended to long ago, but that on Nov. 2 they were going to do it. She saw an overwhelming victory for suffrage.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the leader of the Woman's Political Union, estimates that the suffragist amendment will be adopted in this State by a majority of less than 10,000. She does not think that the cause will carry in the city on account of the opposition which has developed in certain of the foreign quarters.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, declares that suffrage will win in New York State.

Navy Advisers for Suffrage.

The National College Equal Suffrage League, of which Dr. M. Carey Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr College, is at the head, announced that it had made a poll of the Naval Consulting Board, and had found ten friends. They are Thomas A. Edison, Chairman; Hudson Maxim, W. L. Saunders, Arthur Goron Webster, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Henry A. Wise Wood, Dr. W. H. Whitney, Lawrence Addicks, Matthew B. Sellers, and Professor Joseph W. Richards. The only negative opinion from the twenty-three members was that of Thomas Robins of Stamford, Conn.

The announcement was made also that Jacob H. Schiff had informed the Empire State Committee that he would vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, because he believed that women need the right to vote.

There will be addresses in the churches tomorrow, and on Monday a flying squadron of fifty high-powered automobiles will speed through the city, bearing speakers who will give that last word.

URGE SUFFRAGE ON EAST SIDE.

Speakers Applauded by Crowd in Tompkins Square Park.

The Suffrage Club of the Henry Street Settlement met last night at Tompkins Square Park, and several thousand persons were present.

The meeting was arranged by Miss Edith Borg, a director of the Settlement, and addresses were made by Florence Kelley, Mary Dreier, J. Epstein of the United Hebrew Trades; William Weiss, an executive member of the Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District; Jerome Buck of the Thirteenth Assembly District Tammany organization, and Miss Lillian Wald.

The announcement that Jacob H. Schiff had declared he would vote for suffrage evoked prolonged applause, which was equaled only by that given Miss Dora De Vera of the Boston Opera Company, who sang selections in French, German, and Italian. For encores she responded with the battle hymns of suffrage and the National Anthem.

A band played and the meeting dispersed with the singing of "Rally 'Round the Flag."

MRS. SAGE GIVES $2,500.

Increases Her Contribution for Suffrage Cause to $7,500.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given a check of $2,500 to Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell to be used for expenses of the woman suffrage campaign, the amount bringing Mrs. Sage's contributions for the purpose up to $7,500. She said, in making the last contribution:

"I have been on the woman's rights question since 1848 and now, with taxes and no representation, do more than ever say, 'Give woman a voting power.'"

In previous woman suffrage campaigns, when Mrs. Sage had a home in Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street, she opened her house for suffrage meetings, which many of her friends attended.

Vare Opposes Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29. — Orders were issued to the Republican ward leaders by the City Committee today to support the proposed constitutional amendments with the exception of the one granting suffrage to women. Congressman William S. Vare issued the order at a meeting of the committee called to make final preparations for the election.

FIND OUTLOOK POOR FOR SUFFRAGE VOTE

Central and Western Massachusetts Disappoint Leaders of Equal Franchise Fight.

ANTIS FORCE THE FIGHT

Report a Swing from Suffrage in Springfield — Suffragists Say Liquor Interests Oppose Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Information obtained today in Central and Western Massachusetts concerning the political situation served to confirm the belief of most political leaders that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated on Tuesday. Investigations in some of the larger cities, such as Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, and the districts adjacent to them, show that even the suffrage leaders are not overconfident. The antis said that they believed the amendment was doomed to defeat. There were suffragists who said that "things didn't look very well."

One of the most active campaigns by the suffragists outside of Boston is being conducted in Springfield, which will cast about 15,000 votes. The suffragists there are not boasting loudly of a large majority for the amendment. The antis, headed by Miss Annie Stebbins, make no predictions in figures, as they say it is difficult to get an accurate line on the vote, but they are going about their work in a most confident manner. That also is about the situation in Pittsfield.

The suffragists in Western Massachusetts have conducted a vigorous campaign. They have held parades and many meetings, and have flooded the State with literature. That they have made great headway there can be no doubt, but as one of them expressed it: "I don't know what the result will be, but I am sorry that the test had to come so soon. If we are defeated it may do much harm and tend to tear down some of our constructive work which would probably have swung the vote a few years from now."

The Springfield Republican is advocating suffrage in its editorial columns, but the reports it has received from almost all the districts are decidedly gloomy from the suffrage point of view. A published summary of the situation outside the city is headed, "Small Towns Not Favorable." Here is a paragraph quoted from one of the dispatches:

"The suffrage amendment will lose in Pittsfield, 6 to 3, according to the present outlook and according to the reasoning of some of the city's residents who have followed the matter closely and come in contact with hundreds of voters. Recognizing the fact that woman suffrage is bound to come some time, the majority of Pittsfield men seem to feel that it is just as well to delay it as long as possible.

Another dispatch is headed: "Lenox Strongly Anti," and still another contains this passage: "It is difficult to find a man who believes that suffrage will be carried in Northampton or in the State." The Amherst correspondent reports that "a lack of enthusiasm seems to pervade the ranks of the suffrage leaders," and that "the general sentiment seems to be against suffrage this year."

In some of the small western towns the indications are for a close vote and in one or two instances victory is predicted for suffrage. North Adams is reported as against the amendment.

Those suffragists who have been predicting victory in Springfield put the majority at about 2,000. The antis say that they will easily defeat the amendment, quoting 1,500 as a very conservative estimate for the majority against it, but anything this more as a guess than anything else.

The antis have been working quietly for some time, but did not have public headquarters in Springfield until ten days ago. Then they came to the conclusion that it was foolish to let the suffragists have it all their own way, and rented a store, in front of which they swung a banner. Miss Stebbins said that the number of men who came after literature was really a surprise to her. She thought a steady swing away from suffrage had started in the last week and that the antis were gaining strength in the closing days of the campaign. There are 400 women affiliated now with the organization in Springfield.

It was as difficult to learn the views of the Democratic and Republican organizations in Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield as to learn the suffrage amendment as it was in Boston. The political leaders declined to talk for publication. The impression, however, was gained that in the central and western parts of the State, as in Boston, the Republican Party, if anything, opposes the adoption of the amendment, while the Democrats, if not neutral, lean just a trifle in favor of it.

In Central and Western Massachusetts, as in Boston and the eastern cities and towns, the cry is raised by the suffragists that the liquor interests are working against them in a most determined manner. The Springfield Republican, which says that "political observers predict that this city will turn its strength against the amendment," prints this paragraph:

The most active opposition against the amendment so far has been that of the liquor interests of the city. They have an organized campaign, which is being directed by skillful politicians. They began work several weeks ago, and were quite active in registering new voters. They are conducting a quiet campaign, and, from all accounts, are reaching the voters. The influence of this campaign cannot be discounted, for it is generally believed that it will prove a big factor in determining the outcome of the contest.

Miss Stebbins, the anti-suffrage leader, when questioned on this line, said:

"Now, can you believe, or can anybody believe, that any of us here are working hand and glove with the liquor interests? We hear that, but we know nothing about it. If the liquor dealers are against the amendment and are spending a lot of money we know nothing about it, and have had none of the money here. In fact, we haven't much money to spend from any source. We are simply working by ourselves in a cause in which we fully believe—the defeat of the suffrage proposition."

The part that the liquor interests have played in the campaign in Boston was, as it was said, responsible indirectly for the organization of the Massachusetts Men Voters Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee, a sort of insurgent body formed by five former members of the Massachusetts Men's League for Women Suffrage. John Crowley led this bolt, and one of his followers was Roger Sherman Hoar, once an Assistant Attorney General. The real cause of the trouble was Dennis Reardon, who now has a café in Washington Street.

Mr. Reardon, so the story goes, had aroused the anger of certain members of the original men's suffrage organization by his opposition to suffrage in the Nineteenth District at the primaries on Sept. 21. Mr. Hoar and some others urged efforts to beat him on the suffrage issue. Other members of the suffrage organization said that it "wouldn't be a dignified thing to do," and clung to that position.

So Messrs. Crowley, Hoar and others deserted, formed the Campaign Committee, and went after Mr. Reardon. That there was something to the assertion that it was "undignified" Mr. Hoar admitted, for he was hit with a lump of mud at the first street meeting. But he beat Reardon at the primaries, and the new Suffrage Campaign Committee became a permanent organization.

How the Progressive members will vote is a question, especially in the western part of the State, where the Progressives are strong. Nelson B. Clark, Progressive candidate for Governor, says they will fall in line for suffrage, and most of the suffragettes believe that statement to be true. The antis, however, are quietly made polls and hold a somewhat different view. They admit that many Progressives will vote for suffrage, but not a large majority by any means.

The suffragists had a big rally here tonight. Senator Borah and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw were the speakers. The suffrage campaign will close tomorrow evening with a demonstration on the Common.

CARNEGIE HALL CROWDED.

Great Enthusiasm at Last Big Indoor Suffrage Rally.

Every seat in Carnegie Hall was filled last evening, and many persons stood throughout the last big indoor campaign rally of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The platform, at the back of which were massed big American flags, was as crowded as the house, the platform guests including many of the city officials.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Empire State Campaign Committee, presided, and the speakers were Representative Edward F. Keating of Colorado, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Mrs. Philip Snowden of England. John W. Keller, Chairman of Tammany Hall Speakers' Club, and former President of the National Democratic Club, was to have been one of the speakers, but at the last moment sent word that for political reasons he would not be able to be present. Mrs. Catt said that an explanation was due the audience, and as an excuse for Mr. Keller. She said that Mr. Keller had assured her that he hoped the women would win and that he would vote for them, and she felt that his absence from the meeting was another assurance that Tammany Hall would keep its promise to be neutral on the woman's question.

"When I hear that the women are to be 'knifed' by Tammany Hall," said Mrs. Catt, "I usually find that the rumor has been started by some Republican, and when I hear the Republicans are going to make a deal set against the women I find that rumor has been started by a Democrat. There are individual Democrats and Republicans who are bitter against us, but I think both machines are going to treat us fairly and squarely."

Representative Keating protested against the statements of the anti-suffragists that there was opposition to woman suffrage in the West or exception taken to its operation.

"There is not a man whose name will command respect who will say that he is against it," said Mr. Keating. "I ride in the subways here in New York and I read the anti-suffrage signs and learn many things about the West that I never knew before."

Rabbi Wise's talk was so enthusiastically applauded that he spoke to the audience again, and told them he felt like voting twice for the women on Tuesday. Rabbi Wise spoke of the war as emphasizing the fact that women should be allowed a voice in the government. There will never be a beginning of the end of war," he said, "until women have such a voice."

Mrs. Snowden said that she had spoken for suffrage in New York State all through October, and found the situation encouraging.

When the collection was taken Mrs. Catt asked for $1,000 for the "last collection ever to be taken in Carnegie Hall for Woman Suffrage." She invited the audience to a big meeting in Cooper Union on Nov. 4.

We wish you men in particular to come," she said, "to teach us how to celebrate a victory, or if it is a victory postponed how to go on with the campaign for we can tell every conservative that we shall keep right on."

On the platform were George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, City Chamberlain and Mrs. Henry M. Bruere, Robert Underwood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Owen R. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, Tenement House Commissioner John F. Murphy, City Controller William A. Prendergast, Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis C. Demorest, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and other suffrage leaders.

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75th ANNIVERSARY
Broadway Tabernacle Church
Broadway and 56th Street

TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock CIVIC MEETING, addressed by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, New York University; Rev. Jonathan C. Day, D.D., Labor Temple, New York; Mr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, President Citizens Union.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

WOMEN LOSE HOPE IN ONONDAGA COUNTY

Syracuse Suffragists Admit They Are Engaged in a Losing Fight There.

GIVE UP JEFFERSON, TOO

Battle Closer in Madison, Cayuga, and Oswego—Business Hostile to the "Cause."

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The suffragists here admit that Onondaga County, the banner district of Central New York, will return a majority against the woman suffrage amendment next Tuesday. They express the hope that the rural counties in this vicinity in which the suffrage forces of Onondaga are operating will make up in some measure by their vote for the defeat in Onondaga.

As in every locality which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has visited, where the suffrage fight is conducted under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the suffragists there have a splendid organization. Nevertheless, the leaders in the movement admit that there are large bodies of voters whom they cannot reach. The big labor vote in Syracuse, they fear, will go heavily against them, and they have found it necessary to conduct a special campaign to reach the German voters, of whom there are some 8,000 in Syracuse alone.

The territory included in the fifth campaign district, the headquarters of which is located here, includes the Counties of Onondaga, Jefferson, Madison, Cayuga, and Oswego. The woman suffrage leaders have abandoned hope of carrying Onondaga and Jefferson, which in the aggregate have about four times as many voters as the three other counties together. They still hope that Cayuga, Madison, and Oswego will return a majority for their amendment.

Oswego County Close.

The claim of the suffragists that they will carry the three counties is disputed by the political leaders in those localities, who, however, speak with some degree of reservation and admit that there is considerable sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in all three. The women believe Cayuga the safest for the amendment. The politicians are more in doubt that Oswego, which has a much larger vote than Cayuga, may vote for the amendment. This county is the home of Speaker Thadeus C. Sweet, who is suspected of having leanings toward woman suffrage. Mrs. Luther W. Mott, who is the wife of Congressman Mott, Republican leader in the Congressional district of which Jefferson, Oswego, and Madison are part, is the active leader for the Empire State Campaign Committee in her home county.

In Onondaga the suffragists have had to contend with the opposition of two well oiled and smoothly running machines—the Republican organization, of which Francis Hendricks is the head, and the Democratic, under William H. Kelly, one of the State Committeemen from Onondaga. The big business men of Syracuse, too, have shown marked hostility to the suffrage cause, as they have in all other large business centres which THE TIMES correspondent has visited.

One notable exception here is Frederick R. Hazard, head of the Solvay Company which contests with the Crucible Steel Company the distinction of being the largest industrial concern in Central New York. Mr. Hazard was a progressive, as was Horace Wilkinson, President of the Crucible Steel. Mr. Hazard is active in the suffrage fight. Mr. Wilkinson is not. Mrs. Hazard, a woman of wealth and social position, is President of the Syracuse branch of the Woman's Political Union, an ally of the Empire State Campaign Committee in the suffrage fight.

According to Miss Harriet May Mills, Chairman of the Fifth District Campaign Committee, there are from five to ten thousand women enrolled in the suffrage movement in Syracuse and some thirty thousand in the district.

Leading Women in Fight.

The leadership of such women as Mrs. Hazard and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt in the suffrage fight has brought many of the most prominent women in Syracuse into that movement. In Onondaga, unlike other localities, it may be said that most of the prominent women are enlisted with the suffragists. Mrs. John Stanley Moore, the mother of Major John Stanley Moore, who is the military aide of Governor Whitman, is President of the local branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Charles Andrews and Mrs. Irving G. Vann, both wives of former Court of Appeals Judges, are active in the anti movement and are probably the most prominent women identified with it here.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University is an active worker in the suffrage movement. He presided at one of the large meetings held here. Numerous members of the faculty have openly embraced the suffrage creed and are helping in the movement. Professor Horace A. Eaton, Professor Edgar A. Morris of the English Department, Frederick Roman, Professor of Economics; Professor Parsons of the Department of Philosophy; Professor H. Pritz, Professor A. C. Flick, Professor C. W. Caben, Professor William P. Graham of Engineering and F. Frank Moon of Forestry have all followed the lead of Chancellor Day and have come out for suffrage.

"If we shall not be able to exult over numbers on Wednesday morning we surely shall have reason to feel proud over the character of the men who have supported us at the polls," said Miss Mills. "We have the best people in Syracuse on our side."

"Some Pumpkins."

The Empire State Campaign Committee maintains an elaborate and well equipped headquarters in a busy section of South Salina Street. It is a store with big show windows. In one of these there is a typical harvest-tide display, with the inevitable pumpkin as the dominant feature of the decorative scheme. On one huge pumpkin appears the following legend: "We sure must be some pumpkins since President Wilson is with us."

"If we win in this State, as I hope we will," said Miss Mills, "we shall take all the window display out and convert this headquarters into a school of civics, where women may learn to vote right. If we lose we shall get here bright and early on Wednesday morning and start the fight all over again. If we lose, this amendment will come before the voters again three years from now. There will be no let up in our fight until woman has won political equality with man in this State."

The antis have not made much of a fight in Syracuse or anywhere in central New York. Both suffragists and antis have dropped in at the men's political rallies, where they have been allowed to make half-hour addresses. Despite this mode of campaigning, the suffrage propaganda seems to have made little impression on the rank and file of the voters in Syracuse. The vote in this city, both Republican and Democratic, will go heavily against it.

Willard A. Bill, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said that, in his opinion, woman suffrage would be decisively beaten in Syracuse.

"It would be impossible to gauge the vote for or against it," he said. "We have not treated woman suffrage as a political issue in the campaign, and I personally have not paid any attention to it. It is the women's fight, not ours."

The city administration here is in the hands of the Progressives, who endorsed woman suffrage in their platform. Louis Will, the Mayor of Syracuse, has come out for suffrage. So has the Democratic Progressive candidate for the office, Ben Wilson. Many of the city officials are also outspoken advocates of votes for women. But the Bull Moose administration of Syracuse is looked upon more or less as a relic of a passing political order which, in all likelihood, will be supplanted by a Republican administration at the end of the year. The bulk of the Bull Moose following is backing the Hendricks camp. Those Progressives who either would not or could not come back into the Republican fold have joined hands with the Democrats, where their identity and their influence have been lost.

SUFFRAGE LOST BY 56,273.

Complete Election Returns in New Jersey Are Filed.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Suffrage for women in New Jersey was defeated by a majority of 56,273, according to complete returns from the twenty-one counties filed with the Secretary of State today. The total number of votes cast, not including rejected ballots, was 317,675. The vote for the amendment to the Constitution was 128,201 and against 184,474. The figures are only semi-official, since the Secretary of State prepares a tabulation of the vote cast in each of the 1,891 voting districts of the State.

The complete returns on woman suffrage filed by the County Boards of Elections are as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	3,001	6,977
Bergen	8,769	9,958
Burlington	4,490	6,197
Camden	9,817	12,357
Cape May	1,430	1,783
Cumberland	2,956	3,673
Essex	24,122	38,403
Gloucester	2,699	3,287
Hudson	23,977	31,941
Hunterdon	2,112	2,814
Mercer	6,996	10,307
Middlesex	5,425	7,696
Monmouth	5,584	8,031
Morris	4,244	5,586
Ocean	1,450	1,293
Passaic	11,154	13,132
Salem	1,231	1,624
Somerset	1,973	3,379
Sussex	1,138	2,051
Union	8,202	11,520
Warren	2,233	2,699
Totals	128,201	184,474

The State Board of Canvassers will meet in Trenton on Nov. 5 to go over the returns.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Hat Department

An important showing of recent importations of

MEN'S DERBIES

in the correct shapes of this season

at . . . . . $5.00 & 6.00

AMERICAN-MADE STYLES

Representing the product of the best manufacturers is the assortment of Men's American-made Derbies at the following prices: $3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 8.00.

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(light weight) is a special feature of the Department . . . at $4.00 & 5.00

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in leathers and lasts demanded by the man of fashion, are in stock ranging in price from . . . . . $7.00 upward

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INSTRUCTION.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

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Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study.

2,000 NEW CITIZENS LEARN VOTER'S DUTY

Must Be "Unhyphenated and Unhesitating Americans," Says Mayor Mitchel.

GREET 5,000 AT STADIUM

Patriotism and Its Meaning the Only Topic of Speech, Song, and Picture.

The keynote of all of the proceedings attending the reception to first voters at the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium at City College last night was patriotism. Love of this country, of its flag and Government, and history was urged in speeches, songs, and moving pictures. An especial appeal was made to the newly naturalized citizens who will vote for the first time next Tuesday. It was estimated that of the 5,000 persons present 2,000 of them were of that class.

A feature of the reception was the gift to each person present of a little green book, compiled by C. O'C. Cowley, the Chief Naturalization Examiner, and printed at the expense of County Clerk Schneider.

Mr. Cowley said he had filled his book full of patriotism by teaching those seeking citizenship that the best way to earn it was by learning something of the country. He said that if he could cause in aliens interest in the country's history they would soon learn to love it and would naturally become as patriotic as those who have always lived here. His book tells the new citizen that his allegiance cannot be divided, and that he must in the fullest sense become an unqualified American "ready to sacrifice everything in the discharge of the duty demanded by an uncompromising loyalty."

Mayor Mitchel made the first address. He said that those who took the oath to serve this country as citizens should be "unhyphenated and unhesitating Americans." He said also that it they wanted the privileges and advantages of this country to endure they must be always ready and willing to give themselves and everything they have to preserve it.

"During the last year and a half," he said, "we have seen the need of an adequate national defense, and every man should fit himself to help defend the privileges and opportunities that this nation offers to all. This city has never had occasion to be ashamed of the foreigners who have become citizens. It is fitting that this reception should be held here because it is here that we receive each year from 600,000 to 800,000 immigrants and first teach them how to weld themselves into the national life. We cordially welcome you, and we feel that you will remain always loyal to your new country."

There were many cheers during the Mayor's speech, and shouts of approval.

Cleveland H. Dodge read a letter from President Wilson which expressed regret that he could not be present and contained a welcome to the new citizens. The letter also said of the new citizens:

"They will be expected not only to exemplify the true spirit of American citizenship but to infuse into it also enthusiasm for the things that make for right and for liberty, which will assist to quicken the patriotism of every other man who thus voluntarily assumes the obligations of citizenship in this country which we love and serve."

Those who spoke besides the Mayor were Mr. Lewisohn, President Mezes, of the college; and Assistant Commissioner of Labor, Louis F. Post. There were two bands, one made up of policemen and the other of letter carriers. The police band played "Columbia," written by Sergeant Schossberger, and a march composed by Patrolman Herman Escher.

Six hundred boy scouts kept order and looked after the comfort of the visitors.

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, presided.

CANDIDATE UNDER ARREST.

Thomas M. Farley, Aldermanic Aspirant, Charged with Extortion.

Thomas M. Farley of 321 East Sixty-fifth Street, who is a Democratic candidate for Alderman, was arrested last evening at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street by Detectives Roddy and Murray of Brooklyn Headquarters, who had a warrant issued yesterday by Magistrate Walsh in Brooklyn, charging Farley with attempted extortion.

According to Acting Captain Coughlin of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau Farley was one of nine men who accompanied Andrew Eagan to a building at 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn, and demanded first $1,000 and then $500 from W. S. Shaw, who was in charge of the work, o the threat of calling strikes of his men.

Eagan was arrested in Shaw's office Wednesday after the detectives had heard over a dictograph the conversation preceding Shaw's payment of $200.

Order of Counting Ballots.

According to information received yesterday by Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, the ballot containing the woman's suffrage amendment will be the first of the Constitutional amendment ballots to be counted on Election Day. The ballot containing the list of candidates will be counted first. The State debt amendment and the proposition for the Barge Canal will be canvassed after the woman's suffrage ballot, and the question relating to the revised Constitution will be canvassed last. President Boyle received this information from Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.

HILLES CALLS COMMITTEE.

Republicans Will Choose Convention City in Washington Dec. 14.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday that the committee would meet in Washington on Dec. 14 to select a convention city and lay its plans for the Presidential campaign of 1916. The principal lines along which the campaign will be waged by the Republican Party, Mr. Hilles said, were the following:

1. An attack upon the Democratic tariff.

2. Criticism of the Wilson Administration's handling of foreign affairs, both in Mexico and in Europe.

3. Charges that Democracy has failed to keep its promise of an economical administration, and has failed to keep other 1912 platform pledges, including the declaration in favor of a single term for the President.

14. Attacks on the Administration's Government ship bill and other Administration measures.

Chairman Hilles said there would be no dearth of Republican Presidential timber, as many States had favorite sons, and that by the time the National Committee assembled the Presidential campaigns of the many candidates would be well under way.

"Out of a group of Presidential possibilities at this time there is no one man, or two or three men, who stand out as leaders in the race throughout the entire country," said Mr. Hilles. "Whether that situation will obtain until the actual opening of the next Republican Convention or whether there will be a simmering down of candidates I cannot say."

"Do you think it would be possible for Colonel Roosevelt to capture the Republican nomination?" Mr. Hilles was asked.

"That is a possibility I wouldn't care to discuss," was the reply.

He said he was positive ex-President Taft would not consider being a candidate in 1916. Mr. Taft, he said, is thoroughly enjoying himself since his departure from public life, and would not resume the burden of public office under any circumstances.

When Mr. Hilles was asked if there was any chance of the Republicans breaking into the Democratic South because of ill-feeling of cotton growers over the Administration's foreign policies, he said, with a laugh:

"The South doesn't vote the Republican ticket. The opposition of the cotton men will make itself felt in another form."

MANY GREET JUDGE SWANN.

Lawyers and ex-Jurors Attend Reception at Headquarters.

Judge Swann, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, was received last night by the Edward Swann Business and Professional Men's Committee at the committee's headquarters, Broadway and Forty-third Street. George Gordon Battle headed a lawyers' delegation, and John J. Freschi brought with him several members of the Italian National Club. A committee of jurors and grand jurors who had worked with Judge Swann during the last eight years was introduced by its Chairman, J. N. Barnett.

In the receiving line with Judge Swann were Thomas M. Mulry, B. F. Wollman, and Alfred J. Talley, officers of the Business and Professional Men's Committee. William Harmon Black brought with him representatives of the Democratic County Committee, of which he is Chairman. Others with delegations were Frank Shelly of the Young Men's Democratic League; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of the New York Young Democratic Club, and Joseph L. Egan and J. F. Joyce of the College Men's League for Swann.

PERKINS TO TALK TONIGHT.

Will End Campaign with Meeting in Durland's Riding Academy.

At six meetings on the lower east side last night District Attorney Perkins attacked Judge Edward Swann, his Democratic rival for District Attorney. Citing the case of ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, now serving a term for bribery in Sing Sing, as one in which it would be difficult to obtain a conviction under a Tammany District Attorney, Mr. Perkins said:

"Do you think a Tammany District Attorney in New York County would have dared to defy the voice of the wigwam and pros cute one of its main props in the highest legislative body of the State? If you are going to have a Tammany District Attorney beginning Jan. 1, why not go a logical step further and abolish the penal law altogether?"

The Perkins campaign will practically end tonight with a citizens' mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. Besides Mr. Perkins the speakers will be Job E. Hedges, W. M. K. Olcott, Ogden L. Mills, William Rand, Jr., Walter M. Chandler, Amos Pinchot, Senator William M. Bennett, and Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff.

Reaffirms Perkins Indorsement.

The Jeffersonian Alliance at a meeting at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, yesterday reaffirmed its indorsement of Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney. The organization indorsed Mr. Perkins on Oct. 7. Several members who were not present and who, it was said, are for Judge Swann, requested that another meeting be held. The committee yesterday by an overwhelming vote declined to reconsider its earlier action.

Democratic Committee Dec. 7.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced last night at the Manhattan Club that a meeting of the committee had been called to be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Dec. 7 next to decide on the time and place of the national convention.

$500,000 BUILDING AS CATHOLIC CENTRE

Committee of 100 to Raise Money with Cardinal Farley's Indorsement.

NEED FELT FOR 20 YEARS

Knights of Columbus Contribute Their Building Fund of $58,000 —Campaign for Subscriptions.

Cardinal Farley and many prominent laymen of the Roman Catholic Church at a meeting last night in the Cathedral College at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue started a movement to raise $500,000 for the erection of a central Catholic building as a headquarters for educational, charitable, and social work throughout the city, modeled in part on the lines of the Y. M. C. A.

"The need of such a building for the varied activities of Catholic work has been felt for twenty years," said the Cardinal, announcing his support of the project. "I have felt that the Catholics of New York ought to have a symbolizing central meeting place like this to embrace a wider circle than can be reached through the Catholic Club. For instance, each of our charitable organizations needs a room in such a place. Other organizations have their charity building, and the Hebrews have a charity building, and although our members exceed them, we have nothing but hired halls for a large part of our lay work. The building should be worthy of you and should also provide liberally for educational and social work."

Justice Victor J. Dowling, Chairman of a Finance Committee of 100, announced that a campaign for subscriptions would continue until October, 1916, when it was expected that the work of construction would be begun. William P. Myhan of the Knights of Columbus notified the committee that a building fund amounting to $58,000, which had been raised for a clubhouse for that organization, would be given to the Catholic building fund. Eight members of the committee subscribed $8,000 last night.

It was suggested by W. Bourke Cockran that the new building plans provide for a large hall for mass meetings.

Cardinal Farley has requested the pastors of the diocese to co-operate with the general committee to carry the project to success. Announcements to this effect will be made in the churches tomorrow. Joseph M. Adrian, 64 Wall Street, is Treasurer of the Finance Committee.

WILL FORBIDS HIS MARRIAGE

Mrs. T. S. Gillespie Left Trun Fund for Husband on That Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The will of Mrs. Lillian Stokes Gillespie of Tuxedo and Stamford was filed here today. It disposes of an estate estimated to be worth several million dollars, and makes a bequest of $250,000 to the husband, who is a New York lawyer, on condition that none of it goes to his relatives. Another bequest of $200,000 is put in trust for Mr. Gillespie so long as he does not remarry.

Another bequest of $200,000 in trust is made to a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Cossitt, who is now living in Paris, on condition that she does not marry one Edmond Terrien of Paris. Among other bequests is one of $100,000 to Father Thomas Stokes of the Hotel Ansonia, New York, on condition that he give a written release of certain claims against her estate.

SHERIFF GAVE UP $100,000.

Grifenhagen Says "Some One in Fourteenth Sereet" Got It.

Speaking last night in behalf of Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff, at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen said:

"Information has come to me today which leads me to believe that an investigation of the legislative files will disclose legislation which was either enacted or defeated in furtherance of an interest with which a prominent member of the Citizens' Union is connected. I wonder whether that had anything to do with the indorsement of 'Al' Smith by the Citizens' Union?

"I know of my own knowledge that a former Tammany Hall Sheriff of this county, elected by the people to receive the salary and fees of that office, received but a percentage of the salary and no part of the fees, and that the rest of the money, over $100,000, went to Fourteenth Street. Am I not, therefore, justified in asking Mr. Smith whether he has any such arrangement with the insiders of Tammany Hall?"

Sheriff Grifenhagen made public a copy of a letter Henry L. Stoddard had written William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in which Mr. Stoddard said he would refuse to contribute to the Union's campaign fund because of its action in indorsing Mr. Smith.

F. D. ROOSEVELT TALKS WAR.

Must Be Prepared to Defend Homes, He Says in Political Speech.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, traveled from Washington to Greenwich Village to deliver an address at Public School 41 last night, indorsing the election of John G. Milburn, Jr., to the Assembly from the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Roosevelt first started law practice in an office where Milburn was employed in the capacity of "something more than an office boy but not very much more."

Both Mr. Milburn and Edward G. Murray, Democratic candidate for Alderman, received enthusiastic praise from Mr. Roosevelt. Incidentally Mr. Roosevelt made a plea for preparedness.

"It is necessary," he said, "that we should take immediate steps to improve the defensive condition of this country. And we are doing so in a truly American way. We are preparing for defense and not offense. We are getting ready to defend our homes if war should be forced on us. The time has passed when a shotgun arms a man to fight, overnight, as it did in '76. We must now deal with the matter of ammunitions and preparation on a large and complicated scale."

BURNS ACCUSES PENROSE.

Says Senator Was In Plot to Buy Roosevelt Delegates in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—George D. Porter, independent nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia, today made public the second installment of Detective William J. Burns's report on his nineteen months' investigation of the Republican organization, for which he was paid $50,000 from a fund contributed by a committee of citizens.

Today's section of the exposure charges that Mercantile Appraiser James Carey, the Penrose McNichol leader of the Fifth Ward, and until recently a magistrate, engineered a plan to buy up Roosevelt delegates in the 1912 campaign and that Carey and United States Senator Penrose and State Senator James P. McNichol, leader of the local organization, were "trailed" to Harrisburg where the matter was discussed and where two Roosevelt men were to be bought and delivered. The plan fell through at Harrisburg, however, according to Burns, because Penrose saw the futility of wasting money in face of the insurmountable majority of antagonistic delegates.

MORGAN RALLIES AFTER OPERATION

Continued from Page 1.

news of his sudden illness came with a great shock to his associates in Wall Street.

This statement was issued from his office when the rumor that the old bullet wound was troubling him made some statement imperative:

Mr. Morgan was at his office on Wednesday, but yesterday was indisposed and remained at his home in Glen Cove. His physician discovered that he was suffering from a mild attack of appendicitis.

In order to guard against any recurrence they decided to remove the appendix. The operation was performed at noon today by Drs. Markoe, Lyle, and Smith, who report that it was successful in every way and that Mr. Morgan is now resting comfortably. Mr. Morgan's general condition is so excellent that his prompt recovery is looked for.

Action Taken Suddenly.

Though his partners had no reason to suspect that Mr. Morgan was about to be stricken by a serious illness and although he probably had no thought other than a continuance of his interrupted vacation, Mr. Morgan told his partners on Wednesday afternoon that unless something special came up to demand his attention he should remain at his home in Glen Cove until after Election Day.

When news of the operation came one of the partners said there seemed no reason to believe the shooting of last July had anything to do with Mr. Morgan's illness, since both bullets fired by Muenter had been accounted for. It was recalled, however, that while one passed through Mr. Morgan's thigh, issuing from the back of his leg, the other entered the right quadrant of the abdomen, according to the report of his physicians at that time, and rested near the spine. It was extracted, but the wound it made must have lain close to the spot on which the knife was used yesterday.

Whatever his motive in arranging in advance for a stay of several days at his home, Mr. Morgan summoned Dr. Markoe to him on Thursday afternoon. The surgeon made an examination then which disclosed the trouble with the appendix, but in the evening Mr. Morgan felt improved and for some time walked about the grounds of his home. Yesterday morning this improvement had given way to an increase of pain and Dr. Markoe and Dr. Lyle arrived at the Morgan home at 10 o'clock. With Dr. Smith they determined then on an operation and messages were sent at once to the members of Mr. Morgan's family who were not at the house.

Apparently it was the intention then to postpone the operation until the arrival of those who had been summoned, but at noon Mr. Morgan's condition was such that an immediate operation seemed necessary. Both Dr. Markoe and Dr. Lyle remained with Mr. Morgan after the operation.

COME TO SEEK FUNDS FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

Miss Schofield and Miss Fell Will Appeal for the Orphelinat des Armees.

ACT FOR DEAN OF SORBONNE

He Is Head of the Orpheliriat, Which Seeks to Provide for Children of Soldiers Killed in War.

Miss Florence M. Schofield, owner of the Hotel d'Iéna, in Paris, and Miss Elinor Fell, a member of a well-known English family and a sister of Brig. Gen. Fell, have arrived in New York, representing Alfred Croiset, Dean of the Sorbonne, who is the active head of the "Orphelinat des Armées," an organization whose purpose it is to take care of the orphans of French soldiers who have given their lives for their country. Miss Schofield hopes to interest Americans in the alms of the Orphelinat.

Miss Schofield though she has lived in Paris all her life, is an Englishwoman, whose father went to Paris with Richard Cobden in the time of Napoleon III. She is one of the two women members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Since the outbreak of the war she has turned over one wing of her big hotel to be used as a hospital, another is the headquarters of the British Red Cross in France, and the office of The Signal, an organization which searches for the missing in the war, is also in the building. Miss Fell, who volunteered to come over with Miss Schofield as secretary, has been interested for some years in social work.

"The Orphelinat des Armées" is under the patronage of the President of the French Republic and all the Government officials," said Miss Schofield yesterday at the Vanderbilt. "It has been under way for only three or four months, but it has been able to do some good work, although, owing to conditions in France, such funds as it has been possible to raise have had to be used as fast as they could be collected.

"The Government is making some allowance to the widows and orphans of fallen soldiers, but this is insufficient to give the children more than the most elementary upbringing. The object of the Orphelinat is to make it possible to bring up these children so that they may become efficient citizens.

"To achieve this object the Orphelinat proposes to arrange that the children remain in their mothers' care, that they shall grow up in the places where their fathers lived, that the development of each child shall be watched, a suitable career chosen for it according to the direction in which its talents tend, and that every facility be afforded for a suitable training.

"A central committee exists in Paris, which first makes it an aim to investigate the condition of children left orphans. In the payment of the present allowance, the burden on the Government is tremendous, although the allowance made to soldiers' families is only 25 cents a day for the widow and 10 cents for each child.

"It is estimated that already there were more than 100,000 of these little orphans in France before the great drive of three weeks ago."

"The situation in France," said Miss Fell, taking up the subject, "is different from what it is in England. While the list of patrons of the Orphelinat comprise almost every distinguished intellectual in France, these are not, for the most part, people of means, and while they have contributed liberally, the total sum given is not large. We have felt that if an appeal were made over here Americans who are sympathetic toward France would give financial aid.

"We have records of many pitiful cases of destitution. Certainly the children have suffered in this war. My brother, a Commissioner of Ashanti, who has been with an ambulance at the front, tells me of peasants, often with their women and children, working in the fields at the sides of the cannon and living in houses with no roofs. He has employed as many of the children as possible. We have numerous cases on our books in Paris in which a widow has been left with four or five children, and of old women left to support grandchildren. None of these wants to give up her little ones to be brought up in orphanages."

REDFIELD IN NO CLASH.

Officials Deny That He Is at Odds with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Officials of the Administration were anxious today to have denials made of reports that President Wilson and Secretary Redfield were at odds over the proposal that the Clayton anti-trust law be amended to prevent the "dumping" of foreign products here after the war. Yesterday it was said at the White House that President Wilson had not indorsed any such proposal, but was keeping his mind open on the subject.

Today officials said Mr. Redfield's statement with regard to his plans had been misunderstood and that the White House denial was based on the misunderstanding. The statement that the President looked favorably on a proposal to prevent dumping by providing for prosecutions under the anti-trust laws grew out of a conference on Wednesday between the President, Secretary Redfield and Joseph E. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Redfield and Mr. Davis had gone to the White House to discuss the various subjects.

It was explained today that so far as there was an agreement it was decided that a certain step which Mr. Davies and Mr. Redfield suggested should be taken. This step was not a phrasing of a policy, or course of action or a method, but it was said to be a step that all three regarded as essential before any further conclusion should be made in regard to the manner in which the menace of "dumping" should be dealt with. It was asserted today that there was entire unanimity as to the course that should be pursued.

CITIZEN BY COURT ORDER.

Judge Grants Petition of Man Who Voted in Dakota Territory.

Archibald Charles Heaphy of 308 West 103d Street became an American citizen yesterday in an unusual way.

Born in England, he came with his parents to this country in 1880 and settled as a farmer at Sioux Falls, in the then Territory of Dakota. In 1886 he took out his first citizenship papers, and under the territorial law, when he came of age, voted.

In November, 1889, South Dakota was set up as a State, and Heaphy in his petition to the Federal District Court here asserted that as he had been a voter under the territorial law, he was a full citizen of the new State. He quoted the decision of Chief Justice Fuller in the case of Boyd versus Nebraska, and Judge Lacombe, following that precedent, ordered Captain Charles Weiser of the Naturalization Bureau to issue to Heaphy his final papers. The Government did not oppose the application.

PSYCHOLOGY SQUAD LATEST POLICE AID

Sleuths to be Taught How to Differentiate Mental Defectives from Crooks.

FIRST LECTURE TODAY

Professors Bisch and Thorndyke of Columbia Will Help Commissioner Woods in Work.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday the establishment of a Psychology Squad as the latest adjunct to the Department. The program of instruction will start this afternoon with a lecture at Police Headquarters by Dr. Louis E. Bisch, associate Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, who will talk on the subject of "Mental and Moral Defectives."

The Commissioner figures that it is going to save his men a great deal of work if they can stand on a corner and by psychological tests tell what passerby is the thief of yesterday for whom they are seeking, or spot the one whose guilty conscience betrays the presence of decks of cocaine in his pocket. If the policeman is uncertain he may march his suspect up an alley and apply the Binet test.

Mr. Woods announced that Professor Bisch and Professor Ashley H. Thorndyke, also of Columbia, would hereafter be present at the morning line-up in Police Headquarters to show policemen how to tell who should and who should not be there, and also for the formation of reports to be submitted to the Magistrates before whom the prisoners were to arraigned.

"One must recognize," observed the Commissioner, "the humanitarian trend that would be self-evident in the speedy examination by psychologists of persons arrested and evincing mental idiosyncracies."

The policemen are not to be expected to become trained psychologists all at once, but the Commissioner thinks they will learn. It has been arranged that whenever there is any doubt as to the mental condition of a prisoner Dr. Bisch or Dr. Thorndyke may be summoned at once. In this way prisoners who may be weak-minded will have the benefit of classification and a report by the psychologists, who will later lay another report before the Magistrate in order to direct the prisoner at the bar toward the hospital or the prison, according to his just deserts. The psychologists' report, the Commissioner said, may be considered or disregarded, as the court sees fit.

"In any event," Commissioner Woods said, "many persons who ought to receive special attention, would get a careful examination and instead of being sent to a penal institution would be committed to a hospital or sanitarium."

The Commissioner said that Professor Bisch and Professor Thorndyke were volunteering their services in order that the Police Department might have the benefit of scientific training in the elemental psychological field and that there might be a skilled supervision of prisoners with erratic tendencies and mental defects.

Special calls have been issued for the lecture today. Inspectors, Captains and other officers as well as men in the ranks, and Commissioner Woods and his deputies are to be present.

"A mental standard of recognition will be inculcated," the Commissioner concluded, "so that officers on duty may be immediately aware of a mental or moral defective when confronted by one."

SEIZED IN AUTO BY WOMAN

But Astoria Man Is Rescued by Police and Assailant Jailed.

Charles Roos of 100 Woolsey Street, Astoria, L. I., was sitting in his automobile with his wife, Matilda, in front of Carnegie Hall last night when Mrs. Janet Barrett, 30 years old, of 468 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, rushed up, Roos said, and seized him by the coat.

Patrolman Alexis Kleinmeyer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station took them all to the station in the Roos automobile, where explanations were made to Lieutenant Burns. Mrs. Barrett said, according to the police, that Roos was her common-law husband, but Roos has denied it vigorously. When both Roos and his wife insisted that Mrs. Barrett be locked up, a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct was placed against her.

THINK 'LIEUT. FAY' IS H. A. KEARLING

Continued from Page 1.

ings set for Thursday may be adjourned so that their clients will be indicted without preliminary examination.

As to Fay's friends and backers, if he has any, they have not come forward. The man who is said to have spent $30,000 in the interests of his bomb plot has not yet been bailed. Neither has Scholz nor Daeche. Kienzle and Breitung are out on bail provided by surety companies, but they are members of wealthy families.

Thinks Fay Wrong Mentally.

Meanwhile, Arthur Devries of 42 Hampton Place, Nutley, N. J., who claims a considerable acquaintance with Fay, says that, in his opinion, the prisoner is not normal mentally. It had already been suggested that Fay had what is known as "trench madness," and Mr. Devries relates that Fay told of capturing a French trench single-handed, and boasted of other exploits.

Mr Devries said that his wife and Mrs. Walter Scholz, Fay's sister, were girlhood friends in Muelheim-am-Rhein, near Cologne, and that Mrs. Scholz and Fay had visited at the Devries home in Nutley.

"Fay's mother is mentally unbalanced," said Mr. Devries, "and he has a sister who is peculiar in many ways. Scholz, for that matter, is himself a big child, incapable of the intricate mental activities of a conspirator.

"I am confident that Fay is not connected officially with the German Government—indeed, his making confessions that were absolutely unnecessary seems to indicate that. I do not think he is an army officer; he was only a private in the reserve when the war began, though he may have been promoted since then. He told me he was discharged as unfit for service after being wounded in the foot.

"He was much given to boasting, and told his stories in a spectacular manner, punctuating them with playing the piano, at which he was expert, and singing. I once asked him what he thought of the planting of explosives in factories and on steamers, and he said he thought it the work of cranks who could not possibly accomplish any results."

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FINAL 5-DAY REMOVAL SALE

Last Saturday in present Store

November 8th, Removal to 5th Avenue & 40th Street

575 Waists and Blouses *Reduced about ⅓*

Dimities and Organdies in various dainty models; also Black Silk Blouses. *Value $3.95* — 2.15

Georgette Crepe Models, also Crepe de Chine and Pussy Willow, in black and navy. *Value $5.50* — 3.95

Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Fancy Silks and Satins in Tailleur models. *Value $7.50* — 5.50

Striped Silk Tailleur Models and Black Crepe de Chine Mourning Blouses. *Value $8.50* — 6.50

Silk Petticoats

A special collection in a variety of the latest full flare models in Chiffon Taffeta; both smart plain colors and changeable effects. *Values $3.50 to $4.75* — 2.95

Women's Knit Underwear

Vests—Glove silk, white or pink. *Regularly $1.25* — 95c
3 for 2.80; 6 for 5.50.

Union Suits—Light Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton, knee length; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c* — 50c
3 for 1.45; 6 for 2.85.

Union Suits—Light weight, perfect fitting, no seam at side, silk trimmed. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 85c* — 55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Umbrellas

Men's and Women's All Silk Umbrellas—Good quality and well made; fine natural and carved handles; 8 rib paragon frames. *Value $3.00* — 1.95

Sterling Trimmed Silk Umbrellas—Novelty handles with silver inlaid and fancy trimmings. Unusually fine qualities and perfectly made. *Value $4.00, $4.50* — 2.95

500 Men's Shirts *⅓ to ½ Price*

New Fall Pleated Shirts—Made from the finest Imported and Domestic woven madras. All full pleated bodies; laundered cuffs. *Regularly $3.00* — 1.95

Soft Cuff Negligee Shirts—Entire stock of all kinds. Fine quality fabrics and choicest patterns. Well made and perfect fitting. *Reg. $1.50 and $2.00* — 95c

Pajamas

Silk Mixed—All our very finest grades and the colorings are unusually good; silk finished throughout. *Regularly $4.50* — 2.95

Fine Quality Pajamas, plain white and all the best plain shades of self patterned mercerized fabrics. Liberal sized models that are silk trimmed. *Regularly $1.50* — 95c

100 Men's Utility Coats

Heather Mixed Cravenette Raincoats—A distinctive and totally different raincoat fabric—imported and specially woven for this purpose. *Value $25.00* — 18.50

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A special collection of handsome plain and novelty Silks in the latest Fall colorings. *Value $1.00* — 45c

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Chamois Lisle—16-button and two-clasp, washable, well-fitting and smart in appearance; white, gray and light cream. Not all sizes in each shade. *Value $1.00 pair* — 85c

Our exclusive "Regis" Glace Kid, two-clasp, perfect in fit and of superior finish; black, white and a variety of the most fashionable Autumn shades. *Value $1.50 pair* — 1.25

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Men's Hemstitched—Superior grade of Pure Irish Linen, with ¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 per doz.* — 1.95

Women's Hand Embroidered—Dainty designs on pure linen. *Regularly $6.00 per doz.* — 3.00

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NOTICE—*Owing to extraordinary reductions in price afforded by the last transfer of stock from the liquidation of our Wholesale Hosiery Departments, we cannot sell except by boxes of 3, 6 or one dozen pairs.*

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Black Lisle Thread of medium weight; mercerized. 6 prs. 1.45; 1 doz. prs. 2.85. — Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.00. Sale Price 75c

Silk Lisle, medium weight; highly lustrous; black or tan. 6 prs. 1.85; 1 doz. prs. 3.60. — Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50. Sale Price 95c

Fibre Silk in black only; light weight and very brilliant. 6 prs. 1.85; 1 doz. prs. 3.60. — Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50. Sale Price 95c

Men's Hosiery

Clocked Silk Half Hose—The balance of these popular socks to close. Mostly white with white and black clockings. 6 prs. 3.15; 1 doz. prs. 6.00. — Box 3 Prs. Reg. $2.55. Sale Price 1.85

Plain Silk Half Hose—The popular taupe and gray shades. A few other colors in some sizes. 6 prs. 2.00; 1 doz. prs. 3.75. — Box 3 Prs. Reg. $1.50. Sale Price 1.15

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Of fine Nainsook, in the season's prevailing styles, hand made and hand embroidered.

NOTICE—Owing to the scarcity of merchandise from abroad, and the extraordinary reductions offered in this sale, this opportunity should not be overlooked. We cannot guarantee a complete assortment from day to day.

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Corset Covers—Reg. $1.25 to $1.75. 90c to 1.15
Drawers—Reg. $3.50 to $4.25. 1.95

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Hand Embroidered Silk Boudoir Robes from Japan, in a charming variety of colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Value $8.75* — 6.75

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FIFTEEN different models and seventy-five different patterns, weaves, and colors. Plain blues, blacks, Oxford greys (some with bound edge), stripe effects, dark browns, silk mixtures—in fact EVERYTHING accepted as correct by the well-dressed New Yorker of today, in all sizes from 33 to 50, for men of all proportions and any stature.

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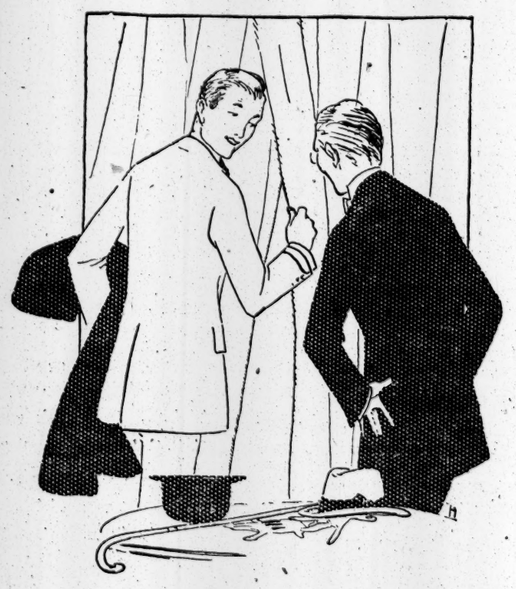

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MELLEN DISOWNS ACTS OF HIS CHIEF

Amazed by Revelations in Letters of President Hall of the New Haven Road.

J. P. MORGAN 'USED AS TOOL'

Methods of Throttling Competitors by the Use of Lobbies and by Oppression Are Laid Bare.

Some of the documents produced by the Government in its prosecution in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, and nine other ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company under the Sherman law, appeared yesterday to Charles S. Mellen, the prosecution's principal witness, as too dangerous to be pleasant. As the prosecution excused him for a brief period, he told the court the letters had come upon him "like a burst of thunder" and he would have been "paralyzed" if he had known while he was President that he was sitting within reach of them.

The papers of which he spoke were the letters which his predecessor, John M. Hall, had written with amazing candor to invite the action of others in opposing legislative proceedings in which the New Haven itself did not care to appear. Some of them were put in evidence yesterday, and the jury now has before it official documents stating in black and white that the railroad company would be glad to have this or that competitor blocked, but did not wish to appear itself in the matter. It even heard how Mr. Hall deplored the faithlessness of a Mr. Seely, who had forgotten his pre-election promises, and how easily he could have been defeated if Mr. Hall had not "relied on his honor."

From the steamboat situation Frank M. Swacker of counsel for the Government went on to the steamboats and showed how the New Haven Steamboat Company was first embarrassed and then absorbed, and he was at work on the Hartford and New York Transportation Company when the adjournment over Election Day came.

During the morning session Henry W. Taft appeared on the bench and had a talk with Judge Hunt. It has been rumored that ex-President Taft may be called by the Government in the course of the trial, but counsel for the prosecution would not confirm the statement yesterday.

Mellen Thunder Struck.

With Mr. Mellen still on the stand, the Government resumed its wearisome reading of documents, out of which, after rejecting a mass of technical detail, it expected the jury to pick the few significent sentences which showed that the defendants had been in a conspiracy to violate the Sherman law.

Mr. Mellen himself was not too well pleased with the testimony drawn out during his stay on the stand. He had been testifying concerning the period when he was only second Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and was not fully in the confidence of the management. Yet he had to stand sponsor to a number of letters written by Vice President John M. Hall, in which there were blunt allusions to legislative activity on the part of the company. He sought permission yesterday to make a formal statement concerning these documents.

"Your Honor," he said, "there apparently has been introduced under the heading of testimony of Charles S. Mellen a lot of matter that comes from the identification of signatures. Particularly I refer to the letters of Judge Hall, the President who preceded me, that were introduced yesterday.

"I had no knowledge or information concerning them. They came upon me like a burst of thunder. Under no circumstances can I rest easy without telling even the uninitiated that there is not anything that had been disclosed to me directly or indirectly in this case. I had no knowledge that anything of the kind was in existence, and I am paralyzed to find that for ten years I sat within reaching distance of this case holding these letter books and was not blown up."

Hall's Letters Introduced.

"So far as you know," asked Mr. Lindabury, "during the ten years you were President were these letters known to any of the other Directors?"

"I never had occasion to refer to them," said Mr. Mellen, "and I know of no Director or officer that ever did refer to them."

The defence, according to the arrangement earlier in the trial, had the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Mellen at once on the testimony he had already given of his first years of connection with the New Haven. However, it preferred to leave that until Mr. Mellen had been recalled to give the history of the years when he was President, so that his evidence might be treated as one whole.

Mr. Mellen explained that he had no intention of absenting himself for any considerable period from the trial. He said he did hope to be able to have his Sundays at home in Stockbridge, but he would attend the sessions during the taking of testimony, and would be in court again on Wednesday afternoon. As a matter of fact he sat yesterday in the courtroom during the entire session listening to the evidence which followed his own.

The first important matter which the Government brought up yesterday was a letter from John M. Hall, while he was still Vice President of the New Haven, to Charles P. Clark, the President, referring to a newspaper rumor that the Massachussetts Legislature was about to favor the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Company. Of this Mr. Hall wrote:

If it could be knocked out quietly, I should say it would be a good thing; but perhaps you will think the game too small for your interference.

New Haven's Hand Concealed.

Mr. Hall a few days later wrote a letter marked "confidential" to Judge William F. Henney at Hartford, in which he asked him to get some Hartford people to appear in opposition to the bonding of the Connecticut Western. He wrote:

For certain reasons we have not desired to show our hand as a corporation in this matter openly. I think you will have no difficulty in securing assistance there, and wish you would see Robbins at once and concoct the best scheme possible, and secure all the witnesses you can to appear before the committee in opposition to this proposed bill.

A fortnight later Mr. Hall was able to write to Mr. Robbins to tell him to have "no fear as to Hotchkiss, as I am in communication with him and know from inside sources that everything will be O. K. as to that resolution."

In December, 1898, the question arose of the construction of a branch by the Connecticut Western line across the New Haven Branch at Tariffville. Mr. Hall thought dilatory tactics would be sufficient, and in a long letter to Henry C. Robinson at Hartford he bade him take an appeal from the Railroad Commissioners, without bothering whether there had been any precedents for such action, on the ground that all the company wanted was to delay the building of the new line.

Referring to a statement by Mr. Robinson that Mr. Robbins had appeared for the New Haven to oppose the condemnation proceedings started by the Connecticut Western, Mr. Hall wrote:

Mr. Robbins has not been authorized to appear in our name in any proceedings whatever, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. He appears for a private individual in some other State. It was not thought wise or prudent that a Director of the New Haven road should appear in this matter.

One Legislator Balks.

One man seems to have failed Mr. Hall in connection with the Connecticut Western, for, writing to William D. Bishop on March 20, 1901, he said that he had heard that Mr. Seely, then in the Legislature, was against the New Haven. He wrote:

Before his election he told me that we need have no fears of him on any of these matters, and we should find that he would do nothing against the interests of the New Haven. If I had supposed he would, another party could have been maintained easily, and he would not have been in the position he is now. But I relied on his honor, and hope I was not mistaken in doing so.

It was then conceded by the defense that the Philadelphia, Reading & New England purchased the Central New England, which was the lessee of the Connecticut Western, and Mr. Swacker proceeded to show how in its turn the Central New England was gobbled up by the New Haven. The negotiations were closed in February, 1904, and New Haven officers were appointed to the Central New England.

The Government then took up the question of steamboats and began with the New Haven Steamboat Company. It showed that in June, 1899, Mr. Hall called the operations of the company to the attention of the standing committee of the New Haven board. In the following November Chester W. Chapin, the President of the steamboat company, suggested that the railroad might purchase it, and Mr. Hall said he was half inclined to think that that might be the best way out of the difficulty.

Steamboat Line Opposed.

The steamboat company, which had already, as Mr. Hall said in one of his letters, taken thousands of dollars away from the New Haven, had just put on a new line of steamers between Providence and New York, and the New Haven was considering how to oppose it. He thought, Mr. Hall said, that the New Haven could embarrass the steamboat people, because it owned the pier they used at New Haven, and it would hold it for its own boats.

Mr. Lindabury objected to this line of evidence on the ground that it referred merely to the natural competition between two transportation systems, which was quite legitimate. The Government persisted that it could show more than that, and proceeded to put in a letter from Mr. Hall to Henry C. Robinson.

Mr. Hall complained that the steamboat people did not run their boats at such a time as to make it possible for the New Haven to make railroad connections with them at New Haven, and that they were neglecting their freight business. Moreover, they were paying the New Haven only $3,000 a year for the use of the dock, which was not nearly enough, and he said he could only suppose that the railroad had continued such slipshod arrangements with the steamboat concern, because the Chapins, who ran the latter, had been originally connected with the old New Haven & Springfield line and the connection was an inheritance.

In February, 1900, the New Haven notified the steamboat company that it must vacate the Belle Dock at New Haven, which gave the steamboat company its only connection with the railroad.

In the following April the New Haven Railroad bought the stock of the New Haven Steamboat Company at $140 a share, or took it in exchange for New Haven stock at $212.50 a share.

Lobbying in Legislature.

All the property of the steamboat company was thus absorbed, and from Mr. Chapin, the President, the Lonsdale Wharf at Providence was also acquired. As a result of this consolidation in the October following the New Haven ordered the sale or breaking up of three steamboats, the Providence, the Continental, and the Narragansett.

Turning to a new subject, Mr. Swacker introduced a letter written in 1899 by Mr. Hall to Henry C. Robinson asking him to appear before the Legislature to oppose on behalf of the New Haven the extension from New Haven to Wallingford of the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad on the ground that it would be paralleling with an electric railway the existing steam railroad.

This brought forth strong protests from the defense. Counsel argued that there was nothing in this letter, which was not legitimate, and the Court seemed to agree. In the course of the discussion Mr. Nicoll objected to the use of the word "conspirator" by Mr. Swacker with reference to Mr. Robinson.

"I knew Mr. Robinson very well," he said, "and entertained a very high regard for him. I should like Mr. Swacker to speak of him as the alleged conspirator, and not as the conspirator, if he speaks of him at all."

The name of the Fair Haven & Westville was changed to the Ridgefield & New York, and on Aug. 29, 1894, Mr. Clark, President of the New Haven, wrote to J. P. Morgan suggesting that he might lend $25,000 to a Mr. Higgins, who owned the majority of the stock of the company. Apparently Mr. Morgan did so, for on March 24, 1896, Mr. Clark had to take back all he had said in favor of the road. Writing to Mr. Morgan, he said:

Uses J. P. Morgan as Tool.

I find on my arrival at New Haven this afternoon that the Mr. Higgins, who has a loan with you secured by a majority of the Ridgefield road stock is intending to put in an electric road instead of a standard steam road, and in competition with charters which we control, but do not expect to use at present.

As you seemed to think this loan was made for the benefit of this company in some way, I think it proper to say that in my judgment the interests of the company would be as well served by your calling the loan and getting your money on April 1 from Mr. Higgins instead of the interest only as you directed our Mr. Horne. Of course there is no objection to your continuing the loan as a transaction entirely independent of this company, if you conclude to do so.

This ended for a time the reading of the wearisome letters and minutes, and the jury sighed with relief as a new witness was put on the stand in the person of Charles C. Goodrich, manager of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company. Mr. Goodrich was deaf and had a very mild speaking voice. No small part of the late afternoon was consumed by counsel in asking what he had said and suggesting how he might stand in order to be heard.

The Hartford & New York, the witness said, was started in 1880 and was then in competition with the New Haven Railroad, the New Haven steamers, and the Connecticut River Valley Railroad, which was afterward taken over by the New Haven. Originally the Hartford & New York made its own freight and passenger rates, independent of the New Haven, but after a time for the Winter service it used the same rates as the New Haven Railroad on a division of the through bill of lading.

Competitor Bought Out.

Then the Interstate Commerce Act was passed, which made such an arrangement illegal. An agreement was drawn up between the New Haven and the transportation company in 1901 which, however, the New Haven officials never executed. This document covered the rates which either company was to demand and bound the transportation company not to work with any other steam, electric, or other connecting line in competition with the New Haven. The transportation company also agreed to curtail its season if in any year its freight earnings exceeded a certain figure.

It came out that about 1905 the witness was approached twice by a man named Dunbar to ask if he would sell his steamboat line. He thought that this man represented the New Haven and refused.

"Then," the witness went on, "one or two months after that time there came by telephone from New Haven a message to ask if a sale could be considered. It was thought that Mr. Morse was buying up the various lines all along the shore here, and I should judge it came to us from the New Haven law department."

Accountants examined the books of the company, and in 1905 the company was sold to the New Haven on the basis of an exchange of five shares of Hartford & New York Transportation Company against two shares of New Haven.

The trial was then adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

APPROVE MORTGAGE PLAN.

Bankers and Investors Favor Amortization System.

At a conference held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, attended by representatives of practically all of the large money lending institutions of this city, together with many prominent real estate investors and mortgage brokers, the adoption of a form of long term mortgages, amortized by semi-annual payments on principal, was approved. Of the seventy men present, only three objected to the proposal.

The conference also adopted a resolution authorizing the Chairman, C. C. Miller, to appoint a committee to hear recommendations and suggestions regard.ng the formulation of such a plan and to report the committee's conclusions at a meeting to be called at a later date.

Those who spoke in favor of the plan were: Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willard V. King, Richard M. Hurd, Adolph Block, Samuel P. Goldman, and Louis V. Bright. Those who spoke against the plan were: John N. Golding, Alexander W. McLaughlin, and William Felsinger, President of the New York Savings Bank.

KILLED WHILE DRINKING.

Two Men Shoot a Tailor in Saloon and Disappear.

Michael Fialo, 30 years old, a tailor who lived alone in the rear of his shop at 30 Rivington Street, was standing at the bar of a saloon at 13 First Street about 7:45 o'clock last night talking to Luigi Trangini, the proprietor, about the war, and sipping a glass of Marsala wine.

Suddenly the swinging doors in the rear of the saloon were thrown open and two men came in with revolvers. Without a word, one of the men fired two shots at Fialo, one striking him in the back and the other going past his head and flattening itself on the wall. As the wounded tailor fell on the floor, the men escaped by the way they came and disappeared.

Detectives Miele and McWilliams of the Fifth Street Station, who heard the shots, went to the saloon and took Trangini to the police station. He said the assailants were dark, stout men about 30 years old, and thought the man who fired the shot was known as Bill or Phil in the neighborhood. Fialo was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where he died at 9 o'clock.

FIND SLAIN MAN'S BODY.

May Have Been Killed by an Auto and Hidden at Roadside.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 29.—What appears to have been a murder was discovered this evening near Ophir Farm, the country estate of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, when a workman went into the brush to look for apples. The dead man's face was badly battered, one tooth had been knocked out, and one tooth was loosened. He had lain in the brush for several days and his clothing was rain soaked. He was a laborer, to judge from his dress and the condition of his hands. There was nothing in his clothing to identify him, but on his left forearm were tatooed the initials "J. D."

Coroner Dunn removed the body to Lyon & Harnett's morgue.

It has been suggested that the man may have been hit by a speeding automobile, whose occupants had hidden him at the roadside rather than be charged with running him down.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29.—The Chilean Cabinet resigned today.

BANDITS DISPERSED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Fifteen Outlaws Reported Killed on Mexican Side—American Patrol Again Attacked.

VILLA SOON TO GIVE BATTLE

His Forces Now Marching Toward Arizona Border and Fighting May Begin Tomorrow.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 29.—A new attack by Mexican bandits on a patrol camp of United States soldiers and the reported killing of fifteen bandits in a battle with Carranza soldiers were developments today in the border situation.

Details of the reported fight on Mexican soil, which was said to have occurred fifty-five miles west of Matamoros, still were lacking tonight; but it was known that 250 soldiers were sent up the Rio Grande by General Eugenio Lopez, Commander of the garrison at Matamoros, to aid in prosecuting the search for outlaws who have been raiding the Texas border counties.

First reports of the fight between the bandits and the Mexican soldiers came from Reynosa, which repeatedly has been a source of reliable news concerning bandit activities. After seeing fifteen of their number killed, the report said, the outlaws fled, pursued by the Government troops. There was no official confirmation.

The Mexican bandits who attacked a patrol of twenty United States infantrymen at Capote Ranch early today, charged the camp from three directions, evidently believing the soldiers were in their tents. Instead the soldiers were in trenches out from the camp and opened fire on the Mexicans at fifty yards. The firing continued for perhaps ten minutes, when the Mexicans retreated.

The infantrymen were parts of Companies E and H, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in command of Lieutenant M. R. Walner. It is not known how many Mexicans were in the band, but it is believed there were more than fifteen. It was impossible to determine whether any Mexicans were wounded. If so they were carried away by other members of the band.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 29.—The troops of General Francisco Villa were reported tonight to be finally in motion toward the international border for their impending attack upon Agua Prieta, Sonora, opposite here, where Carranza soldiers, commanded by General P. Elias Calles, are strongly entrenched.

Indications here tonight were that a battle would be in progress between the two factions by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Officials here are watching the situation at Agua Prieta closely. Reinforcements for the Carranza garrison, it is expected, will arrive in time to meet the Villa attack and possibly take the offensive southward, preventing a battle near the international line. Official dispatches today told of the embarkation of a large Carranza force from Manzanillo for Guaymas to assist General Dieguez, in command of the Carranza columns proceeding northward through the Yaqui Valley to attack General Villa from the rear.

JUAREZ GREATLY EXCITED.

Passage of Carranza Troops Through El Paso Stirs Villa Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 29.—The presence of detachments of Villa troops in the vicinity of Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas, this evening caused United States troops to be rushed to Fabens to guard the railroad line and prevent any efforts being made to wreck the trains carrying Carranza troops to Agua Prieta.

This troop movement caused much excitement in Juarez, and it was reported there that the Carranza troops, aided by the United States troops, were to invade Mexico at Guadalupe and march on Juarez. The Villa infantry is patroling the Mexican side of the river tonight, and cannons have been planted covering the approaches to the town from the east and south.

The execution of elaborate night manoeuvres by the United States infantry regiments on the border increased the excitement in Juarez. The infantry fired blank cartridges, and it was thought the expected attack was being made.

The Carranza troops are expected to arrive here in five trains late tonight, and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent any effort to wreck them by Villa sympathizers.

EXPECT CARRANZA AT BORDER

Officials Deny Reports of Mishap to the First Chief.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 29.—General Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto Government in Mexico, is approaching the American border, according to advices reaching here tonight. The First Chief spent today at Mondova, 125 miles south of here, the reports said. Officials at Piedras Negras, across the border from here, said Carranza probably would reach them tomorrow.

Sensational rumors that some mishap had befallen Carranza were denied by the Piedras Negras officials, who said that they had been in direct communication with the First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Juan N. Amador, the confidential agent at Washington of the Carranza de facto Government of Mexico, today gave out a denial of reports published this morning in dispatches from San Antonio which stated that General Carranza had engaged in a bitter quarrel with General Alvaro Obregon over the distribution of funds for military uses, and that Carranza had been placed under arrest by Obregon.

HEAR GEN. AGRAMONTE HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Mexicans Say Prominent American Resident Was Put to Death in Mexico City.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Advices to Mexicans here today said General C. H. M. Agramonte, a prominent member of the American colony in Mexico City, and once President of the American Society, had been executed by Carranza officials in the capital about ten days ago.

For years General Agramonte was publisher of The Anglo-American in Mexico City, and was said to have been a Major in the United States Army. He was about 84 years old.

Other private advices, received today from Vera Cruz, stated that General Ignacio Riverol and General Montana, both former officers in the Mexican Federal Army, were held in jail in that city on charges connected with the assassinations of Francisco Madero and Pina Suarez. Riverol and Montana left New Orleans for Vera Cruz about two weeks ago.

The Carranza Consul here stated today he had no official information by which he could either confirm or deny the reports concerning the execution of General Agramonte or the arrests of the two former Diaz officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The execution in Mexico City of General C. H. M. Agramonte, if confirmed, will be regarded very seriously in Washington. Agramonte is an American citizen who has been living in the Mexican capital for many years. He is a veteran of the United States civil war, and has been Commander of the G. A. R. post in Mexico City.

Men in Washington who know General Agramonte expressed surprise that he should have been executed, saying that he was not known to have taken part in the revolution or in Mexican factional quarrels.

At the State Department tonight it was said that no confirmation of the reported execution of General Agramonte had been received.

TO INVADE ZAPATA STATE.

Gonzales Expects to Direct the Carranza Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—General Pablo Gonzales is expected to undertake personally a campaign in Morelos against Zapatistas.

No difficulty in taking Cuernavaca, the State capital, and the other chief towns is looked for.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—On his return to Mexico City General Carranza will open factories for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and machinery. Plans have been made to establish factories for dynamite, giving the mining companies an opportunity to purchase supplies here.

Mexico City will assume the aspect of a manufacturing town, using electric power supplied by the plant at Necaxa and several small falls near Mexico City. The Government plans the establishment of many small industries under Government supervision

ANSWER TO VILLA THREAT.

Washington Expected to Insist on Faction Leaders' Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department received today a protest from Acting Gov. Randall of the Villa Government in Sonora against the transportation of Carranza troops through American territory, en route to Agua Prieta. There will be no response to Randall, but as the communication is understood to have conveyed the information that General Villa, as a consequence of the movement of troops through American territory, would not hold himself responsible for the protection of Americans, the Consul at Nogales probably will be instructed to inform Villa officials that the recognition of the de facto Government will not relieve them of personal responsibility for injury to citizens of the United States.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 29.—A translated copy of the protest of Acting Governor Randall as distributed contains the statement "that should the permission granted Carranza not be revoked there will be no future guaranty of any nature for American citizens residing in Sonora, much less for their properties."

Further on the the protest states "if the permit is not revoked we will be obliged to lament the grave consequences of the dangerous position in which your citizens are placed, since it is impossible to control the public and the military, already indignant at the American Government for partiality toward one of the contending factions in Mexico."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Seven Americans are in the hands of Villa troops, according to information available tonight. James Carr, Sr., James Carr, Jr., Lawrence Carr, and William Doran are held at Esquede and three linemen employed on the El Tigre power line. Archie McDonald and two others named Nelson and Greene, are prisoners at Fronteras, according to reports.

It was at first believed that these men were kept from coming to the border to prevent information leaking out of the movement of Villa troops, but friends showed much anxiety after learning of the Randall protest.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S VIEWS.

Is Not Satisfied That Carranza Will Carry Out His Promises.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons views the situation in Mexico with great apprehension and is not ready to believe that the problem is settled in the most satisfactory manner. For the first time since the recognition of Carranza by the Administration at Washington the Cardinal in an interview this afternoon gave his estimate of the man who is to control the destinies of the republic.

"Poor Mexico," said the Cardinal. "Things are in bad shape there. I have read much in the papers about the final solution of the Mexican problem. I heard all kinds of promises. But how are we to believe that the problem is solved? Can we place any faith in these promises?"

There was a pause, and then Cardinal Gibbons gave his estimate of Carranza. "A man of promises," he said. "That is Carranza. He can promise many things, but where are the assurances that these promises will be fulfilled? I am hoping and trusting that the troubles in Mexico are at an end, but I am not sure that Carranza is the man who will bring about the desired conditions."

Time alone, he added, would show the true nature of Carranza, but for his part he did not consider the outlook very propitious.

SEIZED IN $250,000 THEFTS.

Four Brothers Arrested in Hunt for Band of Freight Looters.

In the indictment yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury of Meyer Ettman, a junkman and second-hand automobile dealer, of 95 Park Avenue and 310 Newark Street, Hoboken, and his brothers Charles, Morris, and Barney, the Government officials believe that they have got hold of a band which has been looting freight sent here from Germany, France, and Belgium. Howard S. Esterbrook, special Treasury agent, and Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Hopkinson have recovered a collection of scissors, gloves, surgical instruments and combs worth more than $25,000. They believe the band has made away with ten times as much booty.

Their plan, it is alleged, was to break into cases of goods consigned to distant points in the country and to take part of the contents, which according to the Government often were disposed of as ridiculously low prices through the Harlem Jobbing Company, a paper concern.

Meyer Ettman was arrested last August and released in $5,000 bail, and yesterday Charles and Morris Ettman were arrested at 95 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Commissioner Carpenter, committed them in $5,000 bail each to the Hudson County Jail to await removal to New York. As they were being taken to jail and were passing Hoboken Police Headquarters, Morris Ettman broke away and rushed in, calling to Chief Hayes that he was being kidnapped. Sergeant McFeely pacified him and he went on quietly to jail.

Barney Ettman was arrested yesterday in this city and was released by Judge Mayer in $5,000 bond.

JURY DOOMS ONNIE TALLAS.

First Degree Murder Verdict Against Mrs. Nichols's Servant.

Onnie Tallas, a house boy, 21 years old, tried for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, wealthy widow of James Nichols, on the night of Sept. 8 last, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury before Judge Malone in General Sessions last night. The jury returned its verdict at 11 o'clock, having spent more than five hours in deciding whether Tallas was guilty, or whether the confession made by him to the police after his arrest had been extorted from him, as he said on the witness stand, by violent third degree methods.

That the jurymen were loathe to send the boy to the electric chair because he was a party to a crime actually committed by three other men who are still at large became evident at 9 P. M., when they asked Judge Malone for additional instructions. The foreman asked Judge Malone if they could not return a verdict for a lesser degree of murder than charged in the indictment. Judge Malone, however, declared that he felt constrained to repeat his original charge that Tallas was to be acquitted or found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Summing up for the defendant, former Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier insisted that the boy was a "sacrifice to police inefficiency," because the three men who were really guilty—Arthur Waltonen, a former butler in the Nichols home, "Eddie" Lehto, and an unknown Italian—had not been caught. He urged the jury to acquit the prisoner, maintaining that a boy of Onnie's inert and stupid disposition would never have had the courage or intelligence to enter into a plot against the life and property of his mistress.

Tallas received the verdict without a stir. He appeared stupified, and Mr. Le Barbier had to repeat the verdict in his ears several times before he showed a sign of comprehension. His pedigree was drawn from him with great difficulty, after which he was led back to the Tombs, where he will remain until next Friday, when Judge Malone will sentence him to the electric chair.

BUYS A FAMOUS REYNOLDS.

Mrs. Kimball of Chicago Purchases the Portrait of Lady Bunbury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Mrs. W. W. Kimball, widow of a millionaire piano manufacturer of this city, whose collection of paintings is regarded as among the most notable in the Middle West, today added to her collection a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lady Bunbury.

In art circles the price paid by Mrs. Kimball was reported as $100,000, but neither Henry Reinhardt, the art dealer of Michigan Boulevard through whom the painting was purchased, nor Mrs. Kimball would confirm the sum. Mrs. Kimball, however, did say that the price was less than $100,000.

"A few years ago the home of Mrs. Harold McCormick was burglarized and much valuable property was taken," said Mrs. Kimball tonight. "They caught the burglar finally and asked him how he happened to single out that home. He said he had read in the newspapers of the purchase of a fine painting by Mrs. McCormick. I will not discuss the matter further."

The painting mentioned in the foregoing is probably Sir Joshua Reynolds' well-known portrait of Lady Sarah Bunbury, which was painted in 1765 and was formerly in the collection of C. J. Wertheimer of London.

Sir Joshua executed portraits of a number of members of the Bunbury family. His portrait of Mrs. Henry Bunbury is in the collection of William Waldorf Astor.

Gov. Whitman a Knight of Pythias.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Governor Whitman tonight became a member of the Knights of Pythias, taking his first degree in Peabody Lodge No. 32. Three local lodges assisted in the initiation.

Men's Fall BOOTS

Style as Illustrated

Tan or Black

6.00

SOROSIS · SHOES FOR MEN

The first footwear choice of men of affairs—worn by men who choose footwear with the same good taste they express in their clothes.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Books on New Thought, Occultism, Psychology and Kindred Subjects

THE following list of books includes many volumes of interest and information concerning psychological deductions which may or may not bear upon a specific belief or religion. Ignorance of any subject precludes intelligent criticism. These books contain information of present day interest.

Life Understood	*F. L. Rawson*	$2.59
Your Forces and How to Use Them	*C. D. Larson*	$1.12
Mind Power and Privileges	*A. B. Olston*	$1.34
From Poverty to Power	*James Allen*	.72
Ideal Made Real	*C. D. Larson*	.89
Concentration	*Julia Seton*	.44
History and Power of Mind	*R. Ingalese*	$1.79
Psychology of Salesmanship	*W. W. Atkinson*	.72
Direct Healing	*Paul Ellsworth*	.72
Law of the Rhythmic Breath	*E. A. Fletcher*	.89
Personal Power	*Keith Thomas*	$1.58
Practical Mysticism	*E. Underhill*	.89
Life of the Soul	*W. W. Kenilworth*	.89
Edinburgh Lectures on Mental Science	*T. Troward*	$1.12
Secrets of Mental Supremacy	*H. R. C. Latson*	.89
Prosperity Through Thought Force	*B. McClelland*	.72
Your Mind and How to Use It	*W. W. Atkinson*	.72
Psychotherapy: Its Doctrine and Practice	*E. Severn*	$1.12
Paths to Power	*F. B. Wilson*	.72
A New Philosophy of Life	*J. Herman Randall*	$1.34

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor Rear, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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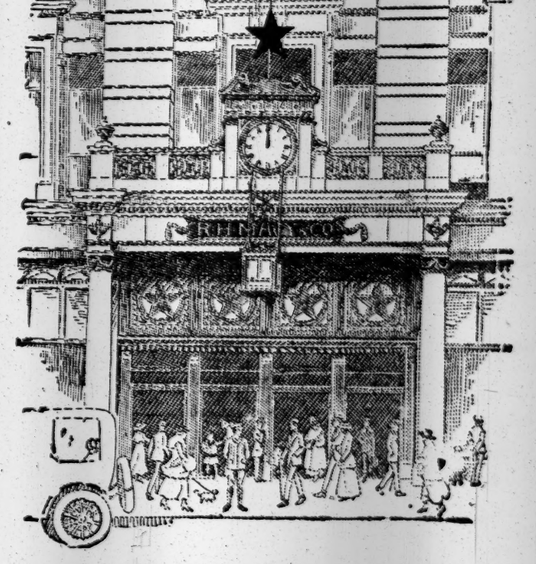


"Watch the Star for Standard Time"

At the precise moment of noon daily, as determined by the Naval Observatory at Washington, a signal flashed over the Western Union wires entering Macy's Building causes the new RED STAR above the main Broadway entrance to drop down and disappear.

In the Macy Time-Star New York will have the counterpart of the world-famed Time-Ball of the Greenwich Observatory in England, which sets the clocks for a continent.

As accurately as human means and science can measure time, the daily falling of this Star will mark the hour of noon in New York.

It will set the standard of time in the City as Macy's sets the standard of value. It will save time for busy men and women as Macy's saves them money.

Its punctuality will be a symbol of Macy delivery service—its exactness, of Macy advertising—its reliability, of the quality of Macy merchandise.

Set Your Watch by the Macy Star.

In making this solemn appeal to the voters of the State of New York the undersigned Citizens' Committee is actuated by one single purpose. This purpose is to prevent the passage of the proposed fundamental law which in our opinion would be an assault on honest, effective government, a blow to democracy, and a calamity to the public.

1.

We oppose the proposed Constitution on both general and particular grounds. We oppose it on the ground that the effect of the whole instrument is to reduce to the lowest possible terms the control of the people of the State over their own affairs, and to concentrate this control in the hands of the Executive without at the same time providing the checks and balances necessary to safeguard the public interest.

2.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the effect of its passage into law would be to intrench boss government more strongly than ever before. Boss government, not popular government, as the framers of the proposed Constitution would have us believe, has been the curse of the State. Today the only check the public has upon the boss is through independent legislators who refuse to do the boss's bidding. In order to control the State the boss must now control the whole Legislature, or a large part of it. But by exalting the Executive and weakening the Legislature, which with all its faults is the people's only responsible representative, the proposed Constitution brings about a situation where a boss, or a great corporate interest, need only control the Governor in order to dominate the Government of the State. If the Governor is a weak man he will be clay in the boss's hands. If he is a strong man he will be the boss himself.

3.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it promises home rule and gives little. It takes the function of assessing personal taxes from the hands of local boards and places it in an Albany commission appointed by the Governor. It gives the cities as little, and in some cases less, self-government than they have today.

4.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it plays into the hands of the corporate exploiters of our citizens. It gives Constitutional protection to unscrupulous public service corporations by providing for the permanence of the present Public Service Commissions, which have been notorious for their incompetence and neglect of the public interest.

5.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because by placing control of the expenditure of the public moneys in the Governor's hands, without providing such appropriate safeguards as everywhere accompany the grant to the Executive of similar powers, the new Constitution defies the principles of modern scientific government and opens the way to the destruction of useful departments and public servants, as well as to the building up of a tyrannous and arrogant political machine.

6.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it repeals Section 7 of Article III. of the old Constitution, which wisely forbade the Governor to appoint sitting members of the Legislature to lucrative office. This offers to the Governor a means by which he can reward legislators who support his policies.

7.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it reverses the settled theory of American government by taking from the Legislature broad law-making powers and giving them to the Executive and by transferring the veto power from the Executive to the Legislature.

8.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the judiciary provisions would entail a huge additional expense upon the City of New York. The proposed Constitution confers upon the Appellate Division, up to now unusually free from politics, the power to appoint unlimited Supreme Court commissioners and to fix their salaries. The Governor appoints the Appellate Division, the Appellate Division appoints the commissioners, and the result would be the injection of partisan patronage into a hitherto clean situation.

9.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because after a decade of effort the State approved, in 1913, an amendment authorizing condemnation proceedings before the Supreme Court without a jury, thus doing away with extravagance and delay. The proposed Constitution, providing for condemnation proceedings before commissioners, will, in effect, negative this important reform.

10.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the conservation section provides for an unpaid commission of nine men appointed from each judicial district. This puts politics into conservation and exposes the natural resources of the State to the control of special interests while pretending to protect them. The larger part of the Adirondack and Catskill forests are left open to destruction because there is no provision for regulating cutting on private lands. Under the proposed conservation provision there is nothing to prevent the most valuable asset of the people outside of the forest preserve, namely, the undeveloped water power of the State, from being given away forever and for nothing.

11.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because through its length and breadth it bears the impress of the minds of men whose interests are not now, and never have been, coincident with those of the public. The new Constitution is eloquent of contempt for the public's aspirations toward a more representative, responsive and righteous government.

12.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is replete with a disregard for the rights and liberties of the wage-earner and the common citizen.

13.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is obscurely drawn, uncertain in its meaning, and impossible for the lay citizen to vote upon with knowledge. Years would pass and immense sums of money would be expended before the meaning of the proposed Constitution could be established by the courts. Not even the delegates themselves can hazard more than a guess at the probable effect of some of its most important sections.

14.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because it is submitted in such a manner that, with the exception of the articles on taxation and apportionment, the voter must cast his ballot for all of it as a whole or against all of it as a whole. As not one voter in a thousand will know what the major part of the Constitution contains, this provision will force him to vote blindly and, for all he knows, against his own interests.

15.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because we believe that, on the whole, it is inferior to the present Constitution, for every substantial gain which it offers is offset by a still more substantial loss.

16.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because the electorate of this State had a right to look forward to the submission of a brief, straightforward, intelligible instrument which would represent the will of the public and the purposes of democracy. Instead of that we are offered a huge, mysterious document, upholding privilege, deifying the Governor, debasing the Legislature, and substituting an alleged efficient system of bookkeeping for democracy.

17.

We are opposed to the proposed Constitution because, if we reject it, we can either change the present Constitution through ordinary process of amendment or at the next general election vote for another Constitutional Convention. The adoption of new fundamental law is a solemn function of citizenship which should not be consummated without full consideration and adequate public knowledge. The questions which Chairman Root and the advocates of the proposed Constitution urge the public to answer in the affirmative after thirty days of confused controversy are so important, and many of them so complicated, that they should only be acted upon after months of public discussion.

We earnestly advise the voters of New York State to vote against the proposed Constitution on the above grounds.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION,

60 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN J. HOPPER, Chairman.

STEPHEN S. WISE, Vice Chairman. — **JOHN J. MURPHY, Vice Chairman.**

FREDERIC C. HOWE, Vice Chairman — **AMOS PINCHOT, Vice Chairman.**

The following opinion of the budget section of the proposed Constitution is interesting, because it comes from a man who is probably America's highest authority on State Constitutions, and who is above all suspicion of partiality. From the start, Dr. Charles McCarthy, Chief of the Department of Legislative Reference of the University of Wisconsin, has followed the framing of the proposed fundamental law of New York State. He has also had his staff of experts work upon it. And the conclusions which he embodies in a letter to a member of the above committee are the result of careful and painstaking analysis.

Dr. McCarthy holds a unique position of authority on constitutional questions. He belongs to no political party. Yet, at national and State conventions of all parties Dr. McCarthy is welcomed as an adviser, and often invited to sit as an unofficial member of the resolutions committee. To his thorough knowledge and wide experience in the practical working of constitutional provisions is due much that is best in the State constitutions and national platforms of the United States.

New York, October 22, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Pinchot:

In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion of the budget section of the new Constitution, I beg to write you as follows:

This is not a budget. It is not a governmental budget; nor is it a business budget, either, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad has. A governmental budget must be subject to the will of the people before action can be taken on it. If the people disagree in England to a budget, the budget will be thrown out by the action of the legislature, and the body that proposed the budget will be subject to another election.

Thus this is not a budget. If an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad puts in a budget, he does so subject to the confirmation of the officers and directors of the road. If he tried to say to the officials of the road, "I have cut out these items—you cannot put them back for two years," how long would he stay there? He would be discharged at once, if his budget did not suit the majority of the officials. Thus this is not a business budget, either. It has no parallel in business.

In a real budget the master always controls. He may have his servant, the cabinet or executive make out the financial plan for him and submit it, but nevertheless he controls. But what do we say of a servant who can make out the plan of appropriation, cut out what he chooses, juggle as he pleases; and you cannot touch him for two years—until he has done all the damage that he sees fit, protected by the Constitution? Is such an executive a responsible executive? No! For he is not responsible to the master, the people. He is responsible only to himself for two years.

Such a device is unknown in any advanced constitutional government today. No country in the world, possessing liberal government, would tolerate such a thing. No reactionary in the House of Lords in England would dare propose such a thing. It is a sad comment on our political education, on our political wisdom, these so-called learned leaders of the bar, forgetting their respect for the fundamentals of representative government, forgetting democracy, forgetting the lessons and the struggles of our democratic government.

The liberties of a people are based fundamentally on the control of the purse. I care not what is in the rest of the Constitution. This budget section alone is enough to condemn it and put it in line with the worst State Constitutions that this country has ever been cursed with.

They say that public opinion can act upon the Governor. Public opinion can act, yes,—two years from now, after the horse is stolen from the barn; not before the horse is stolen. The man who steals the horse can go away and be gone for two years before public opinion can touch him. A hundred issues can come up in the meantime, so cleverly arranged, that the people can form no public opinion upon any one of them; so fixed that the people cannot say yes or no to the whole mass of them. This is what, by the way, is happening now, by the submission of this whole Constitution at once, containing so many varied items. At least, the Constitution should have been submitted so that separate votes could have been taken up on separate subjects. As this was not done, the only recourse for the voter is to defeat the whole thing upon this vicious budget section.

Under the new Constitution the shrewd Governor knows how to say to A: "You be good and I'll do this or that for you. You help me to fix B and keep him quiet." He can balance a printing contract here with public works there, or an insane asylum somewhere else; he can keep campaign pledges based upon large contributions by cutting the salaries or appropriations for vigilant and vigorous officials who may have offended powerful interests. He can absolutely wipe out civil service, and the Legislature cannot put it back. He can absolutely destroy any good administrative department, and the Legislature cannot touch it. If he does not want to destroy, he can cow, browbeat and threaten into submission any strong, independent official. The budget section in the proposed Constitution is the best device I have ever heard of for settling a private or political grudge; you can cut the man out, or cut his salary, as you may see fit, and the Legislature can do nothing about it, and the public can cry out as much as it wants to, but its hands are tied for two years.

Give Huerta two years of this kind of power, let him hold the purse-strings of the army as he pleases, let him destroy civil service, and cow his administration by control of office, and see if he will or will not fix himself in an impregnable position. Charles I. would have been delighted if, when John Hampden refused to pay his Tonnage and Poundage tax, he had had this beautiful device which has been discovered by so-called reformers in New York in the Twentieth Century.

A careful consideration of the proposed draft of the fundamental law for New York State shows that it is directly in opposition to the fundamental principles of political science, against history's experience, and subversive of government as understood by the fathers of the Republic and authorities of the Federalist.

Moreover, the remedy for extravagance and log-rolling is already in the New York Constitution. Any Governor can make out his budget, submit it to the Legislature and say, "If you do not pass legislation providing for the budget I have submitted to you I'll go to the people on the issue and veto your budget bills." He can compel the submission of proper bills, if he is a right-minded and vigorous Executive. That is already in the Constitution of New York, and it does not need this extraordinary amendment of the budget clause. In order to have a budget, New York does not need an Executive budget bill.

Very truly yours,

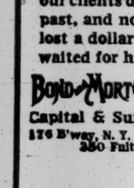
(Signed) CHARLES McCARTHY.

GREATER THAN THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

Our guaranteed mortgages, in an amount greater than the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan have been sold by us to our clients during twenty years past, and no investor ever has lost a dollar of his principal or waited for his interest.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Ethel Barrymore is talking



(in her latest comedy success)

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE

is an ideal tooth preparation, put up in pure tin tubes. Pure, pleasant in flavor, and without grit—its regular daily use insures clean teeth—and good health depends largely on clean, healthy teeth. Brush your teeth every night and morning with Burrill's Tooth Paste—the paste of good taste.

Insist on Getting
BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE
(or Powder)
25 cents, in either form.

Do not take a substitute; there are plenty of dealers who will gladly sell Burrill's Tooth Paste or Powder without attempting to substitute.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

There's a better way of buying toilet paper than at so much a roll or so many rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll—printed on the label. That means definite measure value. ScotTissue is soft, white, absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue, treated with Canadian balsam Healing 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street, New York — Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. OF NEW YORK WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

The claim made by the suffragists that 1,000,000 women in New York State wish to vote is ludicrous.

It is concededly based upon the postal card canvass made by The New York World in March, 1915. Of the thousands of women to whom postal card inquiries were sent only about 15 per cent. answered. Of that 15 per cent. about 70 per cent. expressed themselves in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. It is obvious that 85 per cent. who did not reply at all were either opposed to the extension of the suffrage or were indifferent.

Assuming, as the suffragists do, that the women of voting age in this State number 2,700,000, it is evident that no more than 283,500, or 70 per cent. of 15 per cent., or approximately 10 per cent. of the whole, are in favor of the extension of the suffrage to women.

The obvious error of the suffragists is in applying the percentage of favorable replies received from the 15 per cent. to the whole body of women, including the 85 per cent. who did not reply at all.

We have said about 10 per cent. of the women of the State wish the suffrage. The poll accepted by the suffragists proves it.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Pres't.
MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE, Vice-President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet? If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

DOZEN DELECTABLES IN THE DOTARD CLUB

"Wonderful Constitution" Gives Every Member an Office and Makes Him a Governor.

ALL FAMOUS AND BORN IN '48

Not Fewer Than Two Shall Be in Quorum, So That No Member May Be His Own Boswell.

Twelve noted men in this city have formed the Delectable Society of the Dotards of 1848, and yesterday their constitution was put upon the shelves of the New York Public Library.

Most of them are millionaires, all are connected with prominent clubs, and every one has achieved distinction either in commerce, finance or a profession.

Their President is William E. Iselin; the Vice President, Samuel A. Walsh; and the Secretary, Lucius K. Wilmerding. Every man is a governor, every one has an office, and there is never likely to be trouble, for what the governors say on all subjects is final.

The other members of the dozen are: Edward Bement, Edward J. Berwind, John McLean Nash, Henry Walters, George B. de Forest, Albert V. de Goicouria, Allen W. Evarts, Thomas B. Clarke, and the Rev. Dr. William N. Webbe.

One of these days, and it will be soon, the Dotards, as they so cheerfully call themselves, will give a dinner in which they will glorify the really great year in which they first saw the light. The great seal of the order represents an infant boy gazing at the comet of 1848 through a glass of claret of the vintage of 1848. In this same memorable period there was also a revolution in Germany which the parents of the country were then gravely discussing. Hence the twin quatrains which adorn the maroon-bound guide of the club:

Their Splendid Constitution.

Oh, for a Poet Laureate's pen
To fittingly celebrate these men,
Selected from the Good and Great
Dotards of Eighteen forty-eight!

Why are these Merry Dotards Bold,
Immune from fear of growing old
Of Comet, Wine and Revolution?
It is their splendid Constitution.

There is not a better constitution in all New York, but in it is set forth that the management of the society is "confided" to the members, and there are no by-laws, no initiation fees, and, no dues. A quorum shall consist of not fewer than two members. It might have been put lower, but it was thought that any member when he meets ought at least to have a Boswell at hand to set down what recollections or resolutions he may have on his mind. One of the quorum must therefore always be the Secretary, who is suspected of not only being responsible for the constitution but the poetry.

"There shall be twelve members," to quote from the document, "each of whom shall have been born in the year 1848, and be of good moral and financial character."

Article VII. defines the duties of all officers in an intensive manner. It must be read with the assistance of the table of seniority, for there were New Year's babies and Christmas ones in the great year of 1848. Every member of the new order is as strong as he ever was, as right as a trivet, and takes more or less interest in athletics. Whenever the Dotards meet they throw their shoulders well back, look each other squarely in the eyes, and give the sign of the order.

Great Variety of Dotards.

Their friends say that in all this metropolis there cannot be seen a younger looking group of men for their ages, and some of them have been passing for 60 or even 50. The frank revelation of their 67 years of successful existence made in the constitution holds surprises. It is to be noted also that they represent a wonderful versatility in their achievements.

Dropping again into poetry with the Secretary near the preamble:

If you search through all New York society,
You can say with the greatest propriety
That the town doesn't hold,
Though not so very old,
Dotards of a more pleasing variety.

Here then is the roster given, to which are added certain items of information culled from other sources:

William E. Iselin, born Jan. 11, President, merchant, and capitalist, member of the Union, the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Brook, and other clubs, graduate of Columbia University and much interested in public affairs. All the members are connected with the best known clubs in the city, and there is a large proportion of them who are members of the Century Association.

Samuel A. Walsh, born Feb. 14, Vice President, banker, and well known as sportsman. He, like some of his associates, is connected with the South Side Club, where there are to be found many devotees of rod and gun.

Lucius K. Wilmerding, born March 19, retired importer, Secretary, and candidate for Poet Laureate of the organization.

Edward Bement, born May 30, a well-known New Yorker who for some years was seen a resident of Paris. He is the Ambassador of the society and under the constitution he is to represent it "at the various European courts and South American republics at which he shall be present.

Berwind, the Dotard Miner.

Edward J. Berwind, born June 17, holds office as the club "miner." He is the President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and is a Director in many enterprises connected with the black diamond industry. Mr. Berwind was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1889, and is much interested in national affairs. Besides helping to keep the hearth warm for his fellow members he must discharge the trust placed in him by the constitution which gives him "entire charge of the coal mines belonging to the society."

John McLean Nash, born Aug. 6, is counsel. Mr. Nash is a graduate of Columbia University, and is Treasurer of his alma mater. He is a lawyer, with offices in Wall Street, and as a special privilege he is empowered by the constitution to "attend to all legal matters connected with the society without fee or emolument."

Henry Walters, born Sept. 26, holds office as "navigator." He is widely known as a financier, and as a patron of art. He built in Baltimore a famous private art museum, which is a mecca for connoisseurs. "The navigator," ordains the constitution, "shall command all yachts owned by him."

George B. de Forest, born Oct. 15, is the librarian. Mr. de Forest is a man of wealth who divides his time between New York and Newport. He has a large private library. Although the dues do not apparently admit of large expenditures, Mr. de Forest is directed to "take charge of all books and pamphlets belonging to the society and to see that they are handsomely bound."

"General" of the Society.

Albert V. de Goicouria, born Oct. 20, is well known in financial circles in this city and is a member of many clubs. He is the father of Mrs. August Belmont, Jr. Having had wide experience traveling in Latin America Mr. Goicouria was named as "General." The constitution directs that as such he shall "be the custodian of all arms and ammunition purchased by the society."

Allen W. Evarts, born Dec. 10, Treasurer, is a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Sherman. He is a son of the late Senator William M. Evarts.

Thomas B. Clarke, born Dec. 11, is named "Collector." Mr. Clarke is a noted patron of American art and is also widely known as an amateur on account of his interest in porcelains and rare Oriental textiles. The constitution intrusts him with the charge of "the valuable furniture, rugs, pictures, &c., which may be acquired by the society."

The Rev. Dr. William N. Webbe, born Dec. 17, Chaplain, is rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at Great River, L. I., and has a wide acquaintance among the members of New York society. The Chaplain may hold religious services "at such times and places as he may deem proper." He may also exercise a most important humanitarian function, for on the last page of the constitution appears a blank form of bequest whereby a member may give to the Dotards of 1848 "sums of money to be expended for such charitable and philanthropic purposes as the Chaplain may direct."

A limited edition of the constitution has been prepared for distribution among friends of the Dotards, and it is understood that the copies for the members themselves appear in elaborately embellished covers.

W. A. CHANLER LOSES A LEG.

Amputated at the Knee as the Result of an Accident Two Years Ago.

William Astor Chanler, according to private advices received here yesterday from Paris, was obliged to have a leg amputated at the knee a month ago and is now recovering from the operation.

Mr. Chanler two years ago received a serious injury, supposedly from an automobile accident. There have been several accounts of the mishap, one that he was wounded by a bullet in a duel, another that he was injured while wrestling. The version that he was hurt while getting out of an automobile is the one generally accepted. Mr. Chanler in December of 1913, according to dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, was in the American Hospital at Neuilly, and an operation at that time was necessary. There was a fracture of some kind which would not mend. According to the advices now received Mr. Chanler has been ill for the last six months in a Swiss sanitarium, where he hoped so to build up his constitution that he could overcome the effects of the injury. There were several operations, one for the removal of a clot, and finally the more serious one now reported from Paris.

It was said at the home of Mr. Chanler, 141 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday that he was slowly gaining in strength after the amputation, and that he was expected in this country before Christmas.

Mr. Chanler has always led an active outdoor life, and is known as an explorer and a hunter of big game. His explorations of the jungles of Africa drew much attention to his prowess, and he wrote a book on his exciting experiences. He is the son of John Winthrop Chanler, and was born in 1867. His great-grandfather was John Jacob Astor. Mr. Chanler was graduated from Harvard University in 1887. He took an active interest in politics and was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Fourteenth New York District. He is a member of the Union and of other clubs of this city. In 1903 he married Miss Minnie Ashley, the acress, who in recent years has taken up sculpture.

RENDERS HATMAKING SAFE.

Museum of Safety Opens Exhibit Dealing with Dangers.

The Hatting Exhibit at the American Museum of Safety, 18 West Twenty-fourth Street, which was opened yesterday, showed the results of investigations made by Lillian Erskine, who represents the Museum under the Harriman Fund.

The manufacture of soft hats and derbies is illustrated fully and the methods of assuring proper conditions for the workers in the hat factories and for lessening their risks are shown. The records of the good work done in this "Safety First" campaign also are set forth. It is shown that the dust from the powdered fur in the "pouncing rooms" gave tuberculosis to from 70 to 85 per cent. of the workers, and that these rooms can be made safe and free from dust. By substituting electricity for gas and by the control of heat and humidity much of the unecessary risks of the industry have been eliminated.

"Of all our extra-hazardous trades," Miss Erskine says, "that of felt hatting has claimed the most unquestioning martyrdom on the part of its workers, who have been sacrificed to conditions which the majority of manufacturers felt helpless to alter, or at best to more than partly alleviate. In this exhibit practical reforms for the control of dust, fume steam, and excessive heat have been standardized. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature is that every change for the better is based on a sound business argument."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Men out of employment will have the preference in the selection of petit jurors for the Hudson County Courts, Jury Commissioner Dowly announced yesterday. The jurors get $2.50 a day, and when they live at a distance mileage.

HACKENSACK.—Owing to the demand for a reduced fare on the Fort Lee ferry between Edgewater and 130th Street, New York, the Public Service Corporation yesterday offered a fifty-trip ticket for $2, good until used. The company formerly insisted the ticket be used only in the month for which it was issued.

HACKENSACK.—James A. Van Valen of Hackensack and St. John Clarke of Bogota, Trustees, yesterday announced they had authorized Jackson, Rosencrans & Waterbury, architects, of New York, to prepare plans for a memorial church to Judge Peter Bogert of Bogota. It is to cost about $35,000.

NEWARK.—Thieves robbed the Synagogue Adas Israel and Mischnales at 32 Prince Street early yesterday of silver and vestments valued at $700.

NEWARK.—David Lang, a stonecutter of 58 Hawthorne Avenue, fell from the seventh floor of the new Public Service Terminal Building yesterday afternoon and was killed.

PASSAIC.—Mrs. Joseph Sarado of 64 Second Street awoke yesterday to find a note in her husband's handwriting asking a local undertaker to get a coffin for her and prepare to bury her today. He had been acting peculiarly, and Mrs. Sarado had him held for thirty days for observation as to his sanity.

PASSAIC.—Hyman Einhorn of 236 Second Street, New York, and Miss Lena Pasternack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pasternack of 258 Harrison Street, decided to marry on Sunday. Pasternack, according to the Jewish custom, said he would give Hyman $2,000 after the wedding. Hyman, he said, was not satisfied, but borrowed $50 and later $200. When Hyman refused to return the $250 Pasternack caused his arrest. In the City Court yesterday the suitor was held in $900 bail for the Grand Jury.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair Public Library yesterday adopted the following rules for subscribers: "First, do not cough or sneeze into the book; always use a handkerchief. Second, do not moisten the fingers in turning the pages; the hand should always be clean and dry. Third, always keep the book closed when it is not being read." As an additional precaution against germs the library books are sterilized.

SOMERVILLE.—The Rev. James A. Lumley was installed as pastor of the Third Reformed Church on Thursday night, succeeding the Rev. J. J. Hoffman, who resigned.

SUMMIT.—Demanding more pay, 225 silk weavers of the Summit Silk Company struck yesterday.

PLAINFIELD.—The Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church elected these officers here yesterday: President, Mrs. Emma L. Bridges, Westfield; Vice President, Mrs. William G. Frost, Montclair; Associate Presidents, Mrs. L. W. H. Giese, Philadelphia, and Miss Alice M. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. David E. Brown, East Orange; Home Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Green, Upper Montclair; Foreign Secretary, Mrs. I. H. Demarest, Closter; Secretary for Young People's Work, W. R. Westerfield, Upper Montclair; Treasurer, Miss Martha M. Hooper, Washington, D. C.

TRENTON.—A strikebreaker leaving the plant of the Essex Rubber Company last night was set upon by a mob and suffered a broken nose and cuts about the face. He was removed to the Mercer Hospital. Three detectives escorting officials of the plant were arrested, charged with carrying blackjacks. Justice of the Peace Kelsey held them in $300 bail each for the Grand Jury.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S
War Impressions
"France at War"
ARE JUST OUT
The Volume Includes
FRANCE
Mr. Kipling's famous poem now first published in book form.
All Bookstores. Net, 50c.
Doubleday, Page & Co.

J. H. BROWNING LEFT A $1,000,000 ESTATE

Widow of Clothing Manufacturer Receives Bulk of the Property.

INCOME OF $300,000 TO SON

Realty in New York State Amounts to $233,373 and in New Jersey to $153,522.

John Hull Browning, once senior member of the clothing house of Browning, King & Co., and also ex-President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, left a net estate of $1,050,999, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp.

John Hull Browning, Jr., a son, receives a life income from $300,000; several nieces and nephews have a contingent interest in $50,000, and the widow, Mrs. Eva B. Browning of Tenafly, N. J., receives the residuary estate.

The report shows that the entire personal property of all kinds and wherever situated, amounts to $664,104, net; while realty in New York State amounts to $233,373, and the new Jersey realty is given at $153,522. The contents of the Hotel Grenoble at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, are appraised at $9,821.

Mr. Browning's other interests in the Grenoble is an equity, which is appraised at $168,491, although the entire property is valued at $544,000. He held an appraised equity of $39,244 in 189 Reade Street, which is given a total valuation of $40,000. His equity in 73 Warren Street is given at $19,438, although the property is valued at $60,000. A parcel of land at Nyack is appraised at $6,200.

There is a valuation of $167,127 placed upon corporate bonds held in New Jersey, where Mr. Browning had his residence, and a valuation of $237,010 placed upon corporate stock held in the same State.

BRUGUIERE ESTATE IN COURT.

Son of Arabic Victim Offers Copy of Lost Will to Surrogate.

Announcing that it was an exact copy, but not the original will of his mother, Mrs. Josephine F. Bruguiere, who was lost on the torpedoed Arabic on Aug. 19, Louis S. Bruguiere yesterday filed a petition for temporary letters of administration on Mrs. Bruguiere's estate. He annexed the document to the petition.

The original instrument, drawn on March 4, 1907, has been lost, Mr. Bruguiere recites, the time and place not being given.

The document offered in court bequeaths to the son Louis his mother's Newport home, Castlewood, and "its lands, outbuildings, fixtures, furnishings, &c." The sons Peder S. and Francis J. receive the property at the northeast corner of Sacramento and Franklin Streets, San Francisco, while another son, Emile A., receives Bruguiere cottage at Monterey, Cal. The residuary estate, the amount of which is not given, goes in equal shares to the four sons—Louis S., Peder S., Francis J., and Emile A. Bruguiere.

Referring to her grandson, Peder S. Bruguiere, Jr., Mrs. Bruguiere says that she has made no special provision for him, only because she feels confident that his relatives will care well for him and see that he is properly educated.

The additional statement is included in the petition that since Mrs. Bruguiere's death there has come into the jurisdiction of the New York courts two trunks of hers and a box containing several dresses, some furs, and laces.

MRS. BARNES' ESTATE $1,702,811

Widow of Naval Officer Divided Property Among Five Children.

Mrs. Susan Bainbridge Barnes, widow of Captain John Sanford Barnes, U. S. N., who died on May 1 of this year, left a net estate of at least $1,702,811, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton. There is no valuation placed upon the Lenox (Mass.) property held by the estate.

The property goes in equal shares of $340,562 each to the five children: James, J. Sanford, and Charlotte Barnes of 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, Mrs. Edith B. Sturgis of Croton, Mass., and Mrs. Cornelia B. Rogers of 115 East Fifty-third Street.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $1,332,400; the residence at 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, $225,000; mortgages, $101,512; deposits in banks, $50,427; jewelry, $13,702, and rugs, paintings, &c., $11,670.

Among the jewelry are a diamond necklace, appraised at $7,025; a diamond sunburst, $1,040; a diamond solitaire ring, $1,125, and a diamond crown, $800. The most valuable paintings are "Horseshoeing," by Veyrasat, $900, and "Cavalry on the Road," by Jazet, $600.

The most important items of securities include 2,500 shares of Tidewater Oil Company stock, $312,500; 813 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad preferred stock, $80,995; 213 shares of Guaranty Trust Company stock, $119,280, and 539 shares of Union Carbide Company stock, $80,850.

DOOMS WIDOW TO ONE ROOM.

Solomon Bicks in Will Puts Odd Penalty Upon $10 a Week Gift.

The will of Solomon Bicks, filed for probate yesterday, disposing of an estate in excess of $5,000, contains the unusual provision that his widow, Mrs. Chana Dora Bicks of 173 Stanton Street, is to receive an income of $10 a week for life "provided she lives in a room alone." Further on, there is a modification which permits the widow to have a daughter live with her.

The rest of the property is directed to be divided equally among the children, Max, Mollie, Lena, and Sala.

The testator died at his home on June 24. The instrument was filed by Attorney A. S. Wellfisch of 229 Broadway.

BIG FUND FOR LAFAYETTE.

Rockefeller Foundation Gives $200,000 as Nucleus for Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 29.—It was announced at Lafayette College today that $200,000 has been granted to Lafayette by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation as a nucleus of a million dollar endowment fund for the college.

Lafayette has other sums available to add to this amount, and a campaign will be organized to raise the balance of the million dollars. The announcement is particularly significant, as it comes one week after the inauguration of Dr. John Henry MacCracken to the Presidency of Lafayette.

MOURN LOSS OF FIRE VICTIMS

One Service to be Held for Eighteen of Children Who Died in School.

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 29.—The bodies of the twenty-one children who lost their lives in the fire which yesterday destroyed the St. John's Parochial School, will be buried tomorrow. One funeral service will be held for eighteen of the victims at St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the church, who has been nearly prostrated since the disaster, said today that he would celebrate the mass himself, if his condition permitted. "I am in doubt," he added, "whether I shall be able to say anything from the altar without breaking down."

The funerals of three of the children will be held separately and privately, in accordance with the wish of their parents. All the interments will be at St. Mary's Cemetery, Salem.

Acting Chief Neal, who concluded his investigations today, announced that no one had been found criminally responsible for the fire. He said that while the building was badly constructed, it complied with the essential requirements of the law.

In the opinion of the State authorities the fire started in a small closet under a stairway in the middle of the building. This closet contained school supplies, a small box of matches and the gas meter. One of the many theories advanced as to the origin of the fire is that the box of sweepings contained a few matchheads which were ignited in some way.

"The law requires," said Chief Neal, "that the State and local Building Inspectors shall consult and determine the proper means of egress from all buildings, and if they are not sufficient, to order fire escapes installed on the outside of the building. The St. John's Parochial School building was carefully examined and by computing the width of the exits it was found that they were sufficient to take care of the 680 children. Within the past few days the entire school, in a regular fire drill, was emptied in ninety seconds.

"The real fault in the building was the fact that all the stairs led toward the centre of the building, and not toward the exits."

FOUR SLAIN BY ESKIMOS.

Guide Also Tells Captain Lockhart How Explorer Street Was Killed.

THE PAS, Manitoba, Oct. 29.—Two Catholic priests and two prospectors are reported to have been murdered by Eskimos north of Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, according to Captain Lockhart of the Royal Northwest police boat Village Bell, which arrived here today from northern waters.

Captain Lockhart said he believed the four men were murdered by the same inland tribe of Eskimos that attacked Radford and Street, the explorers. Peaceful shore Eskimos told him that the inland tribe had heard the constables were looking for the men who attacked the explorers, and therefore were suspicious of all strangers.

A Tepaluc guide, who was with Radford and Street, told Captain Lockhart that Street put up a great struggle for his life, and, with his body full of spear holes, he lived from noon till sundown, when an Eskimo squaw cut his throat and pushed his body over a cliff.

The Tepaluc saved his life by marrying one of the women of the tribe, and eventually made his escape to the bay coast. He positively refused to serve as guide for Inspector Bates, who wished to visit the scene.

$837,800 Added to Tax Roll.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan yesterday made 345 personal tax assessment examinations on a total of $37,004,500. Of this number 72 were held for a final assessment of $837,800. Twenty-eight were exempted, owing to nonresidence. To date 5,504 persons have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $470,512,200, of whom 931 have been held for $7,097,741.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY, SATURDAY

Men's Sack Suits
At $15.00
Value $20.00

Fashionable materials in the latest models and desirable colorings; also blues and blacks. All sizes from 34 to 42 chest measure are represented, but not in every model.

A CLEARANCE OF

Fall Overcoats at $15.00

In Oxfords and Fancy Mixtures; skeleton or quarter silk lined; values $20.00 and 22.50

High Class Overcoats, - - - at $22.50

Full silk and quarter silk lined; values up to $30.00

Unusually large assortments of new model

Winter Overcoats for Men and Young Men at $15.00 to 40.00

RICH NEW YORK DATA IN THE ENO BEQUEST

Public Library Becomes Possessor of Many Rare Views of the Old City.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

History of Municipality During More Than a Century Shown by Maps and Engravings.

Through the bequest of Amos F. Eno to the New York Public Library of his New York prints, engravings, and books, that institution becomes the possessor of one of the finest collections of old New York material in the country. With the single exception of the New York Historical Society, the Public Library will now have the largest collection of rare New York views extant.

Collectors of old New York views discussed the gift yesterday with keen interest, and the unanimous impression was that if offered for sale at auction it would readily bring several thousand dollars.

Mr. Eno, who died at his home at 32 Fifth Avenue on Oct. 21, in his eighty-first year, had made a hobby of old New York for the greater part of his life. He had opportunities in his early years of picking up some of the most coveted rarities of old and interesting New York scenes at prices which would seem ridiculous today.

"It was one of the few really great collections," said Robert Fridenberg, a print dealer, who has made a specialty of New York views, yesterday. "Besides containing many of the eminently rare pieces, Mr. Eno collected from a genuine love of the city, and in his portfolios were several hundred scenes of old-time days and landmarks which have long since passed away, but which present an admirable illustrated history of the changing conditions in New York life for more than a century."

In addition to the views, Mr. Eno's collection contains many rare and early maps, which are of inestimable value in locating ancient boundary lines, and showing the extent of the city at different years of its progress.

One of the earliest views is the rare Visscher print of New Amsterdam, inserted at the foot of the large Visscher map of 1655, showing the peaked roof of the little church within the fort. This is the second engraved view of the city. Then there are the very rare Doesbergh and the Allard-Mayer views, both about 1673. One of the finest of the English period is the large Carwithan view of the Battery, showing the fort, then called Fort George, which has sold, in its colored state, as high as $625. Of about the same period are the fine Howdell-Canot views of the city from the southwest and the southeast. They were painted by Captain Howdell of the British Army about 1761, and in the Holden sale a few years ago brought $300 and $245, respectively.

The St. Memin view of the city looking toward Long Island, with the old Rutgers mansion on the East River in the distance, is another of the scarce prints. Mr. Eno had a fine copy of the Birch-Seymour view of the city in 1803, known to collectors as the picnic party print, and he also had the two choice Wall-Hill colored views of the city from Brooklyn and "Weehawk," and the magnificent Havell panaromic views from the East and the North Rivers, worth $200 or more each. Other choice pieces in the collection include the Bornet panorama of Manhattan Island in 1854, the Chapman-Bennett view of the Bay in 1836, the Hornor-Neale view from Brooklyn, showing the old-fashioned ferryboats, and which has sold for $410; the beautifully colored Kollner-Deroy series, Markel's rare print of Central Park, the Jukes view of 1800, the rare Fleetwood view of the Athenaeum Hotel on lower Broadway, the two Klinckowstrom aqua tints of the city and Broadway in 1816, the rare Currier lithograph of the Astor Place riot in 1849, the large print of the burning of the Crystal Palace in Bryant Park in 1858, the colored Calyo-Bennett views of the great fire of 1835, showing the ruins in Wall Street; all of the handsome Milbert views, many of them being India proofs; the interesting scene of the Seventh Regiment on review at Washington Square in 1855, the two rare views of the interior of the old Post Office, formerly the Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau Street, and a splendid print of the tomb erected in St. Paul's churchyard to the memory of the English actor, George Frederick Cooke, issued the year after the monument was put up in 1821 by Edmund Kean.

Among the rare maps are the plan of the attack of the Provincial armies on Long Island, the Ratzer map of 1767, the Fadden map of 1776, and the Eddy map of 1812, showing an area thirty miles around New York.

KENDRICK GIVES UP FLIGHT.

Will Return Here Today Because of Trouble with His Engine.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Oct. 29.—Beryl H. Kendrick, the aviator, who started from Albany, N. Y., yesterday in an attempt to fly to Cape Hatteras, N. C., in a hydro-aeroplane but was obliged to land here last evening owing to darkness, left at 1:25 this afternoon, but owing to engine trouble he returned three hours later.

Kendrick announced later in the day that he would start for New York tomorrow.

DR. HILLIS'S ORDER VACATED

Ferguson Need Not Undergo Examination Before Complaint Is Filed.

In the legal proceedings brought against him by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Frank L. Ferguson, former financial agent of the minister, won a preliminary success yesterday when Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court vacated an order requiring Mr. Ferguson to be examined before a referee prior to the filing of a complaint by Dr. Hillis.

Mr. Ferguson characterized the order for his examination as a move for a "fishing excursion," and asked that it be set aside. Justice Kelly held that the plaintiff's affidavit contains all the necessary facts to enable him to frame a complaint against the defendant and that the application is premature.

"The plaintiff," the Justice ruled, "seeks not additional facts of which he is ignorant, but evidence in support of facts known to him and which are sufficient to enable him to frame his pleading."

NAMES 5 AND 10C. RECEIVER.

Judge Hand Appoints J. S. Sheppard, Jr., to Handle Store.

John S. Sheppard, Jr., an attorney, of 27 Cedar Street, was appointed yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores. This concern, in which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia was said to be interested, had a capital of $1,000,000 and offices at 315 Fifth Avenue, with a chain of stores throughout the country.

An equity suit was started against the company last Summer, and the receiver was appointed on the motion of Irving L. Ernst and Harry Zalkin of 170 Broadway, as attorneys for George Bergfeldt and other creditors. The liabilities are said to be about $218,000, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company in August.

MRS. CRAM AIDS PRISONER.

Saves Woman in Garment Workers' Strike from Jail.

When Mrs. Theresa Arico, a dressmaker, of 709 E. 181st Street, the Bronx, was before Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court for sentence yesterday for calling a man a "scab" and striking his arm, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram saved her from a workhouse sentence.

After Mrs. Cram had told of the garment workers' troubles that had led to Mrs. Arico's arrest in front of a dressmaking establishment in West Thirtieth Street on Wednesday, Magistrate Barlow let the defendant off with a fine of $10.

Mrs. Cram said that on Tuesday, girls employed in the dressmaking establishment met in the Cram home to discuss the condition of working girls. Mrs. Arico was there and took a leading part in the meeting.

SAFETY FIRST!

This Tells You What A-A-A-A-A Means to You

ÆTNA
ACME
ACCUMULATED
ACCIDENT
ASSURANCE

ÆTNA

FOR ALL TRUTH SEEKERS

The Hundredth Wave
A NOVEL
By GRANTLY STANDERSON

Written to accomplish two strongly interlinked purposes, this extraordinary novel will appeal to every one who is honestly seeking a faith which is in accord with the truths revealed by science.

Will the Religion of Progress supersede Christianity and become the future "World Religion"?
In this novel the Society of Progress answers "Yes," and tells why it must be so.

Are You in Spiritual Slavery?
Read This Book and Then Answer
AT ALL BOOK STORES
Mailing Weight, 26 ounces. Cloth, $1.35 net.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

CITIZENS:

Protect Your Home!

Keep Tammany Out

OF THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Monster Mass Meeting

DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY,
66th Street and Central Park West,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 7 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

WALTER M. CHANDLER
JOB E. HEDGES
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT
JULIUS HENRY COHEN
OGDEN L. MILLS
WILLIAM RAND, JR.
AMOS PINCHOT

CHARLES A. PERKINS.

United We Stand, Divided We Fall!

Progressives, Independent Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Labor Men—every man who wants honest administration of the law in New York County—

VOTE FOR

X | CHARLES A. PERKINS

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Money Master

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TABLE ARMENIAN PROTEST

Delegates Refuse to Take Action on Turkish Atrocities — Convention Divided on Suffrage.

Trading stamps formed the storm centre at the thirty-eighth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

The storm was not severe, but at one time half a dozen women were on their feet at the same time, and it took the united efforts of Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the Federation, and several women who ran about waving cards upon which was printed "SILENCE" to bring the convention to order.

The flurry came when Miss Helen V. Boswell, as representative of the Woman's Forum, introduced a resolution asking that the Federation indorse the use of trading stamps and take action to prevent a discontinuance of them, as some dealers had threatened. Miss Boswell, in defense of her resolution, said that the stamps and coupons were legitimate means of profit sharing by which the very poor benefited.

In an instant Mrs. Frank L. Stretton was on her feet. She charged that the Forum had refused to hear the other side of the question. "I asked at the Forum that no action be taken until the question had been discussed and decided upon, but the President overruled me and passed the resolution," she said.

"It's an advertising scheme," shouted one woman.

"To the poor woman the trading stamp book is the only bankbook she will ever have," declared Mrs. A. M. Palmer, whose appeal to indorse the resolution was aided by Mrs. Simon Baruch. Mrs. Edward W. Hooke also spoke in favor of the measure.

"The Federation had better be careful that it is not commercialized," warned Miss Mary Garrett Hay. "I think the resolution should be rewritten so as to be more specific. It is the commercial idea I object to."

There were more cries of commercialism, but Miss Boswell explained that it was the spirit and purpose of the resolution that the Forum wished indorsed. In the end it was adopted, but not before Miss Sadie American of the Jewish Women's organizations protested that the resolution should be opposed, as it had not been discussed in all its details.

Federation Remains Neutral.

The second flurry came when Miss Amy Fay, as representing the Women's Philharmonic Society, put before the Federation a resolution protesting against the atrocities of the Turks upon the Armenians and pledging the organization to do all in its power to bring about intervention by the Government of the United States.

There were cries of "We're neutral!" when the resolution was read, and several women got up and shouted that the whole proceeding was out of order. The opposition developed strength and in the end a motion to table the resolution was carried.

There were some 1,800 women present when Mrs. Eugene J. Grant called the convention to order. By the time the convention got down to work the room was filled and in the confusion at the door many struggled to get in. The convention put into practice the new were 381 delegates and 186 alternates, representing 245 clubs. Seventeen new clubs were admitted to the Federation, the largest being the National Opera Club of America, of which Mme. Katherine Evans von Klenner is President, and which has 800 members.

The Scholarship Committee reported and $500 was raised for the Scholarship Fund. Of this amount $219 came from a teacher in the public schools and was a gift of the amount paid by the fund for this teacher's expenses during the two years she was a student in the Normal School.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, of the Biennial Board, announced that the National Federation of Women's Clubs would meet in the Seventh Regiment Armory in May next.

An appeal for the City Federation Hotel, a home for working girls at 462 West Twenty-second Street, was made by Mrs. Emile Glogau.

The convention went on record as favoring the Consumer's League appeal for early Christmas shopping. It also called upon its members to stop the practice of ordering goods sent home C. O. D. and then not accepting them.

The convention adopted a resolution asking Congress to establish a national leprosarium.

At the request of the Brooklyn Women's Single Tax Club, there was adopted after much discussion a resolution disapproving Article X., of the proposed Constitution.

There was a tense moment when the Council of Jewish Women of Brooklyn presented a resolution asking that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report the progress made, if any, toward putting into effect the different resolutions adopted at the preceeding meeting.

Says Resolutions End at Conventions.

"The end of resolutions is this hall in the Hotel Astor," cried one of the delegates. There was a pause and then several were on their feet explaining what was really done to make effective resolutions adopted by the convention.

After speeches by Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution; the Rev. Charles T. Baylis, and Henry E. Jenkins, Supervisor of Evening Schools, the convention adjourned for luncheon.

There was much applause, when, in the afternoon, Miss Anna Moscowitz, in making an appeal for the co-operation of women in Night Court work, said that, for the first time in the history of the State, a Magistrate had convicted a man of being a vagrant.

In making the report of the Committee on Drama, Mrs. August Dreyer discussed the power and appeal over the spoken drama to the moving picture. The attention with which the audience listened to Mme. Labadie's recital of "The Florentine Tragedy," by Oscar Wilde, might have been taken as proof of this power of the spoken word.

Those who looked for trouble when the suffrage and anti-suffrage committees reported were disappointed. Mrs. William G. Wilcox, the Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, told her experiences on Staten Island and in New Jersey.

The report of the Anti-Suffrage Committee was presented by Mrs. William Force Scott, and the subject was taken up by Mrs. John Jerome Rooney. She received applause enough to show that the opinion of the convention was not unanimous upon the subject.

The report of the Art Committee was read by Mrs. Harriett Bishop Waters. "Art in Relation to Women's Work" was the subject of a talk by Dr. James Farcon Hanney, and Albert Shaw, editor of The American Review of Reviews, discussed "Literature of Today—Its Influence."

Among those present were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, William Todd Helmuth, Mrs. Charles W. Stookton, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. Horatio F. Davidson, and Miss Anne Rhodes.

WOUNDED ROBBER IS HELD.

$7,500 Bail for Gunman Caught in Bowery Holdup.

Otto Kruger, who was the chief figure in the sensational Bowery holdup and shooting on Thursday night, was held by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday in $7,500 bail on three charges—violation of the Sullivan Law, robbery and felonious assault. He pleaded not guilty to all of them and was committed to the Tombs, where he will await trial and nurse a wound in his leg, inflicted by Policeman Jack Benner of the Mulberry Street Station.

Another man arrested with Kruger and at first believed to have been an accomplice in the robbery of the United Cigar Store at Houston Street and the oBwery was taken before Magistrate Cobb. He said he was Shepard Ryder, a clerk of 58 Bowery. No evidence was found to connect him with the robbery and Magistrate Cobb ordered he be discharged.

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HIS ATTEMPT TO DIE MADE HIM RESCUER

Johnson Turned On the Gas, but Neighbors Broke In and Lighted a Match.

EXPLOSION AS THE SEQUEL

Despondent Man Saved His Burning Sister — Then Arrested for Trying to Kill Himself.

Otto Johnson, a painter, 51 years old, living at 356 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, became discouraged with life yesterday evening and, going into his bedroom, turned on the gas and lay down to die as quietly and neatly as possible. At the Fifth Avenue Police Station later it was said that melancholia caused him to seek death, but Johnson asserted that his boon companion, Hard Luck, led him into trouble.

While Johnson ecstatically breathed the deadly fumes in his bedroom his sister, Mrs. Mary Snyder, in the apartment above, was cooking supper. On smelling gas she became very worried, for she knew her brother's wife and children were out, and she had not heard him as he crept about in his preparations for his final exit from this vale of tears.

Screaming for help, she ran downstairs and soon collected a crowd of neighbors, among them Mortimer McGrath, who lived on the ground floor. Hurriedly they ascended the stairs to the second floor, where Johnson lived, and burst open the door.

Inside, all was dark and the invaders were nearly stifled by the fumes of gas which rushed forth in their very faces. Upon the bed was Johnson, whom they could not see, but who watched their every move with an angry eye. He could not speak, for every time he breathed the gas choked him, and he only had remained conscious by keeping very still and holding his breath.

The crowd tried to pierce the darkness. Mrs. Snyder started to go in, but she was held back by her friends. Then somebody in the crowd had an inspiration:

"Why didn't we think of this before?" he exclaimed, happily, as he struck a match to light up the gloom so they could ascertain the exact whereabouts of that gas leak. There was an explosion that shook the building and a sheet of flame poured out of the room, illuminating the startled faces of the rescuers and revealing the disgusted countenance of Johnson as he leaped from his intended death couch and rushed to the door.

Mrs. Snyder's clothes were on fire now, and Johnson had to spend all his time berating the neighbors and beating out the flames. Policeman Deevy, of the Fifth Avenue Station, sent a hurry call for an ambulance from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and the man who had conceived the idea of lighting the match turned in a fire alarm.

When it was all over, and Mrs. Snyder had been taken away in the ambulance to recover from sundry burns and also from the shock, Johnson sat in the corner thinking of his scorched hands and what he would like to do to the man who had struck the match.

Deevy interrupted his meditations.

"The fire's out," he said. "Only about $200 worth of damage. But, old man, you'll have to take a walk with me to the station on a charge of attempted suicide."

"Hard luck," said Johnson wearily as he arose.

N. Y. U. FRESHMEN DUCKED.

New Students Get Usual Dip in Fountain of Knowledge.

Two hundred and fifty freshmen of the New York University lined up in white pajamas in front of Gould Hall on University Heights at 7 o'clock last night, and were marched, according to a ceremony nineteen years old, to be ducked in the Fountain of Knowledge on the University grounds.

The white band of the ignorant were first led by sophomores to the residence of Chancellor Brown, who predicted far-reaching benefits from the night's observance, and then caused several hundred rounds of coffee and dough-nuts to be set out for the students.

Shortly before 8 o'clock several thousand persons had gathered, and the boys in pajamas were brought up by twos and orally examined by W. K. Doggett, President of the student body. The waters are said to overcome a freshman's repugnance to knowledge and the examiner's duty was to discover how many ducks were necessary in each case to destroy the natural defenses of the first year intellect.

Two duckings of the head were the treatment for the majority. Some of the dense ones, however, had to go under a number of times before good results were obtained; and a few particularly stubborn cases were ducked a dozen times.

In half a dozen instances, where the catechisinb revealed a mental state of shallowness coupled with presumption, the only remedy was to throw the freshman bodily into the fountain.

CALL HORSE "ACT" CRUEL.

Six Movie Men to be Tried for Making Animal Jump 45 Feet.

Because they made a horse jump forty-five feet down the Au Sable Chasm in the Adirondacks near Keysville, Essex County, six employes of the William Fox Film Company were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate House in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, charged with engaging in an act which tended to produce cruelty to the animal. The warrant were obtained by Thomas S. Freel, Superintendent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, from Justice of the Peace, J. D. Cort of Essex County.

The horse made the drop with a rider on his back, Art Jarvis of Brooklyn, and Jarvis now is in the Flower Hospital, with a broken leg. The horse, according to the film people, escaped uninjured.

The Fox Company officials asserted that the horse was trained to dive and the fact that he came out of it unhurt was sufficient proof of this. The maximum penalty is $50.

The following men were arrested: Arthur Jarvis, the rider; Clifford Saum, representing the company; Martin J. Potter, the veterinarian; Marcel H. Morhange, and Jack Brent, actors, and Carl Harbaugh, author of the scenario. They were held in $100 bail each, whihc was furnished. Trial was set for Nov. 6 in Keyesville.

GAVE HIM NEW SHINBONES.

Patient Exhibited Before the Clinical Congress in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Clinical Congress of Surgeons concluded its session today after departing from demonstrations, symposiums, and meetings long enough to hear an address at the Massachusetts General Hospital by Dr. J. Collins Warren on "Reminiscences of the Discovery of Ether." After the address the visitors went to the dome of the original hospital building, where the anaesthetic was first administered, in 1846.

Another digression from the program was made through the acceptance of the invitation of the Forsyth Dental infirmary to visit its operating hall and theatre.

Despite these diversions, there were many surgeons in attendance at the operations and demonstrations which went on, as on previous days of the congress, at the large hospitals of Boston, and today's operators included Drs. C. L. Scudder, C. A. Porter, F. B. Lund, J. B. Blake, R. W. Lovett, W. E. Ladd, C. G. Mixter, Florence W. Duckering, Letia D. Adams, Harvey Cushing, David Cheever, and John Homans.

At the Huntingdon Hospital this afternoon Drs. Greenough and Duane demonstrated the treatment of cancer by radium, and at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Richard P. Strong, recently returned from Serbia, spoke upon "The Progress in Combating Epidemics of Infectious Diseases."

The demonstration of a case in which a new pair of shin bones were grafted from a sister to a brother by Dr. Robert Souter, at the House of the Good Samaritan, was a feature of the congress yesterday. The patient was born without shin bones, and was unable to walk before the operation. Since that time he has gained the use of his legs, and in a few months it is expected that he will be able to take part in the games of his schoolmates.

At the Boston City Hospital Dr. Edgar Holmes demonstrated the use of the nasopharyngoscope, by means of which the surgeon is able to extract from the nose and throat the small objects which a child is likely to inhale or swallow.

SCHOOL SUPPER TO WALSH.

Industrial Relations Head to be Guest at the Washington Irving.

The Washington Irving High School will be opened on the evening of Nov. 6 for a dollar supper to Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, former Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission.

This is said to be the first time that a public school building has been used for this purpose. There will be 2,000 invitations to the supper, which will be given by the Labor Centres Committee. Mr. Walsh is coming here to attend the Labor Forum on Nov. 7.

"Sonny" Shepard Clue Fails.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 29.—The theory that "Sonny" Shepard, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, was Newman McCleary was disproved today by the discovery that Newman McCleary is with his parents at Toms River, having moved here from Washington. According to the police in New York, Sonny, when found on the cathedral steps, wore a coat with the name of "McCleary" sewed inside. At the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Trenton it had been learned that Newman Henry McCleary was born in Washington, Oct. 22, 1910.

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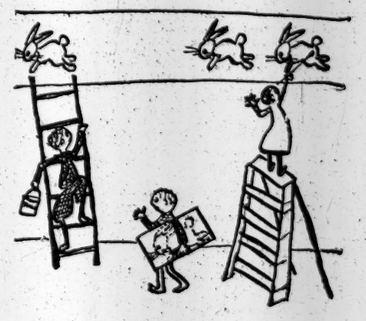

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DEFEAT FOR MAYOR ON BUDGET LIKELY

Majority of Board of Estimate Reported Against His Plan to Reduce Salaries.

MUST TAKE ACTION TODAY

Mitchel Hopes to Save $1,000,000 by Abolishing Many Jobs and Cutting the Pay of Others.

A serious split among the members of the Board of Estimate is expected to develop tonight when the Board meets to pass the 1916 budget. Under the law it must be passed before midnight of Oct. 31, and it is expected the session will continue well into Sunday morning. It will be one of the most important budget meetings held in years, owing to the Administration's plan to standardize salaries.

The majority of the members of the Board of Estimate are against salary reductions this year, and the Mayor's entire plan of standardization may be defeated. If the Mayor attempts to carry out the recommendations of the Bureau of Standards it is probable that he and Controller Prendergast, with six votes, will stand alone. President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents, with the remaining ten votes, it is expected will vote against the plan unless it is materially altered.

By the strictest economy the Mayor hopes to keep the 1916 appropriations for city departments within the 1915 figure. Nearly $14,000,000 must be added to the 1916 budget as the city's share of the direct State tax, however, so that the final budget will probably be around $212,000,000. The Mayor hopes to save about $1,000,000 in salary reductions and the abolition of jobs. Probably $4,000,000 will be included in the budget to write off the books that amount in uncollected taxes. Substantial cuts have been made in the twenty-eight departments directly under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. The tax rate for next year will probably be 2.12, as against 1.87 this year.

The Board of Estimate continued its public hearings on the budget yesterday. The first schedule taken up was that of the Board of Aldermen and the City Clerk, J. P. Scully, who is the clerk of the board. Clerk Scully's salary was reduced from $8,000 to $7,000, the salary of the assistant to the President of the board from $5,000 to $3,600, the Secretary to the President from $3,500 to $3,000, the Legislative Secretary from $3,000 to $2,400, and the Sergeant-at-Arms from $2,000 to $1,440. The salaries of the eight Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms remain at $1,200 each.

It was recommended that the salary of Frank Martin, who has been ordinance clerk of the board for twenty years, be reduced from $3,000 to $2,180, but it was kept at the former figure. The total of the board's appropriation is $283,277.

The budget of the Board of Education shows a departmental total of $40,116,059, an increase of $275,710 over last year. The general school fund, to be raised by a 3 mill tax, amounts to $2,382,447, and an additional amount of $8,173,193 was added, making a total of $33,555,641. Last year the 3 mill tax amounted to $25,170,466, and the additional amount allowed was $7,439,229, a total of $32,609,695.

The schedules of the public library and the Board of Education were taken up at the afternoon session. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien appeared for the public library and said that while the work had increased this year the appropriation had been reduced $5,000 for the coming year.

"Of course," he said, "we know that this board is up against a cry of retrenchment, but this is a great public work and we do not think the appropriation should be reduced."

The Mayor promised to take up the matter in executive session.

Dr. Berg, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association, appeared in opposition to the Board of Education schedules. He said the amount asked by the Board very properly had been reduced, and he could show how it could be still further reduced without making the school children suffer. The Mayor said it had been thought proper to allow the Board of Education to work out the readjustment of its teaching force in its own way.

"If it was necessary to trim this year," said Dr. Berg, "the trimming should have been done on the fads and fancies, and not in the night schools."

Stewart Browne thought that pupils in the high schools sould be made to pay for their tuition. President Churchill said that in spite of the reduction in immigration many children were coming into the country. The Shepards, he said, were not the ones who found children on the Cathedral steps.

"We, too, are shepherds," he said, "and we have to look out for the children."

President Churchill read a letter from Superintendent Maxwell advocating an increased appropriation for 1916. Mr. Churchill said he believed the Board of Education should be separated from a body that was always figuring on taxes and how much money was to be raised to meet the expenses of the city.

"We have skinned ourselves to the bone," he siad, "and we've cut our appropriation. We've cut out everything we could and you have cut it still further. It doesn't matter whether we have it in bulk or not; it doesn't matter whether we can use it as we please or not. It is not enough. I just want to utter the warning that we may have to go to the end of our tether and close the schools, but we won't go over our appropriation. We need all the money we have asked for, and you cannot be too generous, if you have to mortgage Central Park."

The Mayor told President Churchill that he believed the schools could be run on the amount of money appropriated. Later the board went into secret session, and it will meet again today.

SUCCOR DESTITUTE FAMILY.

School Teachers Make Up Purse for Mother and Six Children.

The principal and faculty of Newtown High School at Elmhurst, L. I., made up a purse yesterday and with it prevented the family of one of the girl students from starving and from being evicted. The family is that of Charles Stillwagon, who is serving a term in Sing Sing for sending letters to the White Star Steamship line, threatening to blow up its ships. His conviction left his wife and six children without support.

At that time the family lived at Winfield, but to avoid notoriety Mrs. Stillwagon moved to Corona. She went out to do washing and other work that she could find. The oldest child, a girl 13 years old, is a student at the Newtown High School.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Stillwagon was taken ill, and since then had not worked. The family was without food and other necessities of life. The girl, Virginia, kept on at school until her ill-nourished condition attracted attention, and steps were taken to get relief for the family. The Charities Department was notified, but nothing substantial was done, it is said, and the faculty of the school finally acted to tide the family over the crisis.

NEW ATTACK ON CATHOLICS.

Anonymous Plea for Political Protestantism from Brooklyn.

An organization calling itself "The Great Secret Order," whose membership is anonymous and whose only address is Post Office Box 11, Brooklyn, has begun a violent onslaught upon the Roman Catholic Church.

It said that it is of the same class as "The Stone Men's Clubs" and the "Federation of Patriotic Societies," which have headquarters in Philadelphia. These bodies had a parade of 150,000 men in that city on Oct. 23.

The literature issued by The Great Secret Order consists of a booklet entitled "What's the Matter with Mexico?" cards bearing the caption "Treason, The Roman Catholic Church in Politics," an appeal to "The Patriotic Citizen," signed "Yours for God and Country" and a broadside "To Americans Who Think and Care," ending with the admonition, "Protestants! Vote for Protestants."

JOHN CONSIDINE IN COURT.

Theatrical Man Says He Owes $800,000 and Can't Raise Funds.

SEATTLE, Oct. 29.—John Considine, member of the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Considine, who a few years ago was reputed to be a millionaire, testified in the Superior Court here today that he was entirely without means and that he owed $800,000.

He was being examined in supplemental proceedings as to his ability to satisfy a judgment for $2,500, obtained against him Sept. 10 by George Rubison. Considine said he had sold his diamonds and parted with everything that would bring money, but he was unable to raise sufficient fundse. He was discharged.

MOVE TO BAR THE HYPHEN.

Chicago Judges Tighten Procedure in Naturalization Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Federal and county judges of Chicago have tightened procedure in naturalization cases for the purpose of elliminating the hyphen. In practically all cases applicants are asked if they would bear arms for the United States against their native country, and whether they expect to be known as Americans or European-Americans.

Despite this, it is said that aliens are becoming naturalized here in increasing numbers. In the last twenty-eight days 1,325 aliens have been naturalized here. The total since Jan. 1, is 8,049.

New Flock Welcomes Dr. Carter.

Several hundred persons attended a reception given by the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to the new pastor, Dr. William Carter, Thursday evening. Dr. Carter, who is President of the Church and Social Service Bureau of New York, was formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The church was decorated. Mrs. Elsie Staiger Stein sang. The Boys Brigade, under the command of Colonel Robert N. Hunter, acted as ushers.

Mail from England Delayed.

The Saturday mails from England of Oct. 23 will arrive here from Liverpool next Thursday on the Anchor liner Cameronia. Owing to some trouble with the engines the Cameronia was detained in the Mersey just after leaving Liverpool and did not get away again until Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 26. The American liner New York, which arrives tomorrow morning from Liverpool, has thirty-five bags of mail, which were all specially addressed by that ship.

MAYOR WILL HELP SAVE NIGHT SCHOOLS

President Churchill Says He Is Satisfied They Will Remain Open.

FUND NOW HAS $137,000

Miss Strachan Tells Interborough Teachers That Extra Hours Are Planned for Them.

Night schools are to be kept open until the close of the present term at least if the Mayor's attitude is backed up by the other members of the Board of Estimate. The board authorized the transfer of $67,000 for night schools from the janitor and general funds yesterday. With the $20,000 which the Board of Education may use for such schools without the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and the $50,000 set aside last week, the total night school fund is now $137,000.

President Churchill said at the board's meeting yesterday he would need $150,000 more to keep the schools open until Dec. 16, when the night school term would ordinarily end. He said it must be understood by the general public that the amount found available yesterday had been transferred by the Board of Estimate and that it was not a find by the examiners.

"We knew we had this money and would have asked for its transfer, only we understood this board would not allow the transfer," he said. "We have saved part of this money from janitors' salaries in recreation centres as the centres had been restricted. The other part of the money comes from a fund we were to use for making structural changes in school houses in the Bronx, and the Superintendent of Buildings informs me there now remains only $70 a building for repairs for the remainder of the year.

"We will now be able to go on," continued Mr. Churchill, "if we receive the $150,000 in special revenue bonds passed by the Aldermen last Tuesday."

"Now, Mr. Churchill," said the Mayor, "I think you had better keep the schools open. We have found some places where economies could be effected this week, and we did it by simply transferring from one pocket to another."

"If you continue you will wear out the pockets," said President Churchill.

"Well," returned the Mayor, "as I have said, I will vote for the bonds if necessity demands it."

"Thank you," said Mr. Churchill, "I will go away satisfied."

"Before you go," spoke up the Controller, "I want to say that I understand that $137,000 is to keep night schools open for the remainder of the year and the hoped-for $150,000 is for day elementary schools. I don't want you to leave here, Mr. Churchill, with the idea that you will get the bonds. I have not yet made up my mind to vote for them, if other economies can be found."

"Why, Mr. Controller," retorted President Churchill, "we are just as anxious for economy as any one else in New York and your office has gone over our office with a fine tooth comb and you haven't shown where we have failed in economy. The transfer today shows we are poverty-stricken."

"Poverty-stricken at $40,000 a year is not so bad," commented the Controller.

"That sort of argument is the thing that killed the donkey when they got him down to the last straw," said President Churchill as he left the room.

The board approved the request of District Attorney Perkins for $10,000 in special revenue bonds to meet a deficit in the contingent expenses of his office. The board also granted the request of the Board of Inebriety for $4,341 in special revenue bonds to meet deficits in the 1915 budget accounts.

Miss Grace C. Strachan told the Interborough Association of Women Teachers yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building that the Board of Estimate was planning to continue the evening school sessions by making the day school teachers work without extra pay.

"I have here," she said, "a private report on the attempt to change the educational system of this city. The Board of Estimate is helpless in the matter of reducing teachers' salaries. We have had State protection of salaries since 1914. If the proposed Constitution is passed we are not safe until after there have been court decisions, anyway. I agree with Mr. Root that education is a State function, but it is my belief that the Constitution gives the local authorities control.

"The Board of Estimate is planning to add one hour to the school hours of every teacher. Furthermore, they are planning to make it 210 school days a year, or eleven months' work and one month's vacation. Their intention is to have all the night school work done by day school teachers without extra compensation.

"The children should be first considered, of course. The parents of these children are going to wake up, I think. The best way, perhaps, is to let these things happen, and, of course, there will be a change back again.

"The teachers are not getting their refunds for absence for sickness. They have been forced back to the schools again, even those who are scarcely able to see across the room, or to hear across the room. They are not appointing teachers in New York any more—they haven't got the money."

After the meeting the teachers remained to discuss work which they might do at the polls on Tuesday to help woman suffrage.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Realizing the importance of the question presented in the Woman Suffrage Amendment, we bespeak your attention.

Suffrage is not a right, but a privilege, which should not be granted for sentimental reasons, but only if it benefits the State. No change so radical and irrevocable as the admission of women to the suffrage should be adopted unless its advantages are clear.

The adoption of woman suffrage will add over two and a half million voters to the electorate of New York State. The addition of a large number of voters inexperienced in business, and unused to judge of those problems on which they are called upon to vote, must tend toward inefficiency of government.

There is no convincing evidence that woman suffrage has proven beneficial in those States in which it has been tried, and the experiment is much more hazardous in a State whose population is composed of such divergent elements as New York.

The number of women enrolled in suffrage organizations indicates that only a small minority of women wish the vote, and if the suffrage is forced upon an unwilling or indifferent majority, the governing capacity of the electorate will deteriorate.

Unless you are convinced of the desirability of woman suffrage, it is highly important for you to vote against it.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM	JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON	PAUL TUCKERMAN
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	GEORGE L. RIVES
DE LANCEY NICOLL	JOHN B. PINE
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JOHN M. BOWERS	LYMAN ABBOTT
HENRY W. TAFT	HENRY SELIGMAN
FRANCIS M. SCOTT	WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE
HENRY L. STIMSON	EZRA P. PRENTICE
SETH LOW	JAMES M. BECK
B. AYMAR SANDS	

You do not vote on Women Suffrage when you vote on the Constitution. The Women Suffrage Amendment is on the "Questions Submitted Ballot."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Justice Seabury on the Proposed Constitution

The world's big news events so crowded the newspapers this week that it was impossible for them to publish in full the splendid letter of Court of Appeals Justice Samuel Seabury, giving his opinion of the proposed Constitution. I am in such full accord with the views so ably expressed by Justice Seabury that I take the liberty of publishing his letter in full without his knowledge or consent.

Rabbi Wise is as much opposed to the adoption of the Constitution as is Justice Seabury. Between the facts brought out in my letter to Mr. Root and the facts presented by Justice Seabury, can any voter longer doubt the wisdom of defeating the proposed Constitution next Tuesday?

GEO. W. PERKINS

New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

State of New York,
COURT OF APPEALS,
Judges' Chambers.

51 Chambers Street,
New York City,
October 26, 1915.

My Dear Doctor Wise:

In response to your inquiry as to how I shall vote upon the proposed Constitution, I desire to state that I shall vote against it and against the Apportionment and Taxation amendments. I shall vote in favor of the Woman Suffrage amendment.

The source from which this proposed Constitution emanates does not inspire confidence. While this alone would not justify one in voting against it if the Constitution itself was meritorious, it overcomes any presumption that might otherwise be indulged in its favor. The Convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both the great political parties. They did their work under the leadership of Mr. Elihu Root.

The ability of the gentlemen who controlled its action is unquestioned, but personally I feel that they represent reaction rather than progress. The belated championship by Mr. Root of progressive measures, while a humorous feature of an otherwise dull and uninteresting gathering, will not be taken seriously by those who are familiar with his distinguished career.

A Meeting of Corporation Lawyers.

The Convention showed no appreciation of the needs of the State; no statesmanlike grasp of the great problems demanding solution. It resembled a meeting of a committee of a bar association where a few corporation lawyers, garbed in the livery of special privilege, gather together in mutual admiration of one another's ability and discuss matters of a purely professional nature affecting the interests of their prosperous and monopolistic clients.

In its reactionary activities the Convention was non-partisan. Republican and Democratic corporation lawyers were admitted to the council of its dominant coterie. All others seemed to be excluded from positions of influence. The liberal and progressive element of the State who entertained independent political convictions and who believed we should have a Constitution which would show a real advance in our method of government were unrepresented, or if represented their representatives were without influence.

The beneficial changes made in the proposed Constitution are so few as to make the work of the Convention as a whole not worth while. It has caused a large and unnecessary expense to the already overburdened taxpayer. The Convention was prematurely called. The initial blunder in calling it has been aggravated by the work it has produced.

The apportionment article is grossly partisan and unfair to the City of New York. Moreover it was intended to be unfair. Its effect is to unjustly discriminate against the voters of the City of New York. This discrimination was made pursuant to the purpose which has long prevailed of enabling the Legislature to treat the City of New York as a subject province, whose chief function it is to bear the burden of State taxation, rather than as a component part of the State. The proposed taxation amendment is so ambiguously worded that its true meaning can only be subsequently developed by judicial interpretation. Taxation and legal experts differ as to the interpretation that will be placed upon it. It should not, therefore, in this form be approved by the People.

Distrusts the People.

In several important respects the proposed Constitution shows distrust of the people and is an attempt to vest the control of its important affairs in the hands of a political oligarchy. This spirit is revealed in those of its provisions which suspend the power of the Legislature to legislate upon subjects which should at all times be under its control. In suspending the power to legislate upon certain specified subjects, popular influence in regard to these subjects is destroyed or weakened.

Two Vicious Provisions.

As an illustration of the tendency to which I refer, I call attention to the conservation article. This article has to do with the control of the great natural resources of this State over which at present the people, through the Legislature, exercise control. The proposed Constitution takes away the power of the Legislature to initiate legislation upon this subject and vests it in a commission of nine men to be appointed by the Governor. This innovation is wholly vicious.

A similar restriction upon the power of the Legislature is imposed as to the right to legislate upon matters affecting legal procedure. This power is vested primarily in the judges, and the Legislature is permitted to enact only those measures on this subject which the judiciary recommend.

Sham Home Rule.

The home rule provision of the Constitution is a sham. Powers which are vital to the welfare of a city are withheld. I shall mention only one illustration. The cities of the State are not given the power to operate their own public utilities. In failing to confer this power upon the municipalities all existing private monopolies are protected. I refrain from discussing this subject further lest I should be led into a discussion of the things which should have been put into the Constitution which have been omitted.

Impairing the Jury System.

There are other provisions of the Constitution which have a suspicious aspect. Thus one is led to wonder what the real reason was for providing that persons charged with the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years should be permitted to waive a jury trial and be tried by a single judge.

The reason assigned for this provision is that it would facilitate the administration of justice. **It is a fair subject for inquiry whether it was not inserted so as to permit influential and powerful persons who might be charged with a crime to dispense with a jury trial and be tried by a single judge.**

I do not pretend to know the real purpose that actuated those who inserted this provision in the proposed Constitution. I do know that it is an exceedingly dangerous provision and may seriously impair the efficacy of trial by jury. Trial by jury is a protection and safeguard not only to the rights of the accused, but also to the general public.

Bearing in mind some of the important criminal cases that have been tried in this State in the last few years where juries have convicted powerful and influential criminals, I appreciate that the result in these cases might have been different if the accused had been permitted to dispense with a jury trial and elect to have his case tried by a single judge. I regard this provision of the proposed Constitution as one of the most sinister and dangerous attacks that has ever been made upon the right of trial by jury.

More Justice, Not More Appeals, Needed.

The Judiciary Article in which the little coterie of corporation lawyers which dominated the Convention have shown such an acute and lively interest is inadequate to correct the evils of the present system. This subject has been approached from the wrong end. What is needed is to increase the power and dignity of the courts of first instance, and to see to it that decisions of the trial judges and verdicts of the juries, when in accord with justice, should be permitted to stand in a greater number of cases than at present.

The public interest demands that we should have fewer appeals and more justice in courts of original jurisdiction. There are some who desire less justice and more appeals.

By greatly increasing the number of judges assigned to the appellate courts the Trial and Special Terms of the Supreme Court will be weakened and the few additional judges of the Supreme Court provided for will not be enough to make up for the large number of judges to be assigned to the appellate court work. **At present about one third of the judges of the State are engaged in reviewing the acts of the others. The proposed Constitution aggravates this evil.** In substance it provides that the judiciary of the State shall be more top-heavy than it is at present.

A Mere Pretense.

The claim that the proposed Constitution establishes an efficient and responsible government is a mere pretense which is utterly unwarranted. Instead of devising a system of government where the responsibility is direct it has devised a complicated system under which responsibility is divided between the Governor, Legislature and numerous commissions. The action of these bodies must necessarily result in an irresponsible government which affords and invites ample opportunity for invisible interests to accomplish their purpose.

I concede that there are some improvements in the proposed Constitution that are not in the existing Constitution, but the advantages seem to me to be greatly outweighed by the disadvantages.

Defeat Will Help the People.

I have only attempted to specify a few reasons that have occurred to me in answer to your inquiry. **There is, however, one great advantage that will accrue to the State by the defeat of the proposed Constitution.** Under our existing Constitution the question whether there shall be a Constitutional Convention will be submitted to the people in 1916. If the proposed Constitution is defeated because of its reactionary character the next Constitutional Convention will be much more progressive. The delegates to that Convention will do their work with knowledge of the fact that this proposed Constitution now submitted to the people was defeated because it was reactionary.

I have already said that I shall vote in favor of the Woman Suffrage amendment. That amendment will be submitted to the people by virtue of the action of the Legislature and not by virtue of the action of the Constitutional Convention.

As I have long been a firm believer in the extension of the suffrage to women, I shall be glad to avail myself of the opportunity which will this year be presented of voting in favor of woman suffrage.

Not in Popular Accord.

The Constitutional Convention that has just adjourned was entirely out of touch with the present needs of our great State and out of sympathy with the liberal spirit that actuates the independent voter of to-day. In this respect it resembled the Constitutional Convention of 1867, whose work was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people.

Because I regard the dominating influence in the Constitutional Convention of 1915 and the proposed Constitution itself, which is the result of its labor, as unworthy of public confidence and support I shall vote against its adoption.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL SEABURY.

Reverend STEPHEN S. WISE, D. D.,
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NEW SING SING BANK TO FINANCE STATE

Aluminium Money Promises to Cut Prison Appropriation, Says Warden Osborne.

ENDS WASTE OF RATIONS

Inmates Now Conserve Their Food and Tobacco and Put the Savings Out at Interest.

That the new system at Sing Sing, where each convict pays aluminium "money" for everything he receives at the prison, including even his board and lodging, would save the State at least $1,000 a year, was the statement made yesterday by Warden Osborne to a TIMES reporter.

"You see," said Mr. Osborne, "the State allows each man a certain amount of tobacco each day. Under former conditions this was allowed to the men whether they used it or not, and you may be sure that all of them were present to receive it. Those who smoked used theirs, but those who did not either gave it away or threw it away.

"Now they have to pay a nominal sum in token money for it, and no man wastes his. The non-smokers do not buy it, for even the most generous man does not want to squander his money when the possession of it brings creasure comforts to him that hath.

"There is still another way that the system makes for economy in prison administration. The State allowed each inmate groceries to supplement the ration. Formerly every man attended every meal, whether he had eaten his fill of the groceries or not, in the expectation that there would be a dish that he liked especially. And so a man's meal was often wasted. But at present when they must pay for everything they eat, those who are not hungry economize on food.

"An incident to show how self-government here may give a man an opportunity to make good outside happened the other day," continued the Warden. "A representative of a motor company on Long Island came up to deliver the automobile which his company had given to our automobile class, for which class, by the way, there are more than 200 applicants.

"We took him to a session of the Mutual Welfare League's court, where he heard the men argue their cases. One inmate made a stirring appeal in one case; and after he had finished, the automobile man told him that when his term ended he would try to get him a place as a salesman, where such oratory would not be wasted.

"I see the papers have taken up Issy Gellum's week-end here. Issy was head of the knitting class, and you never saw a man more anxious to succeed in his work. He offered to stay awhile longer if we needed him, which is remarkable, considering that several years ago Issy escaped and had to be brought back by force. I was glad to have him come back, this time of his own accord, for it seems to me to be much better to have them feel that they can live here until they are settled and have a job than for them to be drifting around in their old haunts with nothing to do."

According to the Warden and every man employed about the prison there is little cause to criticise conditions there. The earnings of the industries at Sing Sing for the past year were higher, everything considered, than ever before in the history of the institution. In 1911, the previous banner year, the receipts totaled $90,000, but of this, $20,000 came from the cart and wagon shop. In 1914 the cart and wagon shop was burned down, so that only $1,000 was received from that industry this year. Nevertheless, the 1915 budget showed a revenue of $82,000, a clear balance of $11,000 in its favor.

The Warden declined to comment on the recent attack by Dr. Rudolph Diedling, the Saugerties member of the Prison Commission, who issued a statement recently that "prison discipline in the State was being subverted by having unofficial Paul Prys dog the steps of the Prison Commission," and that "conditions in the prisons of the State were growing worse instead of better."

FIRE HOLDS UP MUNITIONS.

Bunker Coal on the Harrovian of French Line Found Smouldering.

The British freighter Harrovian, which was to have sailed yesterday for Havre with 8,000 tons of war munitions under charter to the French Line, is still at her pier, foot of West Forty-fourth Street, on account of fire smouldering in her bunkers. According to Captain Jones, the difficulty in putting out the fire lies in the fact that it started at the bottom of he side bunker and the longshoremen will have to remove 400 tons of coal to get at the burning fuel underneath. This will be a long and tedious task, the captain said and he does not expect the Harrovian to sail before Monday night.

The engineers of the steamer think the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion which is not infrequent in soft coal tightly stowed in bunkers.

Captain Jones said the cargo would not have to be touched. There are 75 big armored motor trucks waiting on the pier to be swung aboard and lashed to the deck after the hatches have been put on.

HOTEL $10,000 SHORT; WOMAN CLERK HELD

Mrs. Louise B. Decker, ex-Cashier of Marbury Hall, Arrested While Sick in Bed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE TWICE

She Is Accused of Using Receipts from the Guests to Lead a Gay Life Along Broadway.

Charged with the theft of more than $10,000 from the hotel where she had been employed for six years as a desk clerk, Mrs. Louise B. Decker, 35 years old, was arrested yesterday in her apartment at the Albermarle Hotel. When Detective E. S. Boyle of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, who made the arrest, entered her rooms, Mrs. Decker looked up at him from a sick bed. She had been poisoned by a tablet which she said she had taken last Sunday with the intention of putting an end to her life.

"I want to die, I want to die," she murmured to Detective Boyle. "I've been good to a lot of people. Now they have gone back on me. They are a lot of pikers, that's what they are."

After her arrest, Mrs. Decker was taken first to the Polyclinic Hospital and then to Bellevue, where, according to Detective Boyle, she confessed to the shortage which appeared in her accounts as cashier at Marbury Hall, an apartment hotel at 146 West Seventy-fourth Street. She told Detective Boyle, however, that the moneys for which she had not properly accounted, had really been expended by her in payment of bills for the hotel. Her fault, she insisted, lay not in stealing any money, but in failing to have these bills properly recorded. In the same breath, Detective Boyle says, she admitted she had entertained friends lavishly along the "great white way," which she could not have done on a salary of $35 a month in addition to her board.

"I could give up some of my friends if I wanted to," she declared to Detective Boyle, "but I'm not going to."

Evidence that there had been some collusion is now in the possession of the police, and there is likely to be at least one more arrest.

Very little is known of Mrs. Decker's past excepting that she was divorced from her first husband, by whom she has a daughter, Effie McMillan, 16 years old, and that she is living apart from her present husband, who is believed to be a resident of Monticello.

According to Mrs. Catherine E. Sefton, proprietor of Marbury Hall, Mrs. Decker for the first three years of her employment lived at Marbury Hall. After that she established herself in private quarters and only took some of her meals at the hotel where she worked. Mrs. Sefton knew she had many friends, and in some way found enough money to indulge in the luxuries of expensive dinners and theatre parties.

It was not until last August that suspicion was aroused as to the possible source of Mrs. Decker's income. About that time Mrs. Sefton thought the receipts from guests at the hotel ought to be greater than the books seemed to indicate. She engaged an accountant, William A. Flemming of 30 East Forty-second Street, who made a report showing that Mrs. Decker's books were in a very confused condition. Mrs. Sefton thereupon discharged the woman, not suspecting the enormity of her losses.

After Mrs. Decker had been discharged, a further examination of her books showed a large number of entries of moneys and checks received for the account of the hotel which she had failed to deposit in the bank account of the hotel. More than $10,000, it is alleged, was found to have been unaccounted for by Mrs. Decker within a period of about two years. Magistrate House was asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Decker, which he did, but the detectives took no immediate steps to arrest her, believing they could get a line on an accomplice by allowing her to remain at liberty for a time.

Mrs. Decker learned that she had been suspected of theft, so she told Detective Boyle yesterday. The fact weighed on her mind so heavily that she began to brood and worry. She could not eat, she could not sleep. She tried to forget her troubles in entertainments, in cabarets, in theatres, in the big Broadway restaurants—Sherry's, the Waldorf, and Rector's.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney R. R. Leoning studied the evidence and came to the conclusion that she had better be locked up before she made any move to disappear. Mrs. Decker, through some secret source, learned that her day of grace was about to expire, and tried to take her life. According to Detective Boyle, she said she had made two attempts, one more than two weeks ago, and a second attempt last Sunday.

The specific charge on which Mrs. Decker will be arraigned alleges that on April 2 last she received from Frederick K. Zittell, a guest at Marbury Hall, the sum of $61.16 in payment of his bill. This amount she entered up in the book kept by her for that purpose, but instead of depositing the money in the account kept by Mrs. Sefton at the Hudson River Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, as she was instructed to do, it is alleged she appropriated it to her own use.

HUSBAND WAS CRUEL, SAYS MRS. ROOSEVELT

Bases Suit for Separation on Allegations of Physical Violence.

DEFENDANT TO FIGHT CASE

Annoyed Because Auto Trip Was Spoiled — Declares New Notions Are Spoiling Women.

The complaint of Mrs. Edith Hamersley Biscoe Roosevelt in her suit for a separation from her husband, John Ellis Roosevelt, first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, was submitted to public scrutiny yesterday in the office of County Clerk Schneider. When it was filed it was sealed under a rule giving the County Clerk the right of concealing any paper whose contents might be of such a character as to be detrimental to the public morals.

The complaint of Mrs. Roosevelt is barren of anything that this rule was meant to cover. It charges, as set forth in THE TIMES yesterday, "cruel and inhuman treatment," and specifies three separate occasions, when, the plaintiff alleges, she was the victim of violence at the hands of her husband. On one occasion in Naples, on or about March 1, 1914, which was less than two months after their marriage, she said the latter, without cause, struck her several violent blows in the face, "grabbed her around the neck, attempted to throttle her, made her black and blue, and made marks and bruises upon her arms and shoulders, at the same time using toward plaintiff violent and insulting language."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was subjected to similar treatment in the Savoy Hotel, London, on April 10, 1914, and that on Oct. 3, 1915, in the "presence of his brother and his wife, defendant called her insulting, disgusting, and abusive names."

In a preamble to these specific incidents Mrs. Roosevelt said she was married to the defendant in Washington on Jan. 6, 1914, and that there are no children.

Mrs. Roosevelt asks provision for her separate maintenance.

Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday at his home, 618 Madison Avenue, that he would contest the action. He laughed at the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment, but said that the subpoena had been served on him at a very inopportune time, inasmuch as he had just finished preparations to take a long automobile trip with his daughter Jean.

Mr. Roosevelt said his household had been broken up because it had had two heads and because his wife refused to accept his ideas in regard to the place where they should reside.

"The trouble," he said, "with the women of today is that they have too many strange theories which make for domestic unhappiness. We are having too much feminism. There should be but one head for a household. Two heads are bound to cause trouble. That is true in this case. For instance, Mrs. Roosevelt would want to live in one place, and I, for business and other reasons, would want to live at another. Perhaps that is where I was cruel and inhuman.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and myself spent the Summer at our Sayville place, but two weeks ago she took her departure. She deserted me, and I cannot see where she has any ground of action against me.

"I guess it is the result of the modern tendency of women. When the women get the vote, it will be all over with us."

Mr. Bennett Was Allowed to Speak.

In an account in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday of the meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Tarrytown, it was said by mistake that permission to speak had been refused to E. L. Bennett on the ground that he did not contribute to the church by check. Permission to speak was not refused to Mr. Bennett, but to E. Griffin

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OUR NEW FINANCIAL ERA.

The American statesman who proudly asked what we had to do with abroad was abreast of his times, but sadly behind the future of which he had such faint comprehension, yet which was so near. Already we are lending abroad by hundreds of millions and collecting by scores. Italy is now asking for a trifle of $25,000,000, and France paid the other day $10,000,000. Altogether within the brief period of the war a round dozen of foreign countries have borrowed $842,000,000, have repaid $35,000,000. The process has only begun. The borrowers of nineteen billions, according to THE ANNALIST'S compilation, cannot finance themselves. Food and all sundries of peaceful trade are as necessary for fighting as powder. The European war could not continue without our resources, nominally in money, really in supplies, whose financing is as necessary for our peaceful prosperity as for foreign warfare. We must sell impartially to all, and are doing so. Nobody with the price for anything is turned away.

While our lendings are on a billion-dollar scale—for the second billion will shortly be entered—our takings are not less phenomenal. We are paying our foreign debts by the hundred million. That is the meaning of the sales to this market of "Americans" held abroad. They represent the reverse of the process of lending which is so unfamiliar to us. When "abroad" invested here we owed on the paper we exported in deferred payment for the goods we took, or for the development of domestic industries accomplished with the foreign capital. We are repaying in the time of Europe's need. Europe's position then is our position now. We must lend for our own sake as well as for the sake of the borrowers, who otherwise would not be buyers here of what we must sell. Individuals may have preferences regarding the borrower to whom they will lend for reasons of politics or sentiment. There is nothing like that in the money market. Any man may do what he likes with his cash, and may lend on such security as he fancies or to the borrower whom he prefers. The money market is as neutral as the Administration. Any borrower not favored here must look to himself for the reason.

These are present considerations regarding the largest financial topic ever before Americans, but it is prudent to look ahead somewhat further than the Ohio Senator whose phrase has immortalized him. The significance of present occurrences in respect to future commercial relations of the United States is that they will assimilate themselves to those of other international lenders. If bad debts are incurred they must be written off, as many lenders have written off bad American State debts. On the whole foreign credit is at least as good as the American credit when we ran into debt by billions. Just as we bought where we borrowed, so foreign borrowers will buy here, not only now, but hereafter. The interest debit will be spent here as well as the principal. Not only will the borrowers buy here. Their former customers will be diverted to this market in proportion as their former source of credit fails them. That they cannot borrow as they have been accustomed is a demonstration. Borrowers of billions are not lenders of capital. Until "abroad" has paid its debt to us its ability to accommodate others will be reduced to that extent. Moreover, we are armed for defense in future crises as never before. Hitherto, whenever we were embarrassed we had no resource but to export gold or to take back evidences of indebtedness. Hereafter that weapon will be ours also. We now have something which we can substitute for gold when we owe and must pay, and Europe must take back its paper at our option or suffer the same disturbance of its money market as that to which we have submitted. In other words, we probably now are witnessing the last international movement of gold on a great scale. We see that it is harmful alike to those who receive it or part with it in excess. Balances are best settled in goods, or in securities of the most stable department of the money market. There now will be an international market on both sides of the ocean for national securities, with which this market will be well supplied. Exchanges of these national obligations across the seas in either direction will supplant the movement of bullion as high finance has long sought to arrange, hitherto in vain. That signifies a great change in the functions of gold. The "demonetization" of gold is, in fact, a recurrence to barter by processes impossible in earlier finance. Gold remains the standard of value, but is displaced as a medium of exchange. Better and cheaper processes are possible under the system of banking with which at last we have provided ourselves, and which alone makes us capable of meeting the present opportunity to comport ourselves with credit and profit in the international emergency.

THE HIGH COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

"The high price of foodstuffs to the "people of our city is an increasingly "serious problem," says Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

The high price of government in this State is an increasingly serious problem to its people. In 1885 the cost of running the State was some $7,000,000. In 1914 it was more than $42,000,000. In that period the population increased 82 per cent.; the cost of government increased 500 per cent. Increased, increasing taxation is the result of the blind and reckless methods of making appropriations at Albany, errors in the sinking fund system, the payment by the State of local favors, the loose, unrelated distribution of administrative functions. One part of the high cost of living, administrative and legislative extravagance, can be checked. The new Constitution provides checks for that extravagance. Mr. PERKINS opposes the new Constitution. He would reduce the high cost of living by maintaining the high cost of State Government.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Since the consolidation of the city into what we used to call Greater New York the Board of Aldermen has been transformed. Under the city charter its duties have been made more important, and there has been a progressive and marked improvement in the quality of its membership. Men of ability and standing, young men ambitious to enter politics and do good public service, college graduates, men who in the old days when the board was not held in such respect as at present would have deemed the Aldermanic office no honor, are now glad to serve. Recognition of the new and higher standing of the board is pertinent to the situation at this moment, when an election is to be held which will determine whether the control of the board shall pass into the hands of Tammany. There is now a Fusion majority.

The matter is of unusual importance, for the new board will elect a successor to President MCANENY, who retires soon after the first of January. The office of President of the board is important, not only in relation to the work of that body, but because it carries with it membership in the Board of Estimate. It is in a very high degree desirable that the new President to be chosen by the Aldermen shall as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be able to work in harmony with the Mayor and the Controller, that he shall be a man who is in sympathy with the purposes of the present Administration and disposed to help in carrying them out.

It is a fact worthy the notice of those who have not taken account of the growth of the board in quality and importance that no fewer than twenty-seven members of the present board have by their faithful service and devotion to the public interest won the warm commendation of the Citizens Union. For instance, in the report prepared recently by that organization, Alderman CARROLL, who is the Republican and Fusion candidate in the Thirtieth Manhattan District, is commended as a "new "member of ability and promise. "Rendered valuable assistance in "codification of ordinances and other "legislative work. Good record of "votes." Alderman CURRAN of the Twenty-sixth Manhattan District is spoken of as an "intelligent and "capable Fusion leader. To his un"tiring labor credit for the recognized "excellent work of this board is large"ly due." Alderman BARTSCHERER of the Sixtieth Brooklyn District is mentioned as having made an "ex"cellent record of attendance and "votes." Mr. BEDELL, the present Republican and Progressive candidate in the Seventeenth Manhattan District, "did valuable work as Chair"man of the Public Thoroughfares "Committee" and made a good record in other respects. Alderman BOSSE, Republican and Progressive candidate in the Fifty-seventh Brooklyn District, "made an excellent rec"ord of votes and rendered useful "service." Alderman BRUSH of the Nineteenth Manhattan took an important part in the legislative work of the board, showed himself to be "intelligent and capable." Alderman COLNE, the Fusion candidate in the Fifty-second Brooklyn District, did good service and "made an excellent record of attendance and votes." Other Aldermen who received the commendation of the Citizens Union and are now candidates for re-election are DOSTAL, Republican, Tenth Manhattan District; DUGGAN, Republican, Thirty-second Manhattan District; FERRAND, Republican, Fifty-first Brooklyn District; HOGAN, Republican, Forty-second Brooklyn District; LEVY, Republican, Sixty-second Brooklyn District; MOORE, Republican, Fifty-fourth Brooklyn District; PENDRY, Republican, Sixty-first Brooklyn District; POUKER, Republican, Thirty-first Manhattan District; ROSENBLOOM, Republican, Sixty-fifth Brooklyn District; STEVENSON, Republican, Fifty-third Brooklyn District, and TRAU, Republican, Twenty-ninth Manhattan District.

The voters of the city who put the present Fusion Administration in power, and who certainly have abundant reason to be glad that they did put it in power, ought by their votes next Tuesday to assure the Mayor and his associates of the co-operation and support of a President of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in sympathy with their views and policies. The Aldermen whose names we have mentioned have received certificates of fitness from the non-partisan and public-spirited Citizens Union, which has attentively studied the records they have made. They are worthy of confidence, of support, they should be re-elected, and with them enough more Republican Fusion Aldermen to keep the control of the board out of the hands of Tammany.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

In addition to the "Revised Constitution Ballot" there will be handed to each voter, next Tuesday, a "Questions Submitted Ballot." This, like the Revised Constitution Ballot, will contain three questions, marked Amendment No. 1, Amendment No. 2, and Proposition No. 1. The first two are amendments to the Constitution not covered by the work of the Constitutional Convention. They were submitted to the people by the Legislature, to be voted upon at this election, and if approved will become a part of the new Constitution, if that instrument is adopted, or of the old Constitution if the new one is defeated.

Amendment No. 1 is the woman suffrage amendment. In our judgment the vote on that should be "No." Amendment No. 2 is presented in this form: "Shall the proposed amendment "to Section 4 of Article VII. of the "Constitution, permitting the Legis"lature to alter the rate of interest "upon debts incurred for some spe"cific work or object authorized by "act of the Legislature and ratified "by the people, be approved?"

Sometimes men vote against an amendment because they do not know what it means and are suspicious. It would be a pity if this amendment should be defeated in any such way, for it simply proposes to correct an error in computation which, if allowed to stand, would create a tangled situation. The old Constitution provided for a sinking fund for canal and highway bonds. It provided that when these bonds were issued and the rate of interest fixed as necessary to amortize or retire the bonds that rate could not be changed.

But when the computation came to be made an error crept in. The sinking fund was erroneously figured as for the entire amount of bonds as issued at first, instead of as being issued as they were needed in the work. In other words, instead of providing a sinking fund on the first ten millions issued, it was provided on the whole hundred millions authorized.

If this error remains uncorrected, the result will be that at the end of thirty-seven years there will be enough money raised to retire the bonds. They are fifty-year bonds, and this will leave thirteen years before the bonds fall due. To sum it up, the error will bring about the raising of the money thirteen years too soon. Amendment No. 2 proposes to correct the error, and the vote on it should be "Yes."

IMPERIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The Imperial German Department of War Psychology may have blundered often in its prognosis of outside sentiment, but it perfectly knows the reactions of its own people. The German mind is no more to be neglected than the German stomach. It requires to be nourished. The dramatic interest in war must be sustained. The eye of popular imagination must not be allowed to roll at will about the horizon, as it does in England. Hope must be focused. War, as a moving picture, must preoccupy the mind outwardly and save it from falling in upon itself. When the drama takes a wrong turn, or when it ceases altogether, another film must be snapped on in the place of the one that has turned out to be disappointing.

Thus, the mass imagination of Germany has been officially fixed, now upon this picture and then upon that. The first film was the capture of Paris, unfinished. The next was the crushing of the Slav, unfinished. Another was the mastery of the sea by submarines, unfinished. The picture now running is the union of Europe and Asia through a Turko-German corridor. The enthusiasm of the people for it is in proportion to their previous disappointments. It is extravagant. That is what an Imperial Department of War Psychology is for. The failure on the west, the failure on the east, the failure under sea—these are all put out of mind by the glamour of success in this new direction. "The present main theatre of war in Serbia," writes Major MORAHT in the Berliner Tageblatt, "is witnessing a chain of successes "which our armies, with Austria-"Hungary's and Bulgaria's, are win"ning daily without a single reverse." Our armies, with Austria-Hungary's and Bulgaria's, against Serbia alone! But in glamour there is no perspective. "The meeting of the Teutonic and Bulgarian forces," says WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL in the Cologne Gazette, "was a moment of world his"torical significance. We had reaped "the fruits of long, hard work. The "victory of our own and the Bul"garian offensives against Serbia had "been achieved." Is that a victory to boast of?

If the German imagination were not preoccupied with pictures and phrases the truth might be perceived that although Germany might lose the whole war in this Balkan adventure she cannot win it there. In Russia she has lost momentum and has a dangerous line to defend. On Aug. 2, the German armies took Mitau, twenty-five miles from the important Baltic port of Riga, the fall of which then seemed foregone and imminent. It has not fallen yet. Five weeks ago the Russian Army eluded the triangular trap prepared for it at Vilna, and fell back upon Dvinsk. That was, perhaps, to Germany the most terrible disappointment of the war so far. Her armies proceeded then to take Dvinsk, which commands the railroads to both Riga and Petrograd, and they are taking it still. That is on the east. On the west, what was gained by the September drive of the Anglo-French forces has not been recovered. In the meantime, control of the Baltic sea appears to have been lost. English submarines now occupy it and are destroying the only commerce that survived between Germany and the world, namely, that with the Scandinavian countries.

Those are pictures to brood upon. The German mind must be saved from that. The Balkan campaign is a wonderful distraction. It is a high piece of strategy also. The Allies, to resist it, have to put forth an amount of energy vastly greater than the Germans put into their offensive. To transport an army around Europe by sea, land it on the Balkan peninsula, move it many miles through difficult territory and by single railway lines, to meet an enemy that has only to cross the Danube River into Serbia—that demands more than man for man and involves great risks on the part of the Allies. Therefore the Germans were tactically very shrewd to open a theatre in which their advantages were so great. But those are not the tactics of the Germany that began the war. It is the strategy of a fighter who spars for time, after having failed in three main attempts to destroy his enemy. The Allies could lose the Balkans without losing the war. This only the Imperial Government knows in Germany. Proof that it knows is that it talks obliquely of peace.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Difficult Problem in Veracity.

Whether or not to accept as authentic the diary presented by The London Times as that of a German Landsturm soldier on the Russian front and reproduced in this paper yesterday, is a question that will be easily and promptly answered by two classes of people—those who are determined to believe anything derogatory to Germans and those who will not believe anything of the sort. Regardless of evidence, the members of the one class will be sure that the document is what it pretends to be, and the members of the other will scornfully reject it as "impossible."

There is still a third class, however, and they, while waiting for such corroboration as The London Times may have to offer for its assertion that the diary was written by a man, presumably now dead, who before the war was a Professor of Latin in the Gymnasium of Bonn, will give it careful study and try to found fairly a provisional judgment on its intrinsic qualities and peculiarities.

They will note, first, that its descriptions of war conditions are about those to be expected from a man well along in middle age, whose training for years past has been calculated to make him sensitive to the sufferings and crudities inevitable to every hard campaign. His established habit, too, of exercising authority over others would make him particularly resentful of the severity—to name it charitably—known to characterize the non-commissioned officers in the Kaiser's army. He would be exactly the sort of man to see of war little else than its horrors, and to feel, as we read, "a passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain."

So far all is plausible, and the appearance in the translation of a bit of distinctly British slang like "fed up" can be passed over as a good enough equivalent for, perhaps, the German "satt." But when Private BECKER, not content with calling his officers brutal and selfish, accuses them of persistent cowardice, then, indeed, credulity falters, even in minds tending to be strongly anti-German. No doubt there are some cowardly Germans, as cowards exist in every nation, but certainly lack of courage does not make a German of any rank typical. This one feature of the diary goes some distance toward compelling its rejection. It might go the whole distance were it not for the possibility—it is little more—that Professor BECKER did not know that it is often the modern officer's duty, not to lead charges, but to direct them from comparative safety in the rear.

An Accident Almost "Unavoidable."

After such a happening as the schoolhouse fire in Peabody, there is an almost irresistible impulse, founded on lamentable memories only too numerous, to assume that this slaughter of the innocents was the result of criminal negligence or of ignorance and stupidity hardly less open to denunciation. Some commentators who yielded to that impulse and expressed themselves accordingly had the further excuse that the first accounts of the fire ascribed the fatalities to inward-opening doors against which the frightened children crushed themselves in a doomed and helpless mass.

It seems, however, that the doors of the building opened outward, as they should, and it is asserted that they had nothing to do with the failure of all to be saved. The children, too, had been regularly and efficiently trained to make a quick and orderly departure from the building in case of need, and only a few days before in a test drill it had taken only two minutes to get them all out. That fire escapes, which should have been in place, were lacking is a charge that as yet remains undenied, but their absence does not appear to have been of serious consequence, for until too late there was no obvious need of resort to that means of exit, and, in the circumstances, they probably would not have done any good. All reports agree that the conduct of the teachers after the alarm had been given was intelligent as well as heroic. Whatever could be done they seemingly did, and all would have been well if some child had not chanced to fall and so create a fatal confusion in the till then orderly march toward the doors.

Everything considered, the disaster, with an unusual measure of truth, can be called "an unavoidable accident," and what responsibility for it there is lies, so far as present information reveals, in the fact that the building was not fireproof or even slow burning. That, however, is a charge that can be made against such a vast majority, not only of all the schoolhouses in the country, but of all the buildings of every kind in it, that an indictment of this particular building's owners on that ground cannot be very vigorously maintained. For us all, hardly less than for them, the horror is a lesson and a warning.

Inviting More Trouble.

As if the Kaiser didn't have already animosities enough to demand his attention he has risked some more by announcing that he will be godfather to every seventh, eighth, and ninth son arriving in the family of one of his subjects.

Hitherto this high honor has been accorded by the great War Lord only when the aggregating of soldiers-to-be was uninterrupted by the appearance of daughters, but now the need for men with whom to fill the depleted regiments is so great that the parents of girl babies are to be forgiven if they earn pardon by also completing the required number of males.

The change might be considered a concession to current claims as to the importance of women—claims not unheard even in Germany, though not so loud there as in most other countries—if it were not for the fact that the Kaiser emphasizes, by repeating, his implied refusal of any imperial recognition to the parents of daughters, as such. This isn't far from being a definite declaration that women are inconsequential in his view, and these are not days in which anything like that can be safely said, no matter how high the position of the speaker

The Kaiser is sure to hear from this latest proclamation of his, and the hearing will be—well, it will be a good deal like a lot of other things he has heard lately.

JUDGE SEABURY'S SNEER.

Mr. Wickersham Resents It on Behalf of Constitution Makers.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the published comments on the proposed new Constitution the one which strikes me as the most unworthy is that which is quoted as coming from the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Seabury is quoted as saying:

> The convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both great political parties. * * * It resembled a meeting of a committee of a bar association where a few corporation lawyers, garbed in the livery of special privilege, gather together in mutual admiration of one another's ability and discuss matters of a purely professional nature affecting the interests of their prosperous and monopolistic clients.

If Judge Seabury, instead of indulging in unworthy rhetoric of this description, had paid some attention to the actual work of the convention, even his predetermined opposition to its work could not have found expression in this form. Among the most serious problems before the convention were those which affected the administration of justice in the State of New York. They involved questions of procedure and questions of judicial organization. They required a study of methods of removing just complaints of delays—undue delays, and unnecessary expense in the administration of justice. Judge Seabury has been a Judge of the City Court of New York and of the Supreme Court, and he is now a member of the Court of Appeals. It was shown to the committee that in the ordinary course of events a period of two years is required after appeal is taken to that court before it can be heard. It appeared that there is an increasing accumulation of cases on the calendar of that court, amounting to about 650 cases, and that the court had made up no new calendar since May, 1914. Judge Seabury did not attempt by spoken or written word to aid the convention or its Judiciary Committee to frame amendments to meet this situation, although he was in and out of the Capitol Building in attendance upon his court almost daily during the first two months of the convention's sessions, and although he, in common with other Judges of the Court of Appeals, was cordially invited to give the committee the benefit of any suggestions he might have. Other members of the court did attend and did give the committee valuable aid in its labors, and many of the provisions reported to and adopted by the convention were made by members of his own court and members of the court from which he was but recently promoted as embodying the results of their experience in those tribunals. It comes with ill-grace from a Judge, under these circumstances, to simply sneer at the work of a body of earnest men engaged in a sincere and practical effort to remove any well-founded complaints against the administration of justice. The convention was not controlled by any coterie of lawyers, large or small. It adopted the amendments it has recommended to the people after open debate, without caucus, and in the light of the best evidence as to existing conditions and remedies for them which were available to them. Among the lawyers who were active and earnest in their efforts to secure the best reforms attainable were men who have given many more years of service to the people than Judge Seabury. The Judiciary Article, for example, received 135 affirmative and only 3 negative votes. Among the former were those of lawyers of every class, many of whom must be much surprised to find themselves classed as "corporation lawyers" by a Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is this sort of uninformed, indefinite, insinuating, sneering comment from a man who obviously has not taken pains to inform himself of the facts which characterizes the greater part of the vociferous opposition which has been made to the Constitution. It is to be earnestly hoped by the friends of true democracy that the coming election will affirmatively demonstrate that the great body of the electorate cannot be misled by this species of demagogy. GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.

For What Is There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a great mistake to vote against the new Constitution because of what is not in it.

J. DE L. VERPLANCK.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1915.

IN THE GERMAN ASPECT.

A Calm Discussion of the Shooting of Women in War.

New York, Oct. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The problems raised by the death of Miss Cavell may probably best be looked at from three points of view: the general human, the American, and the German. Such a division might, of course, only be made as a matter of convenience, not because there should be any essential difference between those points of view.

Looking at it under the aspect of common humanity, some words of Dr. Johnson, written in 1771, come to mind which he uttered in connection with his deprecation of war:

> Those that hear of it at a distance * * * consider it as little more than a splendid game, a battle, and a triumph. Some, indeed, must perish in the successful field; but they die upon the bed of honor, and, filled with England's glory, smile in death. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Ten thousands perished in our late contests, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ship, amidst damps and putrefaction, pale, torpid, spiritless and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery, and were at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance.

What men or women, when reading this, would not rather give their sympathies to the poor soldiers, now perishing at the Dardanelles, than to Edith Cavell?

Looking at it from the German point of view, the idea suggests itself that a Judge the more he might be distinguished by high mental and sentimental qualities the more he would be inclined to extend mercy to a person without influence, without special training, without a clear consciousness of the meaning of any particular act, rather than to one of the high breeding, of the careful education, and of the excellent connections Edith Cavell indeed enjoyed. And is it not a sign of true democracy to allow justice to reign without regard to the social position of the accused?

From the American point of view the recent article in November Scribner's written by E. Alexander Powell, who is with the French armies, seems important as showing the identical action of the various belligerents in connection with women foes. Mr. Powell writes of the executions inflicted in Alsace by the French upon German women threatening harm to the French armies:

> They are no cowards * * * They know perfectly well what it means if they are detected—sunrise, a wall, and a firing party. They shot a woman for espionage when I was in Alsace. An officer who was present at her execution told me about it. She was young and very beautiful, it seems, and came from an excellent family. It was shown at her trial that she was at the head of a remarkably efficient and extensive system of espionage. "It was a horrible business shooting a woman," said the officer, "but it had to be done, for she was endangering the safety of the whole army. She behaved splendidly, too. I wish to God that I could forget about it."

Considering this identity of action by the foreign armies against all women foes, the inference seems fair, that Sir Edward Grey has seized, as a political expedient, upon the execution of an English woman who was permitted by the Germans to remain at liberty in their midst, instead of being sent to concentration camps, as has happened to nearly all German women in enemy countries, and who took advantage of this permission and of her privileged position as a nurse to plot against the Germans. Things had not gone right at the western front, the eastern front, the Dardanelles, and the Balkans. American opinion was particularly valuable at the moment, as England could only replenish her strength by drawing upon the resources of the United States. There was danger in these developments of an adverse influence on the willingness of the Americans to help. "Americans are a sentimental people," Sir Edward said, "I must give them something to occupy their imagination." Edith Cavell was made the lightning-rod of British diplomacy.

O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League.

Terrible Infants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letters concerning roller-skating have interested me greatly. Skaters are not only a nuisance in our streets, but a menace to life and limb. Recently, on Fifth Avenue, I saw a crutch knocked from under the arm of a lame man by one of the so-called "kiddies" who must be allowed to play in our streets. The policeman whose attention was called to it merely shrugged his shoulders and did nothing. To the letter headed "Why Not Abolish Children?" one would reply that there is dire need, in this age where the lack of home training is most apparent, to ask when are children to be taught any regard for their elders, any idea of the meaning of the word obey? The absolute lawlessness of the day is lamentable.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915. L. E. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say that I heartily agree with A. T. F. that sidewalks should not be used for roller skating. I speak from bitter experience, for a year or so ago I was run into by a boy on roller skates with the force of a catapult and actually thrown into the roadway. I was laid up for two months and my doctor's bill was $40. ALMA D. V. Z.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Registration in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be a fine thing to have polling places in public schools, but in so doing why is the law violated? I understand that the election law provides that the public copy of the register shall be left in a prominent position in the place of registration from the first day of registration until election day, and that the janitor or some other person in charge of the building shall have the custody of and be responsible for it, and, furthermore, that a notice shall be kept publicly posted stating how inspection may be obtained. I went to a polling place in a public school on an afternoon at about 5:45 o'clock, found the building locked and couldn't get in. After knocking on the door for about ten minutes a woman cleaner let me in. She didn't know where the public copy was, and, in fact, had never heard of such a thing. Finally, at about 6:15, she located the assistant janitor, and, after a hunt, he found the public copy behind a screen on a desk in an out-of-the-way place. It seems to me that the election law is made a farce of if citizens have to put up with such a system as this. A friend of mine had almost the same experience as this at another school polling place, only he wandered around the school building for half an hour, and, not finding any one in charge, went away.

PHILIP J. SCHMIDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1915.

For More West Side Docks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that prosperity is ahead of us for years to come, why does not our City Government get busy and extend the dock facilities on the west side, as planned, to West Fifty-sixth Street? Give our trade the dock facilities as soon as possible. This whole west side water front is lying waste.

E. F. RANDOLPH.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

SECRET WOES OF VASSAL INDIA.

The Terrible Cost of Political and Economical Progress to an Unarmed, Exploited People Held in Bondage.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Indian, Economist, Formerly Financial Editor North China Herald.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest Mr. Dulles's article on Indian conditions in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES. I must admit that Mr. Dulles has attempted to be fair, and that his summing up of the situation is partly correct. Unfortunately, however, he has missed altogether the real issues. It is really absurd to state that the great aim of the educated Indian is to be considered the social equal of the Englishman in India. The educated Indian has to attend to affairs far more vital, and has neither the time nor the money to think of social intercourse with the Englishman. If the Englishman thinks he is exclusively gifted the Indian has far more reason to be complacent, especially as regards his ancestry. A few Indians, who have returned from Oxford and Cambridge, have certainly reason to feel bitterly about it; but the social superiority assumed by the Englishman in India becomes ludicrous, especially as his betters in his own home, and those who would not think of having any intercourse with him, treat the Indian as he deserves to be treated.

It is again wrong to say that the loyalty of the lower classes of Indians has been alienated purely on account of the immigration policy of the British colonies, although the latter has helped to make the people bitter against British rule. The causes of unrest lie much deeper and are certainly more fundamental. It is unfortunate that throughout the world the nature of the British connection with India has been misrepresented; and well-meaning neutrals have been made to believe that Indians are guilty of unpardonable ingratitude in even thinking ill of Great Britain, which has done "so much" for India. It is this false idea that obscures the whole situation; and appearances have been also in favor of the belief that the people of India are grateful to British rule.

At the same time there is no denying, even on the authority of British witnesses, that there is serious unrest in the country. The causes of the unrest are more fundamental than Mr. Dulles believes they are, and are more economic and political than social. It is no use forgetting the fact that the British are in India, and are going to remain there as long as they are strong enough to maintain their authority. It is also plain that the British hold the country primarily for their own benefit and prestige, and it is but natural that such should be the case. Knowing full well the nature of international morals Indians are not so devoid of sense as to whine and complain when they are aware of the fact that only strength on their part, or want of strength on the part of the British, alone could give them the kind of freedom necessary for their getting on in the world.

But the British are pursuing a very immoral course when they assume, or pretend to have, a moral sanction to their position in India, and blackguard the people of India to justify their rule and its continuance. It is very often stated that the people of India are not fitted for self-government and will not be fit for hundreds of years to come. History teaches that no nation was ever fitted for self-government before it obtained it. A nation fits itself for self-government by various and arduous steps, under the kindly guidance of the men in authority. Education is made free and all steps are taken to make the common people as enlightened as possible.

In India the Government is alien. Out of a total imperial revenue of £85,000,000 the princely sum of £3,500,000 is spent on educating the people—a large portion of even this sum being devoted to the payment of exorbitant salaries of Englishmen. There is no scientific laboratory in India worth the name. The only research institute in the country is due to the beneficence of an Indian, the only commercial college was endowed by an Indian, and the only big agricultural institute in the country owes its birth to the generosity of an American. Physical culture is taboo, and gymnastic clubs are systematically broken up. The educational institutions in the country are intended to furnish clerks and men suitable for subordinate services. The system of education is such that it only produces cowards or rebels.

There is no freedom of discussion, except when one wants to laud the British. Anybody who takes part in political meetings or discussions is suspect. The freedom of the press, so far as the Indian press is concerned, is a misnomer. Summary suspension of papers, which have to furnish cash security, and confiscation of such security, is a very common incident. The press has to resort to innuendoes or temper criticism with praise of the Government, whenever it wants to complain.

The courts of justice are all right so long as the dispute is between Indian and Indian. When it is a political case, or when it is a dispute between an Indian and an Englishman, there is no justice at all in nine cases out of ten.

Although recently the number of Indians in the higher branches of the services has been increasing, Englishmen are in an overwhelming majority. They control policies, and their selection of the Indian candidates is neither wholesome nor made with a view to benefit the people as a whole. It is but natural that when a foreigner has control he should choose such men alone as would be a source of strength to him. Fortunately, however, the British are not having the same success in this respect today as in the past.

Another old slogan to justify British rule is that, if they left India today, some other nation would conquer the country immediately. This is possibly true; but who is responsible for the people being unable to defend themselves? Englishmen have been adopting the same course in India for a hundred years that the Germans are adopting in Belgium today. To own or possess any kind of arms is a crime in an Indian. Animosities among different classes are sedulously fostered by favoritism and such other immoral methods. According to this logic, the British could remain in India forever, for they will never permit the people to become strong. It may be argued that there are the Indian troops. Up to the start of the war there were only 140,000, and the whole of this army was sent to France to avoid trouble; and further recruiting has been made only among the frontier tribes.

The recent reforms, inaugurated under the Minto-Morley régime, certainly improved the position, but not to a great extent. The object of these reforms, in the words of Lord Morley, was to "rally the moderates" against the extremists "when the Indian sky was threatening."

The control of trade and railways is in the hands of Englishmen, who viciously discriminate against Indians. The late Mr. Tata had to bring in Japanese companies to fight the British shipping companies, who would have killed the Indian yarn trade with China. The Indian mills made commendable advance in cotton manufactures and competed with Manchester; and the result was an excise duty on cotton manufactures in India, which still continues to oppress the trade. In the railways, an Indian export merchant has not a ghost of a chance of getting his cargo to the port in time and competing with the English merchant.

In spite of all handicaps the Indian has made commendable advance, both politically and economically. The cost is terrible, the effort strenuous, and the failures many; and this last item is put by Britishers to the debit of the Indian, who is called inefficient. Infant industries are killed in every part of the country, because the Government, besides not protecting them, actually hinders their progress.

I do not wish to continue my tale of woe. I have said enough to show that the causes of disloyalty are more fundamental than Mr. Dulles makes them out to be. The most galling thing to any self-respecting Indian is to be asked to show gratitude for the "benignant" rule. That the British rule has done some good to India no one can deny without laying himself open to the charge of being untruthful; but it has also worked evil, and the balance is very much in favor of the latter. We have had peace, but the peace of the opium smoker, deadening every noble fibre in man. India is too remote to interest America, and information about India is very carefully ladled out by the British; and many foreigners who have visited India, not excepting Americans, have noted the benefits of British rule in India with the same spectacles through which Professor McClellan saw German rule in Belgium.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

MR. PALANDECH AND SERBIA.

His Connection with That Country Not What Others Think It Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Honor and duty compel me to take notice of Professor Pupin's statement under the heading, "How Serbia Makes War," in one of your recent issues. From all indications I have been unfortunately misquoted in the press. While I praised the women of Serbia and defended them against the many slurs heaped upon them in certain American publications, I said that they would aid the men in defending their homes and their freedom; that their bravery equals that of the men in Serbia. I did not say that I had information that 250,000 were enlisting in the army, nor have I ever claimed the title of a Serbian leader in America. That, however, is repeatedly annexed to my name by the Serbian public and by the American press.

I wish to state that I am an unhyphenated American citizen, and I have always worked to the best of my ability for America first. I am proud of the fact that I can trace my ancestry of Serbian blood for generations back—people who have fought for Serbian freedom, although they have never enjoyed the fruits of Serbian liberty, because, unfortunately, their home was in Austria. I have stated publicly, as Professor Pupin knows, that my signature to the appeal in question was given by mistake, and that I did not agree with it as a sympathizer of Serbia and the Allies, and that I had withdrawn my signature at the time when the appeal was published. These statements are characteristic of Professor Pupin, who became a Serbian only a few years ago when Serbians began to take such an important part in the making of a new history for the civilized world. Up to that time the files of New York newspapers will bear me out he was known as a Hungarian.

In view of the fact that Professor Pupin is a representative of the Serbian Government, I have respected him and honored his title. Whatever he may say will not deteriorate my sympathy for Serbia, whose cause I believe to be also that of humanity and civilization. JOHN R. PALANDECH.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1915.

Walking Sticks for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British Red Cross Society, 66 Pall Mall, London, S. W., is asking for walking sticks for the wounded soldiers arriving daily from the front. Many thousands have been sent, but the demand still exceeds the supply. Gifts of money to buy sticks and gifts of sticks can be sent to Henry Dann, 95 Pall Mall, London, S. W., England. Remittances and gifts will be acknowledged and all expenditures accounted for to the society.

EMILY KINSMAN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

RADIO WORDS.

An Engineer's Notion of How They Should Be Derived.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. Covington proposed new verbs and nouns as abbreviated terms for "wireless" telegraphing and telegrams. Permit me to protest strongly against the barbarous terms which he has suggested. There is no question whatever that the introduction of the root "aero"

DEBUTANTES BOW AT TUXEDO BALL

Greeted by Society Throng in Club Ballroom Decorated with Autumn Foliage.

ALL THE COLONISTS HOSTS

Buds Include the Misses Dinsmore, De Veau, Sedgwick, Conkling, Parsons, and De Gersdorff.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Perfect weather favored the Tuxedo colonists for their annual Autumn ball. It was one of the largest dances ever held at the Tuxedo Club, and the feature was the large attendance of débutantes. Nearly all of the colonists are entertaining at house parties, and their guests will remain over Sunday.

The pretty circular ballroom adjoining the club was decorated with Autumn foliage. In the centre of the room was a group of cedar trees banked with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums in pots, and ropings of holly were extended from the centre of the room to the pillars on the edge, and in a specially constructed arbor hidden from view the orchestra was stationed.

In addition to the many dinners at the club the cottagers also entertained before the dance. Among those entertaining at the club were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, who had a party of sixty. The table was decorated with Halloween articles. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman entertained a party of twenty-eight. Others who had parties were Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. George Isham Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walter Cooper, and Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey are entertaining at a house party for their débutante daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris also have a weekend house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed arrived today and entertained for their débutante daughters, Miss Symphorosa Bristed and Miss C. E. Grace Bristed. Among other débutantes presented tonight were Miss Marion Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore; Miss Anstiss De Veau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. De Veau; Misses Adelaide E. and Aileen Sedgwick, daughters of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick; Miss Muriel Conkling, daughter of Alfred Ronalds Conkling; Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons; Miss Alma De Gersdorff, and Miss Helen MacCrea de Gersdorff.

The Ball Committee of Arrangements were Lucius Wilmerding, Forsyth Wyckes, Lewis Spencer Morris, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Joseph E. Stevens. At midnight supper was served in the large dining room, after which dancing was resumed. Among those present were Edmund W. Peaslee, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Miss Muriel Conkling, Aiden Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Weld, the Misses and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mrs. Henry Pearce, George Isham Scott, Miss Mimi Scott, Miss Gwendolyn King, Johnson L. Redmond, Robert C. Myler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renshaw, Miss Florence Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic DeP. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Monell, J. Murray Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmadge, Miss Lillian Talmadge, Miss Priscilla Bartell, Berkley Duer, Albert T. Ely, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Grant Mason, Miss Rita Norrie, George Norton Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Henry Forster, Don Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Radclifford, Miss M. LaParge, Mr. and Mrs. John Noel, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Miss Marjorie Clinton, Miss Margery O. Rand, Miss Eugenie R. Rand, W. E. Shepherd, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiffany Richardson, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Dr. John Queland, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Miss Lilly Ruperti, Miss Dorothy Camp, George Brokaw, Robert G. Brown, Hans Jocheim, Robert Carriere, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Miss Alexandra Emery, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Louis Curtis, Umberte Coleth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, Jr., and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Green, Miss Eleanor Margaret Green, Miss Emily Stevens, Miss Vieva Fisher, Edward Spindler Mitchell, James Lenox Banks, Dudley Carlton, Norvin Hewitt Green, Dr. Guy Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, Miss Byrne, Miss Katherine Crosby, Miss Nathalie Wood, Miss Dorothy Green, Miss S. Price Collier, Miss Katharine Collier, Miss Helen Pierce, Anderson Dana, Reginald Pyne, Maurice Roche, Frances Roche, Addison Cammack, John Munroe, Colonel Munroe, Harold Henderson Monroe, Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Greville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Scull, Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Allan S. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Carl Boker, Benjamin Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossell Betts, Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny, Miss E. L. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Enmett, Mrs. William H. Young, Dr. McCall Anderson, Walter Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Lieutenant Theodore Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Reginald B. Rivcs, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. De Veau, George P. De Veau, Reginald Whitman, Frank Burton.

Also Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Miss G. F. Adee, Miss Eleanor Cuyler, Miss Ursula Harrison, Vall Stebbins, Francis Henderson, Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. White Wright Watson, Ralph Isham, M. Maurice Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Miss Lincoln, Clermont L. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Newton Rae, Thornton R. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Miss R. A. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Williams, Frank Brown Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic A. Juilliard, W. MacNeill Rodewald, Miss Maria Louise Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Ogden Rogers, and Benson Rose.

WM. B. VAN INGEN TO WED.

Mural Painter and Miss B. E. Sequard, Professor, Get a License.

William Brantley Van Ingen, the artist, who lives at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Berthe Ernestine Sequard of the same address, took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Miss Sequard stated that she was a professor, that she was born in Paris, the daughter of Claude and Margarat Tassey Sequard.

Mr. Van Ingen was born in Philadelphia, fifty-seven years ago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Van Ingen, his mother having been a Miss Fairchild. The license also stated that Justice Charles L. Guy of the Supreme Court was to perform the ceremony.

Mr. Van Ingen is a well-known mural painter. His work may be seen in the panels of the Congressional Library, the State Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, the Capitol at Trenton, N. J., and in other public buildings. The late Charles Yerkes commissioned him to build a Japanesse room in his New York house, and Mr. Van Ingen went to Japan and studied its art. Last year he gave an exhibition at the Lotos Club of paintings of the Panama Canal.

SON TO MRS. H. CLEWS, JR.

Mother of Baby Born in Paris Was Formerly Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews received a cable yesterday announcing the birth of a son on Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., in Paris. The youngster is to be called Henry Clews, 4th.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Clews on Dec. 20, last, came as a surprise to society. Mrs. Clews, who was Elsie Whelen Goelet, received her final decree of divorce from Robert Goelet a few months before and there had not been a hint as to a second romance. The marriage took place quietly at the home of the bride, 8 Washington Square North, a few hours after the license had been obtained, in the presence of the immediate families. Mr. Clews had arrived from Europe scarcely a week before.

Mrs. Clews has two sons by her former marriage, which took place in June, 1904. When her divorce was granted she obtained the custody of her son Peter, and the joint custody of her elder son, Ogden, was awarded to her. Mr. Clews also has a son, Henry Clews, 3d, by a former marriage to Louise Hollingsworth Gebhard, who obtained a divorce from him in 1910, but has never remarried.

Following the wedding the couple lived at Mr. Clews's studio at 145 East Nineteenth Street and later sailed for Europe, where they have since resided in Paris. Mr. Clews has gained considerable prominence in art circles for his paintings and under his name Henry Clews has attained skill as a painter of marine pictures. She studied with him here and in Newport before their marriage.

Charity Fashion Fete Ends.

The ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton was filled last night at the second and last evening of the Charity Fashion Fête. There was an exhibition of additional gowns and fancy articles were sold by young society girls. The Dolly sisters and Miss Grace Field assisted with the musical program. Later in the evening there was a collection of the donations, with Lawrence Grant acting as auctioneer. The proceeds will be sent to aid the wounded French soldiers. Dancing and supper followed the fête.

Glen Arden Hunt Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Glen Arden Hunt, of which Miss Carol A. Harriman and John R. Townsend are masters, and F. J. Meehan, huntsman, have announced the following program for the drag hounds for next month: Saturday, Nov. 6, Chester; Nov. 13, Goshen Inn; Nov. 20, Florida; Nov. 27, Glenmere. The meets will be at 2 P. M. The fox hounds will meet at Kennels on Mondays and Fridays at 8 A. M., and on Wednesdays at Girard Station at 8:30 A. M.

Miss Anna L. Sturgis Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Sturgis of 252 West Seventy-fourth Street gave a dinner last night at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna L. Sturgis, to Edward N. Wright. Miss Sturgis is a débutante of last season. Mr. Wright is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wright of Germantown, Penn. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '11. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tighe McGusty are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday at the home of Mrs. McGusty's mother, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue. Mrs. McGusty was Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee. The wedding of the couple took place last October in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, arrived here yesterday from Washington, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bartlett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Carter Phelps, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in All Angels' Church.

Miss May Powell and Edward Thomas Bromfield will be married today at the home of the bride's parents, 326 West Seventy-second Street. In the New Church, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, Miss Josephine Grose, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Grose, will become the bride of Richard B. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio. A reception will follow at 34 Gramercy Park.

Mrs. John J. Wysong, who has been at the Plaza since her return from Newport, will open her town house, 1 East Seventy-sixth Street, on Monday.

Mrs. William L. Strong, widow of former Mayor Strong, is at the Hotel Gotham, and will leave shortly for a visit in Atlantic City.

A Halloween dinner will be served at the Sleepy Hollow Club this evening, following the final events in the golf tournaments. After dinner there will be dancing.

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'OTELLO' IS GIVEN BY BOSTON COMPANY

A Meritorious Performance of Verdi's Work at the Manhattan Opera House.

ZENATELLO IN TITLE ROLE

George Baklanoff Impersonates Iago with Unusual Force—Miss Luisa Villani as Desdemona.

Desdemona	Luisa Villani
Emilia	Elvira Leveroni
Otello	Giovanni Zenatello
Iago	George Baklanoff
Casio	Ernesto Giaccone
Roderigo	Federico Ferraresi
Ludovico	Alfred Kaufman
Montano	Paolo Ananian

Conductor—Roberto Moranzoni.

The Boston Opera Company risked a venturesome undertaking last evening at the Manhattan Opera House, when it produced Verdi's "Otello," an undertaking even more venturesome, but for very different reasons, than putting forward Auber's "Masaniello" at its opening. "Otello" offers many kinds of difficulty and many problems to its conductor and those who take part in the performance. And furthermore, "Otello," even when presented with all the skill and all the dramatic resources at the command of the greatest opera houses, has not yet found its way deeply into the popular heart, and does not attract the general opera-going public. And, again, "Otello" offers no opportunity for the introduction of dancing or pantomiming, and hence makes no call for the appearance of Mlle. Pavlowa herself, who has so far proved herself to be, with the section of the company that directly co-operates with her, one of the most popular features the Boston Opera Company has to offer.

Nevertheless, there was one of the most numerous audiences of the week at the performance last evening. It would be too much to say that it heard a performance that completely represented the strength and beauty of Verdi's work, which still remains one of his two supreme achievements in transforming Shakespeare into lyric drama. Its companion piece, "Falstaff," is the other. Yet the representation was not, on the whole, an incompetent one, and there were certain features in it of striking excellence. Mr. Monteux, the conductor, achieved a performance of the orchestral score that had many merits in dramatic power, in vigor and color; though a high finish could not be called one of them. The impersonation of Iago, by George Baklanoff as Iago, was one of unusual force and characteristic expression; the impersonation of a dramatic singer of ample resource and finished style. His rich and vibrant baritone voice, his fluent and significant declamation, his action full of dramatic detail were sufficient to give him a dominating place. His delivery of the "Credo" in the second act was an excellent piece of work in the performance.

Mr. Zenatello is no stranger to New York in the part of Otello, and in other years he has presented that part several times on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House. It is a zealous and carefully studied performance; but though it is well conceived and conscientiously executed, it has not on the whole an overmastering power; and such it must have to represent the essential quality of the Moor. Mr. Zenatello sang with great vigor.

Miss Luisa Villani's Desdemona was not one of the most satisfactory contributions to the representation; it was insufficient in charm and grace, in appealing ingenuousness; in her singing as well as in her action. And Mr. Ernesto Giaccone's Cassio failed to give plausible reason for Desdemona's favor or Otello's jealousy.

There was enthusiasm on the part of the audience; it was especially aroused by the more obvious and strenuous passages in Mr. Zenatello's vehement climaxes.

WATCH TICKET AGENCIES.

Theatre Managers to Try to Detect Violations of Agreement.

The theatre managers met yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the New York Theatre Building to discuss the selling of tickets. The principal difficulty the managers have had to contend with since they put into effect the reforms intended to abolish the selling of tickets at cut rates or above certain prices has been preventing the agencies from charging more than the fifty-cent premium the managers agreed they might charge.

There have been complaints that certain agencies were charging more than this premium, and it was decided yesterday to begin an investigation to determine whether these complaints have any foundation in fact. The agencies will be watched, and if any of them are discovered violating the agreement, the Tyson Company, which is the central distributing agency, will be ordered to refuse to issue them any more tickets. In the Empire and Lyceum Theatre programs Alf Haymun has furnished the offer of a reward of $25 for evidence convicting any agency of charging more than the 50-cent premium.

Roderick White, Violinist, Plays.

Roderick White, the young American violinist who was heard here for the first time last season, gave a recital last night at Aeolian Hall at which he added to the favorable impression his first appearance had made. His program consisted of Max Bruch's Concerto in D minor, and three groups of smaller pieces, among whose composers the name of Dvorak appeared most frequently, many of them being arrangements by Fritz Kreisler.

Mr. White has developed since his first hearing, principally in the direction of acquiring more finish of technique and more finesse of style. He has still some of the subtleties of his art to master, but is even now an interesting player. The element that seems to promise most for his future is his apparent seeking after virility and breadth of line. His accompaniments were capably played last night by Maurice Eisner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Noysa McMein of 138 West Sixty-fifth Street won the prize of $25 offered by the Times Producing Corporation for the best black and white drawing of a smiling girl to be used as a trademark for the musical play, "The Girl Who Smiles." Ninety-two heads were submitted from artists in eleven States.

C. Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, gave a box party at the Hippodrome last night. His guests were Mme. Nellie Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, and Mrs. C. B. Dillingham. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs also gave a party at the big playhouse.

The chorus of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" took part in a motion picture scene that was photographed yesterday in the Plaza Theatre. The picture was "The Labyrinth," produced by the Equitable Company, with Gail Kane as the star. An audience that filled the playhouse watched the proceedings on the stage and was included in the picture.

W. H. Post will stage the musical play, "A Bare Idea," being written by Everett Shinn, Wallace Irwin, and Silvio Hein for E. A. Weil. Clarence West has been engaged as musical director. The piece will go into rehearsal Monday.

J. Stuart Blackton went to Boston last night to be present at the first showing of "The Battle Cry of Peace" in the Majestice Theatre Monday night.

The Catholic Actors' Guild will hold its next regular meeting next Friday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. The recent retreat held by the guild will be discussed and arrangements will be made for the first benefit, which will be given Nov. 29. The members of the guild have been invited by Cohan & Harris to attend a performance of "Hit the Trail Holliday."

B. F. Keith's Royal Theatre will return to the policy of two performances daily of high-class vaudeville on Monday, Nov. 8. Junior vaudeville at popular prices has been the policy for some time, and with the change the novelty of big time variety at popular prices will be tried. The opening program will include Eddie Leonard and Barnes and Crawford, two headline acts.

RIVALS' SPITE MADE TENOR'S LIFE UNHAPPY

How de Primo Escaped a Sandbag and Tasted a Salted Orange Told in Basso's Summons.

A peek behind the operatic scenes that should discourage budding Carusos was given yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court when John Escalono appeared before Magistrate Barlow in answer to a summons alleging that he and Zanco de Primo, a tenor of the Boston Opera Company, appearing at the Manhattan Opera House, had assaulted Paulo Anannin, a basso of the company. According to Anannin he was attacked by the tenor and Escalono, the latter's secretary, Wednesday afternoon, when the three met in the offices of the company.

Escalono said de Primo was so upset by the affair that he would be unable to appear for at least a day. He bore a doctor's certificate to this effect, and the hearing was adjourned to next Thursday.

Before the adjournment was taken, however, the Secretary gave some glimpses of the workings of the artistic temperament. He said the success of de Primo had incurred for him the envy and spite of other members of the company.

In Detroit a sandbag dropped from the flies suspiciously near where de Primo was standing; in Toronto some scenery suddenly toppled over and narrowly missed the tenor's head. But the cruelest attack was the sprinkling of salt on an orange de Primo had intended to suck just before he tackled an aria. In spite of all these injustices Escalono said his charge's temper had remained unruffled.

As for the alleged attack—Anannin had called de Primo a Russian pig, Escalono said, and when Anann'n grabbed the tenor by the arm de Primo struck him with his cane. Escalono acted the rôle of peacemaker, he said, and when Anannin attempted to strike him he beat him to it.

MRS. GRENNELL WINS RACE.

Rides Cupid to Victory in Mile Straightaway at Fassifern Club.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 29.—A dozen luncheon parties at Fassifern Farm today were entertained for an hour after luncheon by some flat races and a jumping contest on the turf track of the Fassifern Hunt Club near by.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson of Washington, who got here this morning, joining Mrs. Thompson and Miss Hilda Sykes, who have been here for a week, rode over and exhibited three horses, his bay horse, Dr. Fitz, winning second prize in the jumping contest, while the first went to McKee Dunn of Richmond on Savage. The trophies were cups presented by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and Robert E. Tod of New York.

Mrs. Francis Grennell of Charlestown, Mass., won the women's mile straightaway race on Cupid, while Miss Mary D. Brooks of New York was second on Virginia Girl. Tate Sterritt's Whirlwind was the winner of the one-mile race for men, and the half-mile race was won by J. W. Hamilton's Bobby Keene.

Colonel Thompson gave a large luncheon party at the Farm House, and Robert E. Tod was most at another, having among his guests Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barrow of Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Miss Ruth Tod, and McKee Dunn. Miss Gladys Ingalls drove over, and others there for luncheon and tea were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McClintock, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Grennell, Mrs. Llewellyn, Charles Holden of Washington, Mrs. Jeanne Wilkie and Miss Marguerite Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Charlton, C. A. Potter, Jr., and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and Mrs. Beeckman arrived this morning on a private car and are at the Homestead for a short stay.

Other arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. S. Musgrave Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Conter Lawrence, and Mrs. James Davis of New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. Parker, Mrs. F. L. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Crosley of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pels of Hoboken, and Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden of Philadelphia.

HALLOWEEN AT ARDSLEY.

Club Gives a Costume Dance Amid Cornstalks and Pumpkins.

There was a Halloween costume dance last evening at the Ardsley Club. The first floor was decorated with Autumn leaves, cornstalks, fruit, pumpkins, and other farm products, and there was a grand march at 10:30 of those in costume. Miss Dorothy Black took the prize as Titania, and J. Wood Rutter carried off the man's prize in Mexican costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Flower Robinson led the march, and others who took part were Mrs. Frank Phillips as Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Miss Phyllis Brown as Liberty, and Miss Dorothy Brown as a Virginia girl. Miss Marion Hooker was Marie Antoinette, and Dorothy Fuller and Ellen Rowan were Halloween witches. Dorothy Gifford was the Spirit of Halloween and Mrs. J. Wood Rutter was a Mexican woman.

Among those present were Dr. Albert Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hare Powel, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mairs.

DEATH PARTS AGED COUPLE.

Mrs. A. W. Webber Succumbs on Eve of Golden Wedding Party.

Arrangements for the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Albert W. Webber and Mary M. Webber next Tuesday were turned into preparations for a funeral yesterday when Mrs. Webber died at her home, 244 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Some of her relatives who live in all parts of the country arrived at her home only to be told of her death.

The Webbers and their four daughters had sent out more than 150 invitations. It is believed that the excitement over the celebration was the cause of Mrs. Webber's falling ill a few days ago. Her family physician found that pneumonia set in on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Webber was 71 years old. She was born in Nashville, Tenn. Her husband was so deeply affected by her death that he collapsed yesterday and was under the care of a physician. Her daughters were obliged to recall the invitations to the wedding anniversary.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing for Liverpool Today—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the St. Paul are:

George Acheson, J. G. Anderson, J. Beck, J. C. Brooke, W. Bunting, E. K. Burbeck, Mrs. D. Cameron, H. S. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Coverly, Miss E. M. B. Crum, W. M. Cumming, W. D. Dash, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Albert De Courcelle, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Delamain, Mrs. K. C. Dunn, the Earl of Orkney, H. Elliott, A. R. Everest, R. H. Findlater, Miss Archibald Freeman, Miss H. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gavin, J. H. Gray, Paul Hansford, Mrs. C. Harrison, A. C. Hatfield, Harold Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jardine, W. R. Johnston, B. S. Lathrop, Mrs. W. B. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Morgan, Mrs. G. F. Palmer, Mrs. R. R. Patterson, G. Pearson, C. E. Potts, Mrs. C. W. Rathay, Miss Rathay, J. A. Robertson, F. H. Sawyer, Miss W. Smithus, W. P. Stanton, Mrs. J. F. Templeton, Mrs. M. B. Van Amringe, E. W. Walker, Captain W. Wilson, and A. E. Woolsey.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Kristianiafjord from Bergen were:

Mrs. M. Cramm, Ray Harris, C. Lagergreen, Charles Preston, Miss Marie Thorsen, Donald Friede, Miss Helen Smith, Paul Tiede, Mrs. Martha H. Young, James Black, Mrs. H. Black, J. H. Coony, Mrs. G. Hall, and Ernest Hart.

RECITAL BY GADSKI FILLS AEOLIAN HALL

Favorite Soprano Heard in a Program Made Up of German Lieder.

ONE SUNG IN ENGLISH

Overwhelmed with Flowers as She Finishes Her First Concert of the Season.

Mme. Johanna Gadski was enthusiastically greeted by a large audience in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon when she gave the song recital that regularly follows her return to New York in the Autumn. Her specialty in song singing in the German Lied, and her program yesterday was made up entirely of German Lieder, except for Donna Elvira's air from the last act of "Don Giovanni," with which she began it, "by request." Mme. Gadski's voice, except at the very beginning, seemed to be much as it has been in recent years as regards quality, power, and expressiveness. Probably none of her admirers would maintain that the artistic statute of limitations is suspended in her case any more than in the case of other well-beloved singers, and that her voice is now what it was in other years. Whatever it still possesses in quality, power, and expressiveness, there is enough, evidently, to give pleasure to a large houseful of people. Her admirers are also fain to vote that her phrasing is sometimes shortened and interrupted and that her command of breath is not always sufficient to complete and round out the melodic line to the best and most musical effect. And these admirers were made more uneasy in yesterday's recital by the fact that Mme. Gadski was not infrequently at variance with the pitch. This was especially the case in the air from "Don Giovanni"; and even later in the program, when she had gained surer command of her powers than she had at the outset, many of her higher tones, when not taken in fullest voice, were still at variance with the pitch.

Mme. Gadski, in exercising her preference for the songs of the romantic and modern German song composers, deals with material in which an artist can produce the profoundest, most intimately searching, and most varied effects. Mme. Gadski is unquestionably more at home in them and sings them better than she does the songs of any other school. She naturally exerts her dramatic power to advantage in such songs as Schumann's "Waldesgespräch," Franz's "Im Herbst." Wagner's "Schmerzen"; more was it to be wondered at that when she was recalled after her first group, she gave Schubert's "Erlkönig," to the evident gratification of her listeners. But it is a question whether Mme. Gadski is not better advantage in songs that are sung in half voice and less, as Franz's "Gute Nacht" and "Lieber Schatz," Liszt's "Ueber allen Wipfeln," and Wolf's "Verborgeneiheit." In these her tone was at its smoothest and of its best quality.

Mme. Gadski sang Brahms's spirited song, "Der Schmied," in English. In her last group were songs by Eugen Haile of New York and Prof. Paul Eisler, who played her accompaniments, not quite so sympathetically as they have been played in the past. And, of course, Mme. Gadski was overwhelmed with flowers as she finished each group of her songs.

Steps to Enjoin 'Eternal Magdalene.'

Arch Selwyn of Selwyn & Co. was served with an order issued by Comstock & Gest yesterday to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain his firm from producing "The Eternal Magdalene." The play is scheduled for production in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Monday night, and the order is not returnable till Wednesday. Comstock & Gest base their claim to the play on the fact that it was written by Robert McLaughlin and produced by him at the Colonial Theatre, Cleveland, when he was associated with them in the management of a stock company there.

'The Angel in the House' for Fulton.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the production of Eden Phillpotts and E. MacDonald Hastings's play, "The Angel in the House," in the Fulton Theatre Monday night, Nov. 8. The brief engagement of Frank Mandel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," will end tonight. Arnold Daly will produce the English comedy and play the principal role. His company will include Hilda Spong, George Giddens, Eugene O'Brien, Alma Tell, Effingham Pinto, Lorraine Frost, and Percival Moore.

WHITE SULPHUR CLIMBERS.

A Balmy Day Lures Visitors Up Catamount Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 29.—The warm, balmy atmosphere today lured many into the hills, and a party of young people from the Greenbrier climbed Catamount Mountain. Kates Mountain is a favorite afternoon drive, where one plans to reach the terminus of the carriage road at the sunset hour for the incomparable view of Sunset Gap.

Mrs. Howard Homans, Miss Marion Homans, and Miss Dewitt were out all day on a long motor trip over the Alleghany Hills.

Mrs. James Brown Potter was out for a long constitutional today. She expects soon to be joined here by Mr. Potter, who is looking after his mining interests in Mexico, and who will remain to take the cure. Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis-West took a long tramp, and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener and Mrs. Lily Munnikhuysen Lee went around Lovers Leap.

Entertaining at tea this afternoon were Mrs. Roger Watts, Mrs. J. N. Field, Mrs. William Wheatley, Mrs. Ridley Watts and Mrs. William F. Hitt. Richard Elkins, who has been here with Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Preston Gibson's children are leaving to join her in Washington tomorrow.

Mrs. R. Jay Flick, who occupied a cottage here during the Summer, has returned from Wilkes-Barre and is accompanied by Mrs. Edward T. Stuart, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Other arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dexter of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Skillings of Chicago, and Mrs. George McConnell of Philadelphia. Arriving here from Baltimore by automobile were Mrs. George T. Watson and Mme. Watson, who will be joined tomorrow by Mr. Watson and his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Brown of New York are expected to arrive shortly, and Lispenard Stuart, who has been at Carlton House since the close of the Newport season, will arrive with a party of friends on his semi-annual visit.

BERKSHIRES HUSKING PARTY

Francis L. Leland's Guests Receive Prizes for Red Ears of Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 29.—Francis L. Leland of New York gave a husking party at Bowlder Farm in Becket tonight. The guests went in fancy dress. Prizes were given for red ears of corn and a farmer's supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Whistler returned to New York after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin are guests of Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate gave a dinner party for twelve guests tonight, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Gersdorff.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were hosts at dinner at Belle fontaine.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson returned to New York after the season in Stockbridge. John W. Kohlsaat and the Misses Amy and Edith Kohlsaat closed their Stockbridge cottage and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs and Miss Pauline Riggs of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parker and Mrs. Horatio Hathaway of Boston arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge. Also arriving at the inn were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, who are touring with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago.

CONGRESS LIBRARY BUYS.

Pays $25 for "The Royal Ape" at Lincoln Sale.

The sale of the Lincoln material from the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee was ended at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the day was $1,267.40. The grand total is $8,236.45.

George D. Smith paid $131 for the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," thirty-two pages, octavo, by John Locke Scripps, printed by The Chicago Press and Tribune in 1860. It is the author's own copy and contains his signature. It is the earliest life of Lincoln by whom the proof was read and approved before publication. This edition is very rare, only a few copies being known to exist. "The Royal Ape, A dramatic poem," published at Richmond in 1863, was bought by the Library of Congress for $25. "Our Home and Foreign Policy," a scarce Confederate pamphlet, published at Mobile, Ala., in 1863, brought $15. A document, "Yankee Cowardice" and "The Buffoon at the White House." The New York Tribune Tract, No. 6, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," went to Mr. Smith for $16.

Thomas Bell paid $20 for The Detroit Daily Advertiser Extra, Sept. 4, 1860, containing the rare speech of Governor Seward on Abraham Lincoln. He also gave $16.50 for the Lincoln and Johnson Union Campaign Songster, containing "On the Chicago Surrender," by Bayard Taylor, "Abraham, Our Abraham," "Ye Men of '60," &c.

The rare pamphlet "Testimony for Prosecution and Defense in the Case of Edward Spangler, Tried for Conspiracy to Murder the President," &c., was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $77.50. The scarce "Discourse on the Occasion of the Death of Lincoln," by Morris C. Sutphen, a presentation copy to President Johnson, was bought by Mr. Bell for $15.50. Mr. Smith paid $26 for a translation into Greek of W. M. Thayer's "Character and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln." It is a presentation copy from the translator.

Frederick W. Morris gave $17.50 for "Proceedings at the Dinner of the Early Members of the Union League Club of New York, May 20, 1880." He also paid $24 for the Union Republican ballot of Darlington District for the National Convention. It consists of four tickets on one sheet as they came from the press, prior to being cut up into separate ballots. The whole is printed in red. Mr. Bell obtained for $36 the seven volumes of "Vanity Fair," New York, 1859-63. It is a complete set of this comic periodical. He also paid $86 for "Abraham Lincoln: A Drama," by A. H. Wood, and $116 for the original printed proof of Walt Whitman's "Lecture on Abraham Lincoln," with corrections and additions in Whitman's autograph.

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS.

Many Schools Are Helping Bureau of Naturalization in Campaign.

The campaign being conducted by the Bureau of Naturalization for better citizens of the United States is making constant headway, according to a report just issued by the Department of Labor. Several schools throughout the country have signified their willingness to undertake the work of instructing candidates for citizenship, and several of them have opened special night classes for this work.

The Labor Department in its report says that among the 14,000,000 foreign born residents in the United States in 1910, 5,516,000 foreign born white males were classed as illiterate. The report states that a number of these foreigners have been admitted to citizenship despite their unfitness, because the courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship where proper educational facilities have not been provided.

"In many places," says the Labor Department's report, "the public schools have, under the inspiration of the Bureau of Naturalization, now

TRINITY COLLEGE STANDS BY ATHLETE BRICKLEY—YALE WILL NOT REINSTATE DEBARRED 'PROS'

TRINITY WILL NOT WITHDRAW BRICKLEY

Athletic Advisory Committee Says He Is Eligible to Compete on Team.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—In a 1,200-word statement issued tonight after a copy had been dispatched to Professor T. F. Jones of New York University, which has protested against George Brickley being permitted to play full back on the Trinity College team in the game next Tuesday because he has formerly been with professional baseball teams, the Athletic Advisory Committee of Trinity set forth its position and defined Brickley's status to the effect that he was eligible to compete on the Trinity team.

In declining to comply with New York University's request to withdraw Brickley because of a rule of the Intercollegiate Association the committee says there is objection to the rule because it discriminates between methods of student support and because it is sure to be evaded.

"Of all which assertions," says the statement, "the very history of the rule furnishes ample proof; if we fail to cite specific instances, it is not because of lack of facts so much as because of embarrassment in choosing among them. Moreover, we see no advantage, but the contrary, in embarking upon the turbid sea of futile recrimination. Mr. Brickley, whom you mention by name, is a youth who has complied with conditions, his business before reporting for admission has been treated as his business. Mr. Brickley is almost sure to be on our list of players next week, though he may prefer not to play. And of one thing you may be sure—every man on that list will be a genuine student and fit in our judgment to stand unabashed in the company of his forebears and later to stand by the side of any young American of any college, in work or play.

"We join with you in hoping that our relations with you and others may remain undisturbed and uninterrupted, but concede to you, of course, the right to decline to play with us, if your interpretation of your duty under your rules seems to require that course. In the latter event you will find it in your power, we trust, to wire our manager so that the team may be saved a needless journey."

The statement is signed by the nine members of the committee of which Colonel William E. A. Bulkeley is Chairman.

YALE WILL NOT LIFT BAN.

No Hope of Reinstating Athletes Under Present Summer Ball Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Yale will make no attempt to use at present in athletics its five players who were recently disqualified, according to a statement published by the University Athletic Association, but will work with Harvard and Princeton to amend the present rules of the three colleges making a more satisfactory governing code. Included in tonight's statement was the letter from Dean McClenahan of Princeton urging Yale to reinstate the athletes, and a letter from Professor Corwin of Yale to Dean Briggs of Harvard, setting forth Yale's views.

The Yale Athletic Association statement follows:

"Yale's position in the matter is, as will be seen, that as long as Yale's own rule stands in its present form the five players cannot represent the university on its intercollegiate teams. Whether or not the Yale rule in regard to Summer baseball is fair or reasonable is another question, which it is hoped will be discussed in the near future by Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. Pending such discussion and pending possible future action, the Yale University Athletic Association must live up to the spirit and the letter of its present rules. This is fully expressed in the following letter from Professor Corwin to Dean Briggs of Harvard, Yale's attitude as therein set forth having also been communicated to Princeton:

I write to thank you for your letter informing me of the unanimous request of the Harvard Athletic Association that the five Yale undergraduates who recently withdrew from competition in intercollegiate athletics be allowed to continue as members of the Yale teams. Dean McClenahan of Princeton has written me that the undergraduates there have informally expressed to him a similar desire. The wish that these men may be permitted to compete again for Yale is gratifying evidence of the friendly feeling between the universities, the encouragement of which is to many of us the chief reason for intercollegiate contests.

In not complying with Harvard's request that the men who have withdrawn rejoin their teams, I trust that we shall not appear to you ungracious or unappreciative of your letter and the spirit which prompted it. I wish that it were possible for us to accede to Harvard's request, but I do not see how this can be done without serious harm to the cause for which both Harvard and Yale men are working.

Union Has a Crippled Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Union College's final practice this afternoon for the Rhode Island State game tomorrow consisted in running down punts for the ends and formation plays for the line and back field. In three days' hard scrimmage the 'Varsity has been unable to score on the second team until yesterday afternoon, when two touchdowns were registered. Wally Girling sustained a severe blow in the ribs in practice last Monday, which may keep him out of the game tomorrow. The back field is in rather bad shape. Phil Mallen broke a cheekbone in practice yesterday, Tubby Rosecrans had a damaged nose, and Stoller is out of the game with a bruised bone in his elbow. This leaves the main part of the work tomorrow to fall upon Anderson, Roof, and Delaplante or Travis. Rosecrans will undoubtedly get in the game, and there is a strong probability that Girling's rib will be sufficiently strong to allow him to play two quarters at least. The line seems stronger than it has in the past.

Lehigh Expects Hard Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 29.—With a brisk speeding up signal practice Lehigh finished work for the Gettysburg game tomorrow. Methods calculated to guard against any tendency to over-confidence on the part of the players were adopted today. Lehigh expects perhaps the hardest game of the season, except the late Yale struggle, and the Brown and White looks on the contest with the "soldiers" as a good basis to determine the strength of Pennsylvania State. Coach Keady has decided not to use half back Jim Keady and full back Halsted tomorrow and this has necessitated a readjustment of the backfield, Maginnes going to full back. A new pair of half backs will be sent in, Heuer, the Northeast High School lad, and Boland. Heuer's presence will strengthen the team in the punting department. Today in practice some of his kicks went fifty-five yards. Grumbach will take Pons's place at right guard.

Penn State Expects Victory.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Penn State students joined in a big demonstration when the football team departed for Boston to play Harvard. State has been preparing for the struggle with the Crimson for seven weeks, and the coaches are sending into the battle every first-string man in perfect condition. The Harvard game ranks as the biggest event on Penn State's calendar. The team and its followers are enthusiastic over the prospects of a victory over Harvard. The coaches, however, are reticent. They believe State has an even chance of winning.

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Football Games Today.

Yale vs. Colgate at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Penn. State at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Williams at Princeton.
Cornell vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Ithaca.
Amherst vs. Dartmouth at Amherst.
Brown vs. Vermont at Providence.
Bucknell vs. Muhlenberg at Lewisburg.
Haverford vs. Dickinson at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Swarthmore at Baltimore.
Lehigh vs. Gettysburg at South Bethlehem.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute vs. Middlebury at Troy.
St. Lawrence vs. Hamilton at Canton.
Union vs. Rhode Island State at Schenectady.
Army vs. Villanova at West Point.
Navy vs. North Carolina Aggies at Annapolis.
Michigan vs. Syracuse at Ann Arbor.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Rutgers vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Newark.
Rochester vs. St. Stephen's at Rochester.
Virginia vs. Virginia Military Institute at Charlottesville.
Vanderbilt vs. Tennessee at Nashville.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Muskingum at Washington, Penn.
Wesleyan vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Middletown, Conn.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Carlisle Indians at Wheeling.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Adelphi at Brooklyn.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Stuyvesant at New York.
Flushing H. S. vs. St. Francis Prep. at Flushing.
Kingsley School vs. Horace Mann H. S. at Essex Field.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Hamilton Institute at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. Yonkers H. S. at Cornwall.
Poly Prep. vs. Stone School at Brooklyn.

HARVARD IN FORM NOW.

Rushline Greatly Strengthened and Team Is Better All Around.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Harvard football team which will be sent into tomorrow's Penn State game is expected by the coaches to show far better football than that which the 'Varsity played against Cornell a week ago. The shift on the rushline, which has placed Taylor at guard instead of Cowen, and the fact that Enwright finally has returned to the field will make Harvard strong where it was weak last Saturday. The work of the past few days has also brought about a very general improvement not only in the individual play, but in the team as a whole, and the outfit should look much better than against the Ithacans.

The line as it will play tomorrow will be without the service of the regular left tackle, Gilman, Bigelow being in his place. With Bigelow's 197 pounds the average weight of the line will be brought up to 185 pounds, and the eleven as a whole will average 190 pounds, which is considered unusual weight for the revised game. The team has done a lot of work on attack this week, and the rushline for the past two days has shown a lot of speed and a concerted lift. Enwright has braced up the power of the backfield to no small degree. The eleven will line-up against Penn State as follows:

Soucy, left end; Bigelow, left tackle; Taylor, left guard; Wallace, centre; Dadmun, right guard; Pearson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Willcox, quarter back; King, left half back; Enwright, right half back; Mahan, full back. Quarter back Watson, with Gilman, will go to Princeton tomorrow to get a line on the Tigers.

"Nothing doing," was the management's answer to the report that the Harvard men would be numbered in next week's Princeton game.

The Penn State team reached Boston this morning, then went out to Auburndale, where it practiced this afternoon. The team, which beat Pennsylvania 13 to 3, is confident that it can gain a lot of ground against Harvard and will have the power to score tomorrow, but has not the greatest confidence in its defensive strength. The team is heavy and comprises many men who were participants in last year's match, which resulted in a 13 to 13 score, Harvard getting its final point in the last moment of play.

Fordham Easily Beats Scrubs.

That Fordham takes no chances on not being well prepared for the Georgetown game next Tuesday is evident from the fact that another practice game was held at Fordham Field yesterday. It was the third stirring practice contest held during the past three days, and each one saw the Maroon warriors up against a different style of attack. Yesterday the reorganized scrub eleven were sent against the 'Varsity. As the regulars had all their men in position, except Jack Conklin at left end, there was never any real danger of a scrub victory. However, the scrubs put up the strongest defense of the season, smashing up play after play. McGuire was the only substitute in the line-up, taking Conklin's place on the flank, but his speed and dexterity on forward pass combinations has brightened the situation at the left wing. Most of the new plays were built around Golden and Cantwell, the fastest men in the backfield. Kane was back at left guard for the first time in two weeks, but he dropped out in favor of Benson soon after scrimmaging was started. In the last half of the game the scrubs tried out several plays used by Georgetown at West Point last week, but most of them went awry. The final score resulted in a 26 to 0 victory for the 'Varsity, Butler, McGuire, Dunn, and Yule each making a score.

How Army Will Line-Up Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The early football session of the Army team today was featured by a long kicking scrimmage, with Ford doing nearly all of the punting. An extended dummy scrimmage was really a rough session, and there was also a fast signal drill for the 'Varsity. Oliphant will not start against Villanova tomorrow. He has a weak knee. Britton seems to have the call over Redfield at the doubtful end and is slated to begin tomorrow's game at that point. Parker has given way to Jones at tackle. The latter will start against the Pennsylvanians. O'Hare has beaten out Holmes and earned the right to get back at his old place at guard tomorrow. Walker will be in Oliphant's place behind the line. Ford will do all the Army's punting. The coaches are none too optimistic over the outlook for a victory. The coaches gave the following as the Army's line-up for the start of the game tomorrow: Neyland and Britton, ends; Captain Weyand and Jones, tackles; Mecham and O'Hare, guards; McEwan, centre; Murrill, quarter back; Walker and Hoge, half backs, and Ford, full back.

Lafayette Rehearses Its Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 29.—Lafayette worked until darkness called a halt in the last practice for the Pennsylvania game tomorrow. There was no scrimmage. The whole time was devoted to signals and all the plays that will be used against the Red and Blue tomorrow. The plays were practiced individually and in series, and under all sorts of imaginary conditions, to force the players to use their heads. All of the kickers had ample opportunity to work on their particular sort of kick. Maxfield, who reported this afternoon in condition good enough to warrant his getting into the game, practiced goal kicking. The team will line up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Blackburn; left tackle, Maxfield; left guard, Gulick; centre, Luhr; right guard, Livezey; right tackle, Lowe; right end, Hartman; quarter back, Taylor; half backs, Lake and Weldon; full back, Scott.

Tome Plays Hill School Eleven.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 29.—The Tome School football team goes to Pottstown tomorrow for the annual game with Hill School. Both teams are ready for the game, and Hill is determined to wipe out the stain of the defeat administered last year by Tome. On the other hand, Tome is anxious to make it two in a row over her rival. Each team has been defeated but once this season, Hill losing a close game to the Princeton Freshmen and Tome's only setback being the 13-0 defeat by Lawrenceville.

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REAL TESTS FOR BIG TEAMS TODAY

Hardest Battles Will Be at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

The football elevens of Yale and Harvard, both of which have been defeated this Fall, face the hardest test today in the week-end games of the Eastern gridiron schedule. Yale will play the unconquered and unscored-on Colgate team, while the Crimson plays Pennsylvania State College, victors over the University of Pennsylvania and other combinations of lesser calibre.

The other football leaders of the section are more fortunate and are not likely to be so hard pressed as was the case in the games of a week ago. Princeton will tackle Williams, Cornell will have Virginia Poly as its opponent at Ithaca, Lafayette will invade Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania, Dartmouth lines up against Amherst, Villanova faces the Army, and the North Carolina Aggies will try to scuttle the Navy.

Unless Yale shows a remarkable improvement in form Colgate is likely to make the meeting between the two teams at New Haven as interesting for the Blue as Washington and Jefferson did last Saturday. The Hamilton eleven has proved a powerful scoring machine this season, and in the four games to date has rolled up 208 points to their opponents' nothing. The Army was the only combination to hold the Colgate players in check to any extent, being defeated after a hard struggle, 13 to 0.

Yale will find the visitors a well-trained and well-conditioned team, strong on both offense and defense. With the Princeton contest but two weeks away, Yale must begin to develop the full extent of its power immediately, and it may be that the Elis will rise to the occasion today. From the records of the two teams this Fall, Colgate is a logical favorite, but the Blue has plenty of power and material for a strong combination if the team can find itself.

Harvard succeeded in holding Penn State to a tie game last season, but will face a harder problem this afternoon, since the Crimson squad is not as strong as in 1914. Penn State has shown plenty of evidence of its power this Autumn by defeating Pennsylvania and scoring one-sided victories over its other opponents. Cornell exposed the weak points in the Cambridge combination last Saturday, and the defeat at the hands of the Ithaca players has probably been beneficial to the Crimson. Players and coaches alike may be expected to be on edge in this contest, and it is not unlikely that Harvard will come back strong against Penn State, making the outcome of the game problematical.

Princeton should have little difficulty in defeating Williams, since the New England team has won but one of the five games played to date. Cornell, which won from Williams 46 to 0 two weeks ago, will meet a strong opponent in Virginia Poly, but there is nothing in the record of the Southern combination to lead to the belief that it will be able to check the victorious march of the Ithacans. The game between Lafayette and Pennsylvania should be a close contest, for although both have been defeated they have developed rapidly during the past ten days and should play fast, consistent football throughout the entire four periods.

The Army will play Villanova while the Navy is tackling the North Carolina Aggies. Both service teams have faced more powerful elevens this season and should come through to victory, although the scores are not likely to be large, especially in the case of the game at Annapolis. Dartmouth will line up against Amherst and the latter team is expected to give the Hanover combination a royal battle with the result depending to a great extent upon physical condition. Syracuse invades the West to play Michigan, and this intersectional gridiron battle is likely to prove one of the feature contests of the day.

The leading games in the East today, with the scores of the 1914 contests, where the same institutions played, are as follows:

Yale	49	Colgate	7
Harvard	13	Penn. State	13
Princeton	7	Williams	7
Pennsylvania	41	Lafayette	0
West Point	0	Villanova	0
Annapolis	16	North Carolina	14
Dartmouth	32	Amherst	9
Brown	12	Vermont	0
Wesleyan	14	Worcester Poly.	0

Secretary Daniels to See Navy Game

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The lineup of the Naval Academy team, subject to change tomorrow, against the eleven of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, will be: left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Bartholdi or Goldstein; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Jackson; quarter back, Miles; left half back, Martin; right half back, Westphal; full back, Von Heimburg. The two teams played a close game last year, the Midshipmen winning, and interest in tomorrow's game is particularly strong. The Navy coaches have given the team a great drilling in forward pass plays during the week, and it is hoped that these will be effective tomorrow. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will witness the game.

Brown Taking No Chances.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Brown expects an easy victory over Vermont tomorrow, but knowing that the Green Mountain boys have a habit of playing a hard game on their annual visit to Providence, the strongest possible Brown line-up will start the game. Injuries have been very slight this season. Brace is the only 'Varsity man who will be out of the game. Practice behind locked gates has been unusually strenuous this week. With the annual Yale and Harvard games coming next on the schedule, the coaches are optimistic. Brown is decidedly stronger than she was a year ago. Development has been slow, and the eleven is just now beginning to find itself. Next Saturday at New Haven, Brown will show a team far superior to what the early season games might lead one to expect.

Rutgers Plays In Newark.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Rutgers football team will play the fast Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven tomorrow at the Federal League Park in Newark. The men are confident of defeating the Springfield eleven. "Togo" Miller, the centre who was injured just before the Princeton game, will probably play, and Mason, who has been filling the centre position, will move to left guard. The regular backfield, consisting of Talman, Wittpenn, Bracher and Scarr, will probably start the game. The line-up will be Rockefeller, left end; Nash, left tackle; Mason, left guard; Miller, centre; Garrett, right guard; Rendall, right tackle; Austin, right end; Scarr, quarter back; Wittpenn, left half back; Bracher, right half back; Talman, full back.

TIGERS TO WATCH HARVARD.

Few of Best Regulars Will Play Against Williams College Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—With the Harvard game scheduled for next week, "Speedy" Rush will take no chances with his first string players tomorrow against Williams College, and in consequence the greater part of the eleven will be made up of substitutes. Five members of the Tiger team left last night for Boston where they will look over the general style of play which the Crimson team is utilizing this year. Several more members of the squad who were a little banged up in the Dartmouth game will also be held out of the line-up, unless the coaches find the game going against them, in which contingency they will rush these players into the fray.

The two first string ends of the 'Varsity, Charlie Highly and Brown, will be out of town tomorrow and Lamberton and Wilson will appear in their places at the extremities of the line. Lamberton, during the first part of the season, was used as utility man in the back field, but the temporary dearth of first-class end material caused his shift to end again. Frank Glick will be at Cambridge to view Harvard's game. Snake Ames will appear in his place and Blake, the freshman quarter back last year, will also get an opportunity to show his ability at directing the eleven. "Bun" Law will start at full back with Eddie Driggs at left half back and Shea at right half back. Tibbott is one of the players who will probably have to be content with watching the game from the side lines. Thomas, Charles, and Dickerman will also get a chance to play behind the line. Gennert will start at the centre of the line and will give way to Butterworth some time during the first half. Nourse and Hogg, the regular guards, will be at their regular positions, while Hafsey and Parisette will form the tackle combination.

Practice this afternoon was of the lightest order and a brief signal drill coupled with light work on various formations constituted the entire work. Few of the regulars were on the field and none did any strenuous work.

Cornell Has Michigan In View.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Cornell football team let down this afternoon in anticipation of the game with Virginia Polytechnic Institute tomorrow, and all that the big fellows did was to run through a signal drill on the ball cage. The Ithacans will send into the game tomorrow not only the full strength of the 'Varsity squad, but men who are in better shape today than they have been at any time this season. Head Coach Sharpe left here tonight to look over the Michigan team in the game with Syracuse tomorrow, and Dan Reed will have charge of the Ithacans. He plans to send the entire Cornell team in the line-up, and Captain Barrett will play quarter back. The practice today was devoted to the Michigan game, the men running through a number of formations which it is hoped will be used next Saturday. In addition to the offensive work of the last few days the eleven has spent a great deal of time in defensive formations against the forward pass. Both Michigan and Penn scored often against Cornell a year ago with this play, but judging by the great showing of the Cornell half backs and ends in sending this play, neither of these teams will do much with it against Cornell this season.

Amherst Light, but Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 29.—A snappy signal drill, together with work on defensive formations and punt and drop kicking, completed Amherst's preparations for the Dartmouth game here tomorrow. Tow, with substitute quarter backs G. Washburn and Perkins, ran the team through the signals in the best form shown this season. In drop kicking against the second eleven Tow got on three out of five attempts at field goals from the 35-yard line, and made all three trials 5 yards further in. Ashley and Witney punted for good distances. Despite the Dartmouth defeat last week, no confident opinions are expressed on the field as to the outcome tomorrow. Dartmouth has defeated Amherst in eleven out of the last twelve games by sheer weight and strength of substitutes. This year's team here, however, although extremely light, is considered one of the fastest in years, and hopes are entertained that Dartmouth will at least be held to a low score. Few, if any, changes will be made in the line-up for tomorrow. Possibly Marks or Matthews will relieve one of the regular half backs, Goodrich and Weber, during part of the game, while Witney may play right end.

Whitman May See Columbia Play.

Governor Whitman is expected to attend the Columbia-Stevens football game on South Field on Election Day, Tuesday. When it was learned that he would be in New York City on that day the Blue and White management sent an invitation to the Executive, and, according to his secretary, William Orr, Mr. Whitman will see the game unless urgent business interferes. A special box will be arranged for him on the side lines.

Although the Columbia team will not send its strongest forces into the game Tuesday, because Calder, left end, and Mansbach, right half back, will probably not play on account of injuries, it was announced yesterday that Cochrane would rejoin the squad. He has been away from practice for nearly three weeks on account of ineligibility, but yesterday he was told that his studies had shown such an improvement that he could play the remainder of the season. Cochrane is a former crewman and has a good build for the back field.

St. Nicholas Rink Opens.

The ice skating season in New York opened last night when the St. Nicholas Ice Rink threw open its doors for a season that will continue until the end of March. Hundreds of skaters took advantage of the first chance in many months to get on the steel blades. Every ind cation points to a big skating season at the local rink. Speed and fancy skaters and all who enjoy the fascinating Winter sport will have plenty of opportunity to get on the ice for five months, no matter what the weather conditions are.

The hockey season will not open until near the holidays, but the players of the Canadian game will soon begin to practise for the many contests scheduled.

COLGATE OVERRATED THEY SAY AT YALE

Elis in Much Better Form Now and Don't Expect Defeat by Up-Staters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Yale will tomorrow make another attempt to set its football scoring machine into motion. It has failed to operate with satisfaction against Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, and Lehigh, but the coaches were confident tonight that the team which will face Colgate will prove much stronger than that which bowed to Washington and Jefferson last Saturday. Five heavy new players, including a pair of tackles, a guard, and a brace of half backs, have been placed into the line-up, and the average weight of the eleven has been increased several pounds, the addition of Dick Kent at left guard bringing a 220-pound player into the game.

Behind the line White and Higginbotham have been selected ahead of Kirk Smith and Joe Neville, who will be used in the second half.

Waite will do the punting and in Higginbotham a heavy line plunger has been secured to alternate with Scovil, who will play, despite the fact that he broke his nose last Saturday.

The coaches planned to start Conroy, the former guard, at tackle, but an abscess of the knee will keep him on the bench a week. It was decided today to start Howard Baldridge at tackle. He has been absent since his ankle was turned in the Lehigh game. The experiment of using "Pie" Way at tackle will be worked out. He was originally a tackle, being moved to centre.

Captain Alec Wilson is not likely to play the entire game. He has not fully recovered from the strain of last week's match, and Savage and Ames may be used at quarter back during the second half. Gates will probably succeed Baldridge in the second half, and Black supplant Jim Sheldon at right guard. Charley Taft has been used as substitute and rush this season, but is not likely to get into tomorrow's game. Church and Allen may get in as reserve ends.

Today's practice was held in the Bowl and was entirely devoted to signals, punting and passing. Frank Butterworth was the only visiting coach.

Professor Robert Corwin has gone to Cambridge, where it is understood a conference of Dean Briggs of Harvard, Dean McClenahan of Princeton and Corwin, will discuss the general subject of athletic eligibility. It is not likely that the cases of the five Yale disqualified athletes will be discussed.

Yale regards Colgate as rather overrated, and, although that eleven has been scored upon this season, the Yale coaches believe that their team should accumulate a couple of touchdowns against it. Yale has been working up a defense for the forward pass this week and these close to the team believe that it is likely to hold Colgate scoreless. No opposing eleven has gained much through the Yale line this Fall, and, if Colgate's forward passes can be solved, this team is not felt to be very dangerous. Yale's line-up will be:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Baldridge; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Higginbotham; full back, Scovil.

The officials will be: Referee, Michael J. Thompson, Georgetown; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; linesman, Ed. Thorp, Columbia; field judge, Frank Bergin, Princeton.

Morristown Third Team Wins.

Morristown School's third football team defeated the Cartaret Academy juniors in an interesting game yesterday afternoon at Orange, N. J., by the score of 6 to 0.

PASS BOTHERS N. Y. U.

Columbia Works It in Practice on Ohio Field—Violet Team Weak.

For the second time this season the Columbia 'Varsity football team matched its strength with that displayed by the New York University eleven yesterday in a practice scrimmage on the University Heights gridron.

For both the New York and Columbia players, yesterday's workout was the last hard practice before the Election Day games, as neither team has a game on its schedule for today. The Violet players were on the field early, and occupied the time before the workout against the Columbia contingent by a punting drill and in running back kicks.

The forward passing game proved a serious obstacle to the Violet players, who experienced great difficulty in preventing their opponents from making gains through this method of attack. One nicely executed pass from Donohue to Miller completely fooled the Violet defense, and gave the Morningside Heights eleven a gain of fifteen yards, while another to Buermeyer advanced the position of the visitors a similar distance.

The Violet team was handicapped to some extent through the fact that neither Bernstein nor Erwig was in the line-up, while Zimmerle, the regular left guard was also out of the practice. This left a decided hole in the back field, and probably accounted for the rather weak showing that the N. Y. U. eleven made when compared with the decided aggressive prowess that was evinced against the Blue and White players last week. Cann made the largest gains for the Violet, and showed up well in dodging the opposing defensive players.

An improvement was also demonstrated in the Violet team's ability to use the forward pass. On one occasion Cann tossed the leather to Waldman, the Violet's left end, for a gain of ten yards, while another to Egan, the opposite end, netted an advantage of fifteen yards. Captain Sonders succeeded in making one of the largest advances which the Violet made in the scrimmage, and took the ball for a gain of fifteen yards before he was finally downed. The Violet proved its ability to make headway against its opponents quite as easily as the latter had done when it had the ball, but its defensive playing did not look as promising, in yesterday's practice, as was the case in the former conflict between the two teams.

The Columbia aggregation had all of the regular men in the line-up, including Captain Simmonds, who returned to his position at left half back for the first scrimmage since his illness.

Following the scrimmaging, both elevens were put through a brief signal drill to finish the afternoon's work, while the Violet second eleven completed its workout against the De Witt Clinton team.

Kiviat and Smith Hearing Nov. 9.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will meet in the theatre of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Nov. 9 to consider the appeal of Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., and Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, from the decision of the Registration Committee adjudging them professionals for demanding excessive expense money to compete in games at Troy recently. President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association yesterday sent notice of the meeting to every member of the Board of Managers. He will supply a copy of the proceedings at the Registration Committee hearings to John T. Dooling, counsel for Smith and Kiviat, within the week.

Anglers to Cast at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—The National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs has selected this city as the place for holding the annual fly-casting tournament next year. The event was obtained through the efforts of the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club as one of the features of the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Newark. The tournament will be held on Weequahic Park Lake from the new casting platform of the local club, which is said to be the finest in the country. There will be a number of special events in addition to fourteen stated.

MARSTON REACHES GOLF SEMI-FINALS

Wootten, Steiner, and Parrish Also Double Victors at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Most of the favorites came through the first and second rounds in the open golf tournament resumed on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. The survivors in the chief division are T. B. Wootten, of the home club; Harold A. Steiner, of Inwood; Maxwell R. Marston, of Baltusrol and James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock, and they will meet as named in the semi-finals tomorrow.

The keenest match of the day resulted in the contest between Steiner and Risley this afternoon. By making a long putt for a 2 at the sixteenth green Risley became dormie 2 and he should have won on the next green, but took 3 putts. Steiner squared accounts with a four at the home hole. They halved the nineteenth in 4, but the Inwood golfer won at the twentieth though he had to jump Risley's ball, for the Atlantic City man laid him a dead stymie. Both men made the round in 74.

In winning his match this afternoon Marston made a 74 at the expense of T. P. Endicott, one of the local players. Marston went out in 38 and turned for home 2 up. He won the match at the fourteenth.

Wooten went out in 36 against Reginald M. Lewis, of Wykagyl. That placed the school boy 3 down at the turn, though he might easily have been all even had he been able to putt with any degree of steadiness. Parrish's hardest match was in the first round when he was carried to the home green by P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., of Lakewood. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, beat Pierre A. Proal, Desal, 3 and 1; Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, beat Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country, 2 up; Harold A. Steiner, Inwood, beat F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 2 up; Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, beat H. L. Grinnell, Princeton, 1 up; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 5 and 3; T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat Maurice Jones, Frankford, 4 and 2; James C. Parrish, Jr., Shinnecock, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 1 up; H. W. Wood, Old York Road, beat Horace Smedley, Merion, 1 up.

Second Round—Wootten beat Lewis, 4 and 3; Steiner beat Risley, 1 up, (20 holes); Marston beat Endicott, 4 and 3; Parrish beat Wood, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Willoughby beat Proal, 3 and 2; McCall beat Grinnell, 1 up, (20 holes); Maxwell beat Jones, 3 and 2; Randolph beat Smedley, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—E. E. Jones, Wyoming Valley, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; Theodore Sensemal, Atlantic City, beat George J. Youell, Frankford, by default; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, beat A. F. Huston, St. David's, 7 and 6; A. Brand, Andrew's, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 3 and 1; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat E. S. Davis, Frankford, 5 and 4; W. P. Wood, Virginia C. C., beat F. J. Higgins, Stenton, 4 and 3; Harold Palmer, Bonair, beat A. W. Wesley, Atlantic City, 1 up; F. S. Bicking, Aronimink, beat W. J. Craig, Atlantic City, 4 and 2.

Second Round—Sensemal beat E. E. Jones, 4 and 3; Brand beat McFarland, 6 and 4; Newton beat W. P. Wood, 3 and 1; Bicking beat Palmer, 8 and 7.

Winners with the Cue.

A handicap of three points caused the defeat of H. Silverstein in his game with B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, in the score of 14 to 10. Silverstein was playing for seventeen points, and his highest effort was two points.

Dr. H. Stern scored an easy victory over W. Miller last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, by the score of 33 to 22. Miller was attempting to score forty-two points before his opponent could tally thirty-three.

MRS. STOCKTON DEFEATED.

Lakewood Golf Now Between Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Fraser.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia and Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol will fight it out for the chief cup in the invitation golf tournament for women on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood today.

Mrs. Barlow had little difficulty in advancing to the final stage, first brushing aside Mrs. J. S. Irving of Scarsdale by an 8 and 6 margin and then defeating Mrs. Frederick A. Potts of the home club by 5 and 4.

The surprise of the day was the elimination of Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield by Mrs. Fraser. The match was carried to the twenty-first hole. Mrs. Stockton played a fine uphill game. She was 4 down starting for the seventh hole and winning the ninth she reduced the margin to 3.

Winning three of the next four holes, Mrs. Stockton drew level, and the contest was nip and tuck to the eighteenth. Mrs. Stockton had a chance to win the match on the twentieth, for she had a stroke on her opponent up to the green, but she failed to lay the ball dead and a half resulted. Tables were turned on the twenty-first green and Mrs. Stockton lost her chance to continue the match further by once more faltering on her approach. Mrs. Fraser afterward defeated Miss M. I. Randall of Fox Hills by 5 and 4. The summary:

First Eight.—First Round—Mrs. Roland H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 8 and 6; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 3 and 2; Miss Madelaide L. Randall, Fox Hills, beat Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 6 and 4; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Second Round.—Mrs. Barlow beat Mrs. Potts, 5 and 4; Mrs. Fraser beat Mrs. Randall, 5 and 4.

Second Eight.—First Round—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. G. Julius Mager, Essex County, beat Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, 3 and 2; Mrs. George D. Boschen, Spring Lake, beat Miss Isabel Ferris, Lakewood, 1 up, (19 holes); Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, 7 and 6.

Second Round.—Mrs. Seaman beat Mrs. Mager, 4 and 3; Miss Elsa Pickhardt beat Mrs. Boschen, 2 and 1.

Third Eight.—First Round—Miss Mabel Guilford, Dunwoodie, drew a bye; Mrs. Gleason B. Childs, Scarsdale, drew a bye; Mrs. Albert M. McDonald, Plainfield, beat Mrs. R. W. Swan, Tatnuck, 9 and 8; Mrs. C. M. Brett, Fox Hills, drew a bye.

Second Round.—Miss Guilford beat Mrs. Childs, 7 and 6; Mrs. McDonald beat Mrs. Brett by default.

Hunter Foxy Foot Dies of Injury.

GLADSTONE, N. J., Oct. 29.—Foxy Foot, Mrs. James C. Brady's famous middleweight hunter, which was entered in the coming Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, fell in a drag hunt of the Essex County Hounds a few days ago, and received an injury of the spine which resulted in his death. He was the favorite hunter of Mrs. Brady, who is a daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Foxy Foot has been a consistent winner at all the Summer

AUTOMOBILE ECLIPSES RECORD

SUNBEAM SPEEDS AT 116 MILES AN HOUR

De Palma Drives British Car—World's Fastest Lap at Speedway Made by Auto on a Track.

The promise of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway representatives that the new two-mile track would show the greatest speed ever attained by a racing automobile was fulfilled yesterday when Ralph de Palma drove an English Sunbeam car one lap in 1 minute 2 4-10 seconds, an average of about 116 miles an hour. This is the fastest speed ever made on a track, and not only beats the car's own record of 107 miles an hour when driven by the famous French racing pilot Chassagne over the Brookland's track near London, England, but eclipses the best American record average of 111 miles, made by Barney Oldfield in a Christie racer at Chicago. Dario Resta, the head of the Peugeot racing crew, drove the record-breaking Sunbeam in Europe to five victories.

That the Sunbeam will not be credited with this remarkable performance on the books of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association is due to the fact that no official timer designated by that organization was on hand when the trial was made. The timing was done by J. St. Vincent, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Packard Car Company, who used a stop watch. Several other auto racing enthusiasts time the trial, and all agreed that it was the fastest lap recorded. The Sunbeam is a twelve-cylinder racing car, which holds the world's hour record; and the design of the machine will be followed closely in the construction of an American automobile. The Sunbeam developed 124 horse power.

Ralph de Palma was invited to compete for the 100-mile Harkness gold trophy, which will go to the winner of the long-distance race at the Speedway on Election Day. He failed to get his Mercedes into shape, and was compelled to decline the offer. He accepted the offer to drive the Sunbeam in an exhibition trial against the world's record, and believes that he will equal the figures he made yesterday when he makes his official trial on Tuesday next.

Before sending his car on its speedy two-mile journey de Palma drove it around the track several times to make certain that the engine was running smoothly. When assured of this he signaled Mr. Vincent to "catch" him on his next lap. As he shot past the big stand it was seen that he was making unusual time. He took the upper parts of the turns and came thundering down the stretches in record-breaking time. His engines ran smoothly and the parts worked frictionless.

When de Palma pulled into the pits he was enthusiastic when told of his wonderful drive. He said he would not start in the Harkness Gold Cup race, as his Mercedes was in no condition for a hundred-mile race. He expects to make an official trial in the Sunbeam on Tuesday when he expressed ability to duplicate the performance with the same weather conditions. He will insist, however, that the American Automobile Association be officially represented.

While the Sunbeam performance was the outstanding feature of yesterday's practice spins, Dario Resta and Jonnny Aitken in their Peugeots, and Eddie Rickenbacker, in a Maxwell, put in some fast work in preparation for the big Election Day race. The fastest lap was timed in 1 minute 6 seconds, an average of 106 miles an hour. Resta and Rickenbacker made their fastest laps in the same time, 1 minute 9 4-10 seconds, which averages about 104 miles.

Porporato was out with Finlay R. Porter and Ralph C. Jr. He made a number of fast laps, but did not attempt any record-breaking time. The F. R. P. will race against the Blitzen Benz, to be driven by Bob Burman, when attempts will be made to reduce the present world's speed figures. Porter is expected to tune up his car yesterday, but he will not finish overhauling it until tonight, and he will probably take a few practice spins over the Speedway tomorrow, and make a trial against time on Monday.

Offer Panama for Training Camp.

A new Spring training camp was offered to both the Giants and the Yankees recently. R. T. Martin, formerly of this city and now Vice President of the Panama Canal Baseball League, came here with the proposal that the two clubs train at Panama next year. He stated that the teams would work under perfect weather conditions. Neither of the clubs, however, could consider the offer owing to the long trip involved. It takes seven days to reach the Canal Zone by boat from this city. Other conditions too would preclude the possibility of training at Panama, the ball parks there having no accommodations for the players. Martin considered that the trip of the two clubs would do much to add interest to the sport at Panama. In talking of the situation down there he said that there was now an eight club league, the players being those employed in the Canal Zone, men from the Army and civilians.

Royce to Rejoin Giants.

Steve Royce, the Hamilton College pitcher, who signed with the Giants a couple of seasons ago after he had pitched several games in which he struck out many of the batsmen who faced him, has changed his mind about abandoning the game and will go South with Manager McGraw next Spring. In one game two seasons ago Royce fanned twenty-one batsmen, a record for a time on the Giants' bench and got tired of the inactivity. He quit the Giants and began to study law. He was sorry afterward, because the Giants could have been glad to use him this season when they were in the ruck. He has been in communication with Manager McGraw again, and the Giant manager has assured him that he will get a chance early in the next season. So next Spring Steve will lay aside his Blackstone and try for a regular place on the pitching staff.

Weeghman Denies Peace Talk.

In discussing the peace rumors that have been so prevalent recently James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the stories. He said he had talked with Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federal League club, over the long distance wire, and that Weeghman denied having given out any of the interviews which quoted him as saying that peace was in sight in the baseball war.

Ball Players Hunting Big Game.

Tris Speaker of the Red Sox and Leslie Nunamaker of the Yankees, following the example of many of the ball players, are hunting big game. At present these two are in the wilds of New Brunswick.

All-Nationals Score a Victory.

GREELEY, Col., Oct. 29.—The winning streak of the All-American baseball team was interrupted by the All-Nationals here this afternoon, who won by the score of 11 to 10.

New Wrestlers for Tournament.

S. Rachmahn, who is arranging the big international wrestling tournament to be held at the Manhattan Opera House, beginning Nov. 8, received a telegram from Charles Cutler yesterday accepting the conditions under which he was invited to participate in the tournament. Alexander Aberg, who proved his right to the world's championship at Madison Square Garden, a few nights ago, was among the first to enter the tournament, and the giant Russian promises to furnish an interesting session for all who care to take him on. Still another entry of unusual interest is Anthony Jirsa, the champion wrestler of Austria-Hungary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,381.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES MEYER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Meyer are hereby given notice that on October 28th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 11th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FAIRFAX LADY LOVE WINS.

Pomeranian Takes First Honors in McAlpin Toy Dog Show.

A snug-looking little Pomeranian, Fairfax Lady Love, carried off the honors at the Toy Dog Clubs' show at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. The winner is owned by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke and showed well in strong competition against toy pets of many breeds. Lady Love has a stylish orange sable coat, and, led by Mrs. Clarke, walked about the ring among the many winners of the other classes as proud as a peacock.

The winners class was judged by Miss Ellen Laflin, who chose the Pom from a field of Japanese, Toy Spaniels, Boston terriers, Griffons, Chihuahuas, black and tans, Pekingese, French bulls and others. With the blue ribbon for the best dog in the show, Lady Love also won the silver trophy offered by Miss Laflin. It was Miss Laflin's first appearance as a judge and her decision was a popular one.

More than 100 dogs were shown and all the pets received flattering attention from the big gathering of dog fanciers. The blue ribbon for the best of the opposite sex to Lady Love was won by Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince V. Another popular victory was won among the Pekinese by Mrs. Harrie A. Baxter's Tchak of Arcady, while the winner for the opposite sex was the Crestwood Kennels' Moonstone of Arcady.

The tiniest entry in the show was Miss Marie Empress's toy black and tan, Empress Baby, which isn't more than five inches long. aBaby received the blue ribbon in this class. Among the Chihuahuas, Mrs. C. D. Atwood's Benito Juarez won the blue, with Mrs. De Witt's Rosemary the winner in the bitches class. There was a fine exhibit of French bulldogs and the winner was Mrs. Frank McCormick's Some Class. Miss Marie De Becker's Freddy won the blue ribbon for the best Belgian Griffon.

The silver trophy offered for the best Boston terrier was won by Mrs. M. J. Organ's Derbyette, with Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander's Yellow Jasper, the best of the opposite sex. Mrs. P. Menges's Daisy was the winner among the Yorkshires, while the honors for the best English toy spaniel was taken by Mrs. F. Hall's Teko, with Mrs. L. H. West's Rosemary Dorothy the winner of the blue for the best of the opposite sex.

Mrs. R. G. Harrison's Little O'Me was the best of the numerous Japanese spaniels, with Dr. T. R. Harrison's Princess Mo Mo the winner of the bitches class. The blue in the class for Maltese terriers went to Miss K. Stinzings's Champion Yankee White Cloud. Numerous trophies were offered which must be won at three different shows of the club. The next show will be held on Friday, Nov. 12.

The judges included Miss Ellen Laflin, Miss Charlotte Haupt, Mrs. Leslie W. Hall, A. B. Webb, and J. N. Goodman.

EQUALS WORLD'S RECORD.

Frank Stephenson Runs 60 Yards in Armory in 6 2-5 Seconds.

Frank Stephenson, the Trinity Club sprinter, marked the opening of the indoor athletic season last night by equaling the world's record for sixty yards and decisively defeating Roy Morse, the junior national 100-yard champion and 220-yard senior title holder, in a special dash which featured the first games of the United Civic League and the Salem-Crescent A. C. at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The Brooklyn boy triumphed over a field of five men in 6 2-5 seconds, equaling a mark held by more than half a dozen sprinters of note, and which was first made in 1882 by Lon Myers. Morse was not even placed, finishing fourth, back of Charley Clarke, unattached, and Dave Pollitzer, who is also without club affiliation.

The colored champion received a bad break, slipping just as the starter's gun cracked. This set him back fully two yards, and it was about that distance which separated him from the victor. Stephenson displayed great form for so early in the season.

Representatives of the Bronx Church House carried off the team trophy with fifteen points, winning the half-mile relay with a team composed of Seifold, Buhler, Behnken, and Berquist, while Edward Haupt proved best in the half-mile handicap and Harry Buhler scored in the 60-yard open dash.

Eight of New York's Irish-American A. C. captured the two-mile run from scratch. He was compelled to run an extra lap, and his time of 10:23 is no indication of the good performance he recorded. His actual time for two miles was 9:50 2-5.

Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. finished third from the back mark in the half-mile exhibition, but he ran in his old form and would have won easily in a one-mile field. He covered the distance in 2:01 4-5, only a fifth of a second slower than the winner. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Special.—Won by Frank L. Stephenson, Trinity Club; Charley Clarke, unattached, second; Dave Pollitzer, unattached, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Harry L. Buhler, Bronx Church House, (4 yards;) J. Calhoun, Prudential Life A. A. (10 yards,) second; E. L. Berquist, Bronx Church House, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward A. Haupt, Bronx Church House, (12 yards;) E. Haufer, Knights of St. Anthony, (4? yards,) second; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Uhl, Central Congregational A. A., (2½ yards;) C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C., (7½ yards,) second; A. C. Gorham, Salem-Crescent A. C., (3 yards,) third. Time—0:25.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (120 yards,) second; A. Fiher, Hungarian-American A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—10:23.

Moran Wants $10,000 to Box Coffey

Frank Moran will leave New York for Pittsburgh today to fill part of a four weeks' vaudeville engagement in that city. Last night he had a long talk with Manager Billy Gibson regarding a return match with Jim Coffey. Moran expressed a willingness to take on the Roscommon motorman again, but wants a guarantee of $10,000 for another bout. He bases his demand on the gate receipts of their previous battle at Madison Square Garden, which amounted to more than $25,000. Coffey has agreed to box again, believing he can reverse the previous decision. If the Show Corporation can see its way clear to pay Moran $10,000 or the latter will consent to modify his demand, the bout will be held at the Garden the latter part of December or early in January.

Notter Fouls Maloney.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Frankie Notter and Tommy Maloney, welterweights, which was the feature attraction at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn, ended in the eighth round when Notter was disqualified for striking a foul blow. Notter had been warned by the referee several times before the disqualification about his foul tactics. Up to the time the contest was stopped by the referee, Maloney appeared to have a comfortable advantage over his opponent.

In the other ten-round contest Mel Coogan earned the honors over Harry Smith. They were lightweights.

McPartland to Referee at Garden.

Kid McPartland has been appointed by the State Athletic Commission to act as referee at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, when the chief bout will be between Jack Dillon and Charlie Weinert. A meeting of the commission will be held Monday afternoon. Johnny Dundee has been instructed to appear at the meeting and explain why he delayed the main bout, at Madison Square Garden, half an hour Tuesday night.

Herman to Box Williams.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Local fight promoters today announced they have signed Kid Williams of Baltimore, bantam weight champion, to box Kid Herman of New Orleans in a twenty-round bout for the world's bantam weight title, in this city, Nov. 29. The weight will be 116 pounds, ringside.

Dundee to Box Rivers.

Johnny Dundee, the local lightweight, who recently held Willie Ritchie to a draw, has signed for a ten-round bout with Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight, at Milwaukee on Nov. 8, and, according to the articles of agreement, both boxers are to weigh in at 133 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the bout.

AMATEURS BOX FOR FREE TRIP TO FAIR

Preliminary Contests Held at New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs.

The preliminaries of the Eastern tryouts for the International Amateur Boxing Tournament which will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco Nov. 11 and 12, were held simultaneously last night at the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. The final rounds will be contested tonight, the winners of the preliminaries at the New York A. C. going to Brooklyn and those who competed last night over there coming to the New York A. C. The money received for tickets during the two nights will go to the fund which is being raised for the memorial to James E. Sullivan.

There was much to interest one in the New York Athletic Club bouts, but it was not so much from the viewpoint of boxing skill displayed as that there was ever present the element of the ludicrous. Two boxers came in the ring in bathing suits, and another wore golf stockings.

The best bout, and that was nothing to boast of, as far as skill was concerned, was between George Weisler of this city and John Scudellari of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. Weisler had scored one knockout in the heavyweight class when he won from Nels C. Danielson of the Neptune A. C. in the first round, and he was expected to have little difficulty with the much smaller fellow who opposed him in the next bout. Scudellari, however, went at his opponent fiercely, and the two stood and matched blow for blow for the first part of the opening round. Then Weisler was caught with a hard right to the jaw, followed by a left, and he appeared to be almost out. Scudellari, however, did not follow up his advantage soon enough. The round passed with both men unsteady on their feet. In the next round the men battered each other fiercely, and eventually Weisler drove his opponent to the ropes and the referee stopped the bout.

The first knockout of the evening came in the 145-pound class, when Philip Ryan of the Morningside A. C. of this city put Herbert W. Clock away in the second round. Clock was down on the program as from Freeport, L. I., but was announced as from Oxford University. That didn't help him a bit. He had the first round easily and was going well in the second when Ryan swung a vicious right to the jaw and Clock keeled over.

Fifteen preliminary bouts were held at the Crescent Athletic Club. Contests were held in three classes, the 115, 135, and the 158 pounds. The featherweights drew the largest entry, and in this division there were a number of fast bouts. Matty Herbert, who graduated from the 108-pound class with championship honors, made his début in the 115-pound division. He had as his opponent William Morris of the East Side House. It was a victory for Herbert, although not a popular one. In the same class William Prior of Cleveland easily defeated Benjamin Valger of New York.

Robert H. Gleason, the New York State champion, drew a bye in the 135-pound class, and did not appear until the second trial, when he boxed G. Marks of Brooklyn, who had previously defeated William McLean, Trinity Club. Marks made a good showing, but he was outpointed by his more scientific opponent.

There were three hurricane bouts in the 158-pound division. Alfred Nelson, formerly of San Francisco, easily defeated Thomas J. Charles of Brooklyn, and John Wilson, Scranton, Penn., stopped Jack Bauman of New York in the second round. The summaries:

Bouts at New York A. C.

108-Pound Class.—Pat Owens, Boston, defeated Charles Rosenhaus, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Henry Godale, Cleveland A. C., defeated Flynn, unattached, New York A. C.; stopped in second round by referee. Walter Kessler, East Side House, New York, defeated Joe Sotnikow, Brooklyn; stopped in third round by referee. John J. Sullivan, Boston, defeated Larry Kilcoyne, New York; stopped by referee in third round. W. McCaffrey, New York, defeated J. Nicademo, Wyanoke Club, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision. Charles Leonard, New York, defeated C. Van Vorst, Malta A. C., Newark; stopped by referee in first round. M. Green Brooklyn, defeated W. Leddy, Park View A. C., in three rounds; judges' decision. T. Vatland, Boston, defeated W. Hunsaker, East Side House, New York, in three rounds; judges' decision. Henry Godale, Cleveland A. C., defeated James Gorgos, Greek-American A. C., New York; stopped by referee in first round.

Heavyweight Class.—George Weisler, New York, knocked out Nels C. Danielson, Neptune A. C., Hoboken, in one round; Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, defeated James McDonald, Boston, in three rounds—judges' decision; George Weisler, New York, defeated John Scudeelan, 71st Regiment A. A. Stopped by referee in third round. 145-Pound Class.—John Nocher, Glenmore A. C., New York, defeated Mark P. McCarthy, Jr., Syracuse, in three rounds—judges' decision; John Karpinski, Cleveland A. C., defeated Thomas J. Sharkey of Worcester, Mass., in three rounds—judges' decision; H. Christiansen, Norwegian T. and A. C., New York, defeated William Reams, Union Settlement, New York—stopped by referee in second round. M. Tauber, Union Settlement, New York, defeated P. O'Neil, Philadelphia—stopped by referee in second round; Frank McDonnell, New East Side A. C., New York, defeated John Ruff, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn in three rounds—referee's decision; Philip Ryan, Morningside A. C., knocked out Herbert W. Clark, Freeport, L. I., in the second round.

Bouts at Crescent A. C.

115-Pound Class, Preliminary.—Fabius Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated Joseph Levy, Brooklyn, three rounds, judges' decision; William Prior, Cleveland, defeated Benjamin Volger, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; Matty Herbert, Union Settlement, defeated William Morris, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Wilbur Johnstone, Pittsburgh, defeated Charles Beacher, Educational Alliance, three rounds, referee's decision; F. Zellner defeated Abe Chadwick, New York City.

135-Pound Class.—James M. Barbour, New York, stopped John Flynn, New York, in two rounds; G. Marks, Trinity Club, defeated William McLean, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; Walter Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated Frank B. Cassidy, Ozanam Association, New York; J. M. Barbour defeated James Di Anno, Brooklyn, by default; Robert H. Gleason, Hamilton Ly., defeated G. Marks; Vincent Pokorney, Cleveland, defeated J. Mullen, St. Michael's Ly., Brooklyn, in second round.

158-Pound Class.—Fred Balsam, Paulist A. C., defeated John J. Stighabotter, New York City, three rounds; judges' decision. Albert Nelson, San Francisco, defeated Thomas J. Charles, Brooklyn, three rounds; judges' decision. John J. Walton, Scranton, Penn., knocked out Jack Bauman, New York City, in the second round.

175-Pound Class.—Louis Perel, Hamilton Lyceum, defeated Freddy Wittlinger, Morningside A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

Matt Wells Defeats White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Matt Wells, English lightweight, received the newspaper decision by a shade over Charley White of Chicago in a ten-round bout here tonight.

Wells outboxed the Chicago boy and sent blow after blow to White's face throughout the fight. Persistent holding on the part of Wells counted against the Briton. Wells won in the third, fourth, eighth, and ninth rounds, while White took the fourth, seventh, and tenth. The others were even.

Columbia Freshmen's Run.

Columbia freshmen won their first cross-country run against the DeWitt Clinton High School runners yesterday afternoon by a close score. Less than one minute and a half separated the first runner from the last, and the final score was, Columbia Freshmen, 26; DeWitt Clinton, 29. H. G. Larson, the winner, held the leading position over the entire 3.7 miles course, but in the last half mile he was closely pressed by his own teammates and by two of his opponents. The times follow:

	M. S.
H. G. Larson, Columbia 1919	20:07
B. Segretto, DeWitt Clinton	22:10
H. B. Caldwell, Columbia 1919	22:34
T. E. McCracken, Columbia 1919	22:44
S. Locker, DeWitt Clinton	22:51
A. Fried, DeWitt Clinton	23:00
R. M. Dicker, DeWitt Clinton	23:02
N. Sarlin, Columbia 1919	23:06
A. P. Guerriero, DeWitt Clinton	23:29
N. Rose, Columbia 1919	23:33

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Pressure is low from the lower Lake region eastward and in the Middle Atlantic States, and there were light scattered rains over this area. Rains also continued in Florida, but elsewhere the weather was generally clear.

Notwithstanding a considerable fall in the lower Lake region and the far Northwest, temperatures are still generally above the seasonal average throughout the country, especially in the Middle Atlantic States, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the Plains States. Except for scattered rains Saturday in northeast New England, fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest, with somewhat lower temperatures Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast gentle to moderate, mostly southwest, except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; cooler east portion. Sunday fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly cooler Saturday. Sunday fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	42	9 P. M.	55	66
6 A. M.	42	51	6 P. M.	53	66
9 A. M.	46	54	9 P. M.	53	61
12 M.	53	58	11 P. M.	50	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 66 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.71 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
3:15—53 Beaver St.; Polygraph Printing Co.	Slight
10:15—1,575 3 Av.; Andrew Civinl	Slight
11:55—428 W. 54 St.; Carry Hodapp	Slight
P. M.	
5:15—414 E. 82 St.; Chas. Kader	Slight
5:15—71 E. 100 St.; Morris Yorowicz	Slight
5:25—185 Rivington St.; C. Weingarten	Slight
5:26—St. Nicholas Av. & 197 St.; not given	Slight
6:55—210 E. 127 St.; Tony Jamine	Slight
7:45—8 E. 28 St.; not given	None
8:10—380 W. 3 St.; Morris Greenberg	Slight
8:00—120 W. 227 St.; (garage,) John N. Brown	$2,000
8:23—171-173 Lafayette St.; John Eckhardt	$2,000
8:50—E. 173 St. and 174 St.; (auto,) Oscar Aerrsmadt	Slight
8:55—855 W. 28 St.; Michael Fayden	Slight
11:05—419 Lexington Av.; not given	$300

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M. Oct. 28: Patrol. M. Sheehan, (on his own application,) at $700 a year. App. July 24, 1878.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., to take effect 12:01 A. M. Nov. 1—J. J. Gallagher, 22, to 172. 8 A. M., Oct. 29—H. Horn, 63, to 13, clerical duty. 8 A. M. Nov. 1—J. H. Fallon, 149, as sta. house attdt.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. F. F. Allen and J. A. Pugh, 1, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 30; J. M. P. Heney, 28, and F. R. Browne, 32, to 4 L. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 31; H. F. Hetterick, 33, to B. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 27; A. M. Mullen, 63, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 16 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 3; W. J. Ferrick, 68, to B. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 28; J. Etherington, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 18 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 1; J. W. Torson, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 16 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 4. Matron Edith G. Du Bois, 14, to 37, 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 28.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. as stahouse attendants, precincts indicated, 8 A. M. Nov. 1: F. Sauter, 40; J. J. Tynan, 63; W. J. Doyle, 65; C. R. Glynn, 62; T. Troy, 149.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. L. P. Powers, 79, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Oct. 30. Patrol. T. Donohue, 281, 4 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 1.

Will pay while on sick report: Sergt. D. Shine, 29, 2:20 P. M., Oct. 10, to noon, Oct. 16; Patrol. W. Bedell, 7, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 4, to 12 P. M., Oct. 1; G. F. Brum, 12, 9 P. M. Oct. 9, to 12 P. M., Oct. 15; P. S. Nealon, 12, 8:30 A. M., Oct. 10, to 12 P. M. Oct. 18; E. J. Conroy, 13, 2:45 A. M., Sept. 30, to noon, Oct. 15; T. T. Rockett, 16, 8:30 A. M., Oct. 14 to noon, Oct. 15; W. F. Schaefer, 22, 9:30 P. M., Sept. 16, to noon, Sept. 28; E. R. Ferguson, 26, 12:20 P. M., Oct. 3, 12 P. M., Oct. 9; J. Frogel, 26, 12 P. M., Oct. 22, to noon, Oct. 23; W. T. Worth, 28, 1:50 A. M., May 10, to 4 P. M., Oct. 5; J. Myers, 33, 4:25 P. M., Oct. 24, during disability; C. B. Clerke, 38, 5:50 A. M., Oct. 1, to noon, Oct. 15; B. C. Hall, 40, 9 P. M., Sept. 27, to 12 P. M., Oct. 19, during disability; J. Malone, 63, 7:30 P. M., Oct. 6, to 12 P. M., Oct. 9; W. J. Baechie, 63, 6:55 A. M., Oct. 19, during disability; C. Bowyer, 63, 9:45 P. M., Sept. 16, during disability; J. O'Brien, 69, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 30, to noon, Oct. 11; T. J. Cashman, 151, 11:05 P. M., Sept. 14, to 12 P. M., Oct. 15; J. P. Dunn, 167, 7:15 A. M., Oct. 20, during disability; W. H. Thompson, 167, 6:10 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; B. L. O'Donnell, 171, 8:15 A. M., Sept. 21, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 30; G. Zeiss, 172, 7:55 P. M., Sept. 6, during disability; W. J. Wiegand, 270, 11:45 A. M., Oct. 4, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. T. J. Murphy, Comm's Office, 11:24 A. M., Oct. 27.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. T. J. Murphy, Comm's Office, 11:30 A. M., Oct. 27.

Fire Department.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 1, at 9 A. M.—H. Gallagher, Engine 221; R. J. Blake, Engine 26; J. L. Curry, Engine 251; H. W. Schill, Engine 282; J. Hassett, H. & L. 2; at 10 A. M.—P. J. Powers, Engine 80; J. F. Collins, Engine 53; F. J. McCosker, Engine 249; J. F. Scanlon, Engine 245; C. J. Lazzaro, H. & L. 22; at 12 noon—C. J. Valenti, Engine 18; T. O'Leary, Engine 83; P. J. Conlon, Engine 215; H. Meyer, H. & L. 34; E. J. Darnley, H. & L. 123; at 2 P. M.—L. A. Abbott, Engine 3; J. F. Dowd, Engine 81; G. Kell, H. & L. 47; J. M. Wagner, H. & L. 147; J. P. Murphy, Engine 287, (1st Sec.)

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. D. P. Brennan, H. & L. 21, (detailed to Eng. 63,) (reckless driving;) Fire. 1st gr. W. E. Scapelhorn, Eng. 251, (disobedience of orders;) Fire. 1st gr. E. A. O'Brien, Eng. 238, (neglect of duty;) Fire. 3d gr. E. A. Shevlin, H. & L. 131, (reckless driving.)

Penalties imposed: Capt. G. H. Smyth, Eng. 262, (loaning public property,) reprimand; Fire. 1st Gr. W. E. Scapelhorn, Eng. 251, (absence without leave,) reprimand; Ununiformed Fire. W. Pousson, Eng. 235, (absence without leave,) reprimand.

The following ununiformed firemen, having served their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, are appointed as fourth grade firemen, with compensation each at the rate of $1,200 a year, from Nov. 1:

C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; W. C. Butts, Eng. 35; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 86; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 73; E. Foster, Eng. 103; H. C. Daum, Eng. 202; F. F. Vought, Eng. 224; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 59; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; J. F. De Boe, Jr., H. & L. 26; W. F. Rave, H. & L. 43.

8 A. M., Nov. 3—M. J. O'Keeffe, Eng. 91, (special duty, without pay;) Fire. 1st Gr. W. F. McManus, Eng. 2, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 31; Fire. 2d Gr. J. J. Delaney, Eng. 56, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 29.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Following Q. M. C. officers from Philippines, Feb. 1, next, to U. S. and to Commanding Officers as stated, for orders: Maj. K. Johnson and Capt. F. L. Buck.

1st Lt. J. J. Collins, Cav., is assigned to 11th Cav.

Chaplain S. M. Lutz, 13th Cav., now at Ft. Riley, report to Comdg. Officer there for duty for 30 days, then revert to status of absence with leave.

Orders Oct. 13, amended to direct 1st. Lt. W. W. Ellis, M. R. C., to remain on duty at Ft. Dupont, Del., until return of Capt. J. S. Coulter M. C., about Dec. 4, when Lt. Ellis will stand relieved.

Capt. W. K. Bartlett, M. C., from Ft. Ethan Allen, to Ft. Totten, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Comdg. Gen. Eastern Dept.

1st. Lt. T. B. V. Kenne, M. R. C., to active duty for one day to conduct examination of certain officers and then relieved.

Maj. R. E. Noble, M. C., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Corps, appointed July 12.

2d. Lt. H. Brett, 2d. Cav., to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps at San Diego, Cal., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. C. Deems, Jr., 6th F. A., 15 days; Col. J. C. F. Tillson, Inf., 1 month and 15 days; Capt. L. H. Hanson, M. C., 18 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts.—R. A. Lavender, the Birmingham, to Staff, Commander Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; and F. A. L. Vossler, Navy Recru. Sta., San Fran., to connection fitting out the Nevada, and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—E-2, MacDonough and Worden at New York Yard; Jouett and Sterett at Norfolk; Montana and Winslow at Newport; Prairie at Hampton Roads; Proteus at Cavite and the Saturn at La Paz.

Sailed—Celtic, Hampton Roads for Port Au Prince; Fanning, Whitestone for Norfolk; Glacier, La Paz for San Diego; Justin, Mazatlan for Salina Cruz; McDougal, Newport for New York; San Diego, Mazatlan for San Blas, and the Whipple, Mare Island for San Pedro.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Natural Man and the Spiritual Man."
8 P. M.—"Full Assurance of Faith."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M.
CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR.
Strangers Welcome and Promptly Seated.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach, 11—"Is Religion a Burden?" 8—"The Vital Issue in This Campaign: Woman Suffrage."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 6 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, Dr. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD'S INDIFFERENCE TO THE LIFE THAT NOW IS! THE FOLLY OF THE CHRISTIAN WHO DOES NOT CAPITALIZE THIS FUTURE."
8 P. M.—"THE STONE CUT OUT OF THE MOUNTAIN WITHOUT HANDS, AND THE SMASHING OF THE FEET OF CLAY; OR, THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST TO BE SET UP NOW BY THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL, BUT THE COMING OF CHRIST HIMSELF."
Friday night, Nov. 5th, Dr. Haldeman will answer the following questions: "Is Paradise Under the Earth or in Heaven?" "Do Christians at Death Go to Hades or Direct to Heaven?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. John Humpstone, D. D., 11 o'clock. Rev. A. Ray Petty, 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
11 A. M.—"Salvation by Sacrifice."
8 P. M.—"What is a Christian?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Lecture by Mme. R. B. Schwimmer.
11 A. M.—"The Romance of Religion."
8 P. M.—"A Picture of Unemployment."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Prophet of Fire."
8 P. M.—"Home Relationships."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHUR

INGRAHAM SEES END OF THE LAW'S DELAY

Greatest Suggestions for Court Reform Incorporated in New Constitution.

LAUDS JUDICIARY ARTICLE

Presiding Justice Says Citizens with Best Interests of State at Heart Will Vote for It.

Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the First Department told the members of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of Columbia University at the Columbia University Club last night that the greatest suggestions for court reform made in the last half century were incorporated in the judiciary article of the proposed Constitution.

He criticized the Legislature for tampering with the code of civil procedure until no one undeerstood it; praised the provision in the Constitution delegating to the Court of Appeals the power to provide court rules; declared that the new system would relieve him and his colleagues of "the nonsense" which lawyers imposed upon them, and said that the enlargement of the Court of Appeals provided a remedy for the present congested condition of its calendar.

"The program of a case until it reaches the Court of Appeals is a scandal in its duration," the Justice said. "The last Court of Appeals calendar was made up eighteen months ago with 695 cases on it; there are still 216 cases on it. It will probably be next Summer before another calendar can be made up, and a year before any case on it can be reached under the present system. That means three years for a case to reach that court.

Interest in Law's Delay.

"This situation has led to the abuse of men securing involuntary loans of great sums for these three years. I heard a case not long ago in which a man was being sued for $50,000. He had no case at all, and later when I met the lawyer I asked him how he had the impudence to make the appeal. He said he had been ordered to do it because the money involved was worth more to his client in those three years than the 6 per cent. he would have to pay if he lost the case. I then reminded him that his client was liable to a fine of 10 per cent. by the Court of Appeals.

"'Oh,' he replied, 'we'll pay up about the time the Court of Appeals reaches the case.' That sort of thing will be stopped by the proposed Constitution. Increasing the Court of Appeals to ten, with the new regulations, will enable it to catch up with its calendar.

"I can say from the standpoint of the Judge that the judiciary article is a great advance, benefiting both the public and the profession.

"I didn't exactly think that my department needed the three more Justices they gave us, but as long as the golf links are near by I suppose they find something to do.

"But the one thing this Constitution does that makes it worthy of adoption is that it allows the Court of Appeals to fix the rules of procedure. The present code is a monstrosity, amended year by year by the Legislature until no one knows what is in it. I think that the authors of some of the amendments lived in a lunatic asylum. Three-fourths of the motions we have to listen to under it don't affect the ultimate result of cases under any conditions. Nothing has so stood in the way of speedy justice as this nonsense. But under this Constitution, the Court of Appeals can formulate rules and the Legislature must keep its hands off for five years."

Constitution Aids Justice.

Justice Ingraham arraigned the present system of referees in civil suits and condemnation proceedings, saying he did not believe that litigants should pay the Judges sitting upon their case. The proposed Constitution throws this work upon the Supreme Court.

"This Constitution will do more for the administration of justice than anything done in my time," he said. "I think that every citizen who has the best interests of the State at heart will vote for it."

Francis Lynde Stetson, President of the Association, spoke in favor of the Constitution, praising the judiciary article, and said the provision that the Court of Appeals could establish the requirements for admission to the bar was the greatest reform lawyers could ask.

"It is one of the disgraces of the State that we here practice at a bar regulated by political consideration," he said. "It is notorious that bills have passed the Legislature for the sole purpose of admitting to practice some man who couldn't get admitted any other way. This article takes the administration of the bar out of politics and puts it where it belongs.

"In the opinion of nine-tenths of the lawyers the Constitution is a good thing and I have yet to hear of one responsible body which gave it serious consideration that did not go on record for it.

"Judge Cullen and others are opposed to the Constitution because it hasn't got in it something they wanted there. But that is no good reason for opposing it. I had suggestions left out, but I know that some good ones are in—a great many of them. This Constitution was drafted by men of ability unsurpassed in any Constitutional Convention and is a progressive document worthy of all good citizens' support."

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of the Convention, reviewed the steps by which the convention had perfected the judiciary article out of the mass of suggestions which poured in from all over the State.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Francis Lynde Stetson; First Vice President, George C. Holt; Second Vice President, John B. Pine; Third Vice President, Harlan F. Stone; Treasurer, Stephen P. Nash, and Secretary, Jarvis P. Carter.

Justice Francis M. Scott said it would be better to take the new Constitution with such defects as it has than take a chance with another Constitutional Convention. He did not feel as hopeful of the plan of appointing Commissioners instead of referees, he declared. The right kind of lawyers could not be expected to give up their practices to become Commissioners without considerable compensation, he said. And he expressed doubt as to whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be willing to pay enough to get good men.

CONSTITUTION'S GOOD POINTS.

Digest of New Organic Law in Questions 1, 2, and 3.

Herewith are presented the salient features of the proposed Constitution in the order in which they will appear on Ballot 3 at Tuesday's election.

Question 1.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

A defendant charged with a crime punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment is permitted to waive indictment and jury trial.

Every defendant in a criminal case is guaranteed one appeal as a Constitutional right.

Equal protection of the laws is given as a Constitutional right.

In condemnation proceedings to take real estate it is provided that the damages shall be fixed by a Supreme Court Justice without a jury, or by one or more Supreme Court Commissioners, or, in non-metropolitan districts, by three commissioners.

Power is given to the Legislature to provide for compensation to workingmen for death or injury from occupational diseases.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATURE.

(Sections 1 and 2, relating to reapportionment, are submitted separately.)

The Legislature is forbidden to grant the right to prove any special claim against the State, or any civil division thereof.

The Legislature is forbidden to appropriate moneys for buildings, highways, &c., unless the Superintendent of Public Works shall certify that the improvement is needed.

Records of debates in the Legislature are required to be promptly published.

Power is given to the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE.

The salary of the Governor is raised to $20,000 a year.

ARTICLE V.—BUDGET.

The heads of departments must submit to the Governor by Nov. 15, every year, their estimates for the ensuing year.

After public hearings, the Governor has the power to revise them. Estimates of the expenditures of the judicial and executive branches of the government are then added to the administrative expenses. The Governor will also include a statement of estimated revenues for the ensuing year and the corresponding figures for the preceding two years. This budget must be submitted to the Legislature by Feb. 1.

The Governor and his heads of departments have the right to appear before the Legislature and defend the budget. The Legislature has the right to cut them and question them.

The Legislature has the power to cut down or eliminate items in the budget, but it cannot increase items except for the judiciary and Legislature. After the budget is passed, it goes into effect without further action by the Governor.

Not until this budget has passed can the Legislature exercise its limited power of special appropriations, subject to the Governor's veto.

ARTICLE VI.—SHORT BALLOT.

The State administrative departments are reorganized, being reduced from 152 to 17.

The Attorney General and Controller are to be elected with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The heads of other departments are to be appointed by the Governor. Appointments to the Labor Department, the Public Service Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Conservation Commission are subject to confirmation by the Senate. Appointments of the head of the Department of Education are also subject to confirmation.

ARTICLE VII.—CONSERVATION.

Conservation of the State forests, waters, fish, game, &c., is placed under an unpaid commission of nine, one member of which goes out of office each year.

Provision is made for reforestation. The provision that the forest preserve shall be kept as wild forest lands is retained.

ARTICLE VIII.—JUDICIARY.

The three Supreme Court Justices now sitting in the Court of Appeals are made permanent Judges of the Court of Appeals. Provision is made for the temporary assignment of Supreme Court Justices to the Court of Appeals when necessary to bring the calendar up to date. The Appellate Division of New York City is divided into two parts.

The Legislature is directed to adopt a simple practice act and to leave the details of procedure to be adopted by the court.

It is also provided that there shall be an appellate term in New York for the hearing of appeals from the lower courts.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is made more flexible.

Children's Courts and Domestic Relations Courts are especially provided for.

ARTICLE IX.—SINKING FUND PROVISIONS.

The present system of sinking funds is abolished, and bonds issued by the State are required to be in serial form. The Legislature is authorized to refund present sinking fund bonds with serial bonds.

ARTICLE XV.—HOME RULE.

Every city is granted exclusive power to manage and regulate and control its property, affairs, and municipal government subject to the power of the Legislature to enact general laws applicable alike to all cities.

Cities are empowered to fix the number, powers, and pay of all employes of counties situated within a city, except in the District Attorney's office and in courts of record.

Cities are empowered to amend or adopt new charters, subject to the power of the Legislature to reject any charter amendment which changes the framework of the city government or makes restrictions as to contracting debts.

No laws may be passed by the Legislature applying to any one city, except when those laws, deemed peculiar to one or more cities, have been submitted to the vote of the cities affected.

Additional powers may be granted to cities by the Legislature.

Question 2.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATURE.

Apportionment of Assembly districts in New York City is made separately for each county by the members of the Board of Aldermen elected from that county.

Future reapportionment shall be made on the basis of the Federal census, when available.

Question 3.

ARTICLE X.—TAXATION.

The surrendering or contracting away of the power of taxation and the exemption of any property from taxation except by general laws passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house are prohibited.

The Legislature is directed to provide for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments. Real estate assessors are to be chosen locally, but the Legislature may provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations. As to other property, the Legislature is given full power.

The county is made the unit tax district.

ROOT'S REPLY TO PERKINS.

"Many People Talk Too Much and Then Generally Regret It."

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 29.—Intimating that he would not formally reply to the open letter of George W. Perkins regarding the new Constitution, "because it might not be important enough," former Senator Elihu Root, who is taking a vacation here, declined to make any extended statement today.

"It has been my experience in public life," Mr. Root said, "that many people talk too much and then generally regret it afterward."

SPORTSMEN ARE DIVIDED.

Director of Forest League Disagrees with President Lawyer.

Matthew H. Hoover, Chief of Publication State Department of Conservation, and Director of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, announced yesterday that he was strongly in favor of the conservation provision in the new Constitution. He severely criticised George A. Lawyer, President of the league, who issued a circular letter in September, attacking the proposed conservation article. His letter, addressed to his "brother sportsmen," reads in part:

"Like yourself, I have received my orders from Watertown, the arbitrarily selected 'headquarters' of the Villa of the league, to 'vote against the proposed Constitution.' We are commanded to be 'on guard.' Dictator Lawyer tells us to fire into the bushes of suspicion, which his own designing mind has thrown around the subject, and kill the only real opportunity we have had to get what the sportsmen and nature-lovers have worked for these many years."

FOR STATE SCHOOL CONTROL.

Churchill Against Constitution Because of an Omission.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, yesterday wrote a letter to John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, in which he said:

"I have read your correspondence with Elihu Root in reference to the home rule provision of the new Constitution and noted Mr. Root's statement that he entirely agrees with your understanding that the provisions of that instrument make no change in the control of the schools. In reading Mr. Root's letter to you I am strogly impressed by the fact that he makes no reference to the provisions of Section 3 of Article 5.

"Just here is the gist of the matter. The question is, if the Board of Education of the City of New York is a department of the City Government, if it is it is clearly included when the power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, and other divisions of the municipal Government is vested in the city. How this question would be decided by the courts no one can frosee.

"It is my firm belief that the Board of Education is a part of the State educational establishment and is not a department of the City Government. If the proposed amendment, providing that the Board of Education or other like body of each and every city should be an integral part of the State public school system had been adopted by the convention, no doubt on this point could exist. Most unfortunately, as I think, the Constitutional Convention made no change in the article relating to education.

"It will be a most grievous thing if the control of the school policies is put in the hands of the financial authorities through their control of educational funds, for those authorities are far more concerned with taxes than with efficiency in the schools. We have been restricted and hampered in the performance of our duties by the exclusion of things which the Board of Education deemed of the utmost importance through the assumed authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make or withold appropriations according to their own notions of what is good or bad educationally.

"I have submitted the question of scope and meaning of the home rule provisions to lawyers of high standing, some of them members of the Constitutional Convention, and in view of the difference of opinion which exists, I feel sure that the best interests of the Department of Education of this city will be put at risk if the new Constitution is adopted."

CITY CLUB INDORSES LAW.

Trustees Urge Adoption of All but Apportionment Article.

At the City Club the following notice was posted yesterday:

To the members of the City Club:

The new State Constitution to be submitted to the voters on Election Day has received extended and very careful consideration by a special committee of the club, and the report of the committee has been indorsed by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees and the committee are united in approval of the Constitution as a whole—to be submitted in Question No. 1 and 2, and in approval of thetaxation article, to be submitted in Question No. 3. No recommendation is made as to the apportionment article—Question No. 2.

It is believed that the important changes which the new Constitution proposes are changes for the better, and that while differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of some of the matters, either included or omitted, the Constitution as a whole represents substantial progress in the methods of both State and municipal Government. The members of the club are urged to give the new Constitution their active support.

The notice was signed by Nelson S. Spencer, President.

PRICE COMMENTS ON PERKINS.

Says Advertisements Do Not Represent His Party's Views.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, said last night that the publicity given by George W. Perkins to his opposition to the proposed Constitution was responsible for a false impression that Mr. Perkins voiced the sentiments of the Progressive Party. Mr. Price said this was not the case at all.

"Mr. Perkins is doing personally what the Progressive State Committee did not do when the question of opposing the Constitution came before it," Mr. Price said in a formal statement. He thought Mr. Perkins's advertisements in this city and in newspapers up State would cost him $25,000. eH continued:

"I would like to call attention to the Progressives on the State Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution who are in favor of the Constitution, such as William Hamlin Childs, leader of the Progressive Party in Brooklyn, and the following leaders in the Progressive Party in Manhattan: William M. Chadbourne, William H. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, Leonard M. Wallstein, and Richard S. Childs.

"I would also call attention to an extraordinary proceeding taken by the United Real Estate Owners' Association to prevent this Constitution from being even voted upon. They are so afraid of the judgment of the people that they do not even want them to vote upon this proposed constitution. I would like to point out that there are more people living in houses and apartments in this icty than there are owners of them. Don't they want their tenants to vote? What are they afraid of—democratic institutions? It seems so, or they wouldn't want to prevent the people from voting."

Mr. Price also gave out letters from Lee Kohns, senior member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, a Trustee of the College of the City of New York and a Democrat, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairqman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce and a Republican.

"I am satisfied that, while it is not an ideal instrument, it is a step forward and in the right direction which should commend it favorably to the people," wrote Mr. Kohns.

"I believe men should vote 'yes' on the question on the adoption of the Constitution," wrote Mr. Bernheimer. "It is the first effort made to systematize our State affairs and centre responsibility where it should belong."

The committee made public a statement by Elihu Root, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention, in which he said:

"I have no question whatever that you are entirely right in your view that the new revised Constitution leaves the right of policemen in the City of New York to have a court review of the decisions of Police Commissioners disciplining them exactly where it is now. That right is neither abolished nor diminished nor extended. The right is given by the existing statute passed by the Legislature of the State. That statute is neither repealed nor affected by the new revision. The revision does transfer the right to pass further special and local laws on this subject from the State Legislature to the city legislature, subject always to the right of the State Legislature still to control the matter by general laws."

GOLDWATER QUITS MONDAY.

Dr. H. Emerson Will Succeed Him as Health Commissioner.

The resignation of Commissioner Sigismund S. Goldwater of the Department of Health, turned in to Mayor Mitchel on July 1, has been accepted and the Commissioner will retire from office next Monday. Dr. Haven Emerson, Sanitary Superintended of the Department of Health, will be appointed acting commissioner for the time being, and later permanent Commissioner.

Dr. Emerson is a civil service employe and the Corporation Counsel's office has been asked to look up the law to see if it is possible for Dr. Emerson to obtain a leave of absence in order to be made Commissioner of Health and then, at the end of the present Administration, return to his office as head of the Sanitary Bureau. It is not known who Dr. Emerson's successor will be. His position pays $6,000 a year.

When Dr. Goldwater accepted the office of Commissioner it was understood that he did not bind himself to serve out the entire term, but would feel free to retire at any time the Mayor felt he was in a position to name a satisfactory successor.

CHILD IS HELD FOR BOARD.

Legal Aid Society Aids Mother with Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The holding of Mary Nell, a 6 year old child, for an unpaid board bill caused the Legal Aid Society to go before Justice John J. Brady of the Supreme Court Thursday and obtain a writ of habeas corpus to be served on Mrs. Annie Yeager of 1 Gouveneur Place, Bronx.

Two years ago Mrs. Mary Nell was deserted by her husband. She left her daughter Mary with the wife of John Yeager, the janitor of the apartment where she formerly lived. The board of the child was to be $9 a month. The mother was to provide clothing and pay for any extra expenses.

Mrs. Nell found employment as a servant and from time to time made payments to Mrs. Yeager. Last Summer Mrs. Nell worked in a private family at Salisbury, Conn., but when she returned, she says, Mrs. Yeager refused to surrender the child because of unpaid board.

Mrs. Nell is now living with Mrs. A. O. Kurth at 254 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Kurth says she is not charging Mrs. Nell for board, and that she has found employment for her learning to prepare feathers for hats, for which she now earns $4 a week. Mrs. Nell has offered to pay the $9 which she says is due on her daughter's board, but Mrs. Yeager says she owes about $60.

WIFE SUES CHAMPION DIVER.

Mrs. Alfred E. Downes Demands a Separation and Alimony.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Justice Martin J. Keogh in chambers in the Supreme Court at New Rochelle on Nov. 27 will hear a motion for separation and $100 a month alimony in a suit brought by Mrs. Adelaine Downes, wife of Alfred E. Downes, who won the national high diving championship at the San Francisco Exposition.

A copy of the summons and complaint was served on Downes at Rye Beach this afternoon. Mrs. Henry Clay Best, a Summer colonist of Rye Beach, is mentioned as co-respondent, and the alleged acts are set forth as having occurred in New York this month.

Downes was one of the New York Athletic Club team who made the trip to the Panama Exposition last Summer. He and his wife occupied a cottage at Rye Beach during the Summer. The Downes and Best families were inseparable, according to other resuents of the beach. They motored, bathed, and danced together, and were on the friendliest of terms.

The Downeses were married in 1903 in New York and have no children. Mrs. Downes asks for $100 a month alimony. She has retained Judge Thomas F. J. Connolly of this place as counsel, and Downes's case will be taken care of by Benjamin Irving Taylor, also of this place.

EIGHTY AUTOISTS IN COURT.

Most of Them Plead Guilty and Are Fined from $5 to $30.

Eighty automobile operators were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate House on charges of violating the speed ordinances and other highway laws. All were summoned in a campaign against violators Wednesday afternoon and evening, conducted by Lieutenant Johnson and twenty-four motor cycle policemen.

Most of the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined from $5 to $30. Among those fined was David Holzman of the Devon Hotel, chauffeur for William Thaw. He pleaded guilty to running his machine within eight feet of a surface car which was discharging passengers. He paid $30.

MAKE PAPER OUT OF GRASS.

Department of Agriculture Experimenting with Substitute for Poplar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—As a means of conservation in forestry, the Department of Agriculture is experimenting with wire grass as a source of supply for pulp for making paper instead of poplar or liriodendron. Wire grass, as it is commonly known in the West, grows on the Pacific slope and in Western Mexico. It forms a dense mat of roots and yields in fertile soils, sometimes as high as three tons of grass. It is fibrous and tough and can be reduced by the soda process. The use of the "hog" by which wood is reduced to pulp, is entirely done away with.

The paper manufactured from the stock has proved as satisfactory, in physical tests, as a first-grade, machine-finished printing paper. It has, moreover, a very satisfactory appearance and feeling. For bleaching, however, the experiments showed that more bleacning powder was required than with poplar stock.

It has been estimated that the growth of wood in the United States is being removed at the rate of thirty-six cubic feet per acre each year, while the natural increase is at the rate of twelve cubic feet per acre. In other words, wood is being used three times as fast as it grows. The consequence is, of course, a continual increase in the price of raw material and the desirability of finding some substitute is obvious.

BANKRUPT IS ARRESTED.

Metal Goods Maker Accused of Having Concealed Assets.

Daniel Green of 850 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, who was a metal goods maker at 24 Wooster Street until he went bankrupt on Oct. 18, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of having concealed assets from the Trustee in Bankruptcy. He was held on a $5,000 bond to wait the result of an examination before Commissioner Houghton.

Green, according to Frederick R. A. Siefel of the Credit Men's Association, on the strength of a report that he had received a $500,000 contract from the British Government, ordered motors from the General Electric and Bell Motors Companies, spark plugs from the Stanley & Patterson Electric Supply Company, and diamonds from a downtown dealer, which in value amounted to $50,000. Then he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and two days later became a bankrupt.

Last Thursday, it is alleged, John P. Quinn, armed with a writ of replevin, went to Green's home on behalf of the Stanley & Patterson Electric Supply Company to look for the spark plugs, but Green was not to be found. He was arrested yesterday in a restaurant in Maiden Lane.

THROWS $1,300 OVERBOARD.

Packet from Woman Held on Ship Picked Up by Man in Motor Boat.

About an hour after the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord arrived at her pier at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning from Bergen, an excited-looking woman, who was being detained by the Immigration Inspector for further examination, rushed on deck and threw a packet of papers into the water.

Walter Lillie, the ship's baggage master who saw the act, said that a few minutes before he had been watching a motor boat with green painted hull and a gray top that had been hanging round the stern of the liner for some time in a suspicious manner. It was close by when the woman threw the package overboard, and before he could take any action in the matter, Lillie said, one of the men from the motor boat picked it up, and then the little craft started toward the Manhattan shore.

Lillie reported the matter to the Captain of the Kristianiafjord, who notified Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and two detectives from the Sixth Brooklyn Detective Bureau are trying to identify the owner of the motor boat. All the woman would say about the package was that it contained 5,000 kronen in Norwegian paper money, which is worth about $1,300 in United States money.

"DEAD" AUTO INJURES FOUR.

Comes to Life at Policeman's Touch and Charges Crowd.

Four persons were injured in Fifth Avenue at Thirty-first Street last evening, when the automobile of Frederick N. Jersey, builder, of 598 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, ran into a crowd. The automobile had run out of gasoline and Jersey requested Patrolman Gustave Suhr to assist him in pushing the car into Thirty-first Street.

As the two gave the automobile a push the engine started and the car shot east, knocking down three pedestrians and throwing Suhr to the pavement. It stopped when it struck a truck.

Mrs. Frederick Thomas of 2,011 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, sustained injuries to the left knee; Stanton H. Groves of Woodside, L. I., sustained abrasions of the left knee. Mrs. Elizabetn Marsh of 3,244 Third Avenue, the Bronx, received a broken arm. Dr. McChesney removed her to New York Hospital. Patrolman Suhr received severe injuries of his right foot and reported sick after being attended by a surgeon.

Jersey was arrested by Patrolman Park charged with felonious assault, and was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

TRAINING YOUNG ARMOUR.

Future Head of Packing House Promoted from Cattle to Hog Pens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Philip D. Armour, III, today began his work in the hog pens at the Stock Yards, where his family's fortune was founded. He received no favors and had to work like any other employee of the packing plant. He is learning the business from the ground up, and some day will be head of the great industry, according to the plans of his uncle, J. Ogden Armour.

P. D. Armour, founder of the firm, established the custom of making the future head of the business find out all about it from the inside. Accordingly, a few months ago, "Young P. D." started in the cattle pens. He has found out a good deal about cattle, and now is ready to take a graduate course on pigs.

"MRS. FLAGLER" TO AUBURN.

Woman Swindler Will Appeal, Her Lawyer Says.

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, the white-haired woman who fleeced Frank Mahoney, a telephone operator, 19 years old, out of nearly $4,000 by pretending to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, was sentenced to the State Prison for Women, at Auburn for an indeterminate term of not less than three years and not more than nine years and six months, by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. Mrs. Johnson insisted to the last that she was Mr. Flagler's widow, and her lawyer, Abe Levy, declared that he would in all probability appeal from the conviction.

Time Ball to Drop at Macy's.

At noon today, as determined by the Naval Observatory at Washington, a signal flashed over the Western Union wires and entering the Macy Building at Thirty-fourth Street will cause the Red Star above the main Broadway entrance to drop down and disappear. For many years there was a time ball on top of 195 Broadway, the old Western Union Building, now being torn down, which used to drop by signal from Washington exactly at noon. The most famous time ball is on top of the Greenwich Observatory, England.

REOPEN HAMMOND WILL CASE

Surrogate Ordered to Hear Evidence as to a Later Testament.

The relatives of the late James B. Hammond, the typewriter manufacturer, through the petition brought by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hardy of Dallas, Tex., received permission yesterday from Justice Chase of the Court of Appeals, to prove, if possible, the existence of a will of later date than the one probated on Aug. 30, 1912, in which he left his entire estate of more than $2,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Under Justice Chase's order, the Surrogate here is directed to reopen the case and hear evidence as to the existence of the later will, which is alleged to have been withheld by Arthur Lopez, an employe of the Hammond Typewriter works and former private secretary to the testator.

Mr. Hammond died at St. Augustine, Fla., on Jan. 27, 1913, and when his will was admitted to probate it made no mention of the widow, Mrs. Jeanette Maxwell Hammond, nor were any bequests made to his brothers and sisters. The widow received between $30,000 and $40,000 in settlement of her dower claim and it was not until this settlement had been made that the relatives heard of the existence of the other will.

BUILD BERTH FOR TALL MAN.

British Artist, 6 Feet 10, Going to War, Too Long for Ship Beds.

Among passengers to sail early today for Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania will be William Barham-Jemmett, an English artist, who is six feet ten inches tall in his stocking feet. He is on his way to join the army. As there was not a berth in the cabin that would accommodate him, Purser W. S. F. Young sent for the carpenter and had him build one seven feet long so that the tall passenger will be comfortable on the voyage.

John Humphreys, another passenger, who is a Lieutenant in the British Army, said that Mr. Barham-Jemmett was too tall for trench work, and as the cavalry is not being used much in this war his only chance would be to get into the artillery.

The Tuscania was two days late arriving in New York and was delayed by cargo, so that she will not leave until 6 o'clock this morning. She had 20 first, 151 second, and 330 third class passengers, many of whom were Englishmen going home from Canada to enlist.

RULES ON LANGUAGE TEST.

Secretary Redfield Instructs Collectors as to Seamen's Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Redfield today sent instructions to all Collectors of Customs in regard to the language test required by the terms of the Seamen's act. The ability of members of a crew to speak and understand the language necessary for performing the duties incident to the navigation of the vessel is to be taken on the word of the Master or Captain. The Secretary's instructions follow:

"No examination under the language test is required by Section 13 of the Seamen's act or by the Department regulations. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied, upon the statement of the Master or otherwise, that his crew fulfill the requirements of Section 13, it is sufficient. If the Collector thinks a muster is necessary, or is required to have one made on complaint, then Department Circular 283 must be followed, it being specially noted that obedience to orders given by their officers in the usual line of duty is the test required."

Crescent A. C. Basket Ball Dates.

According to a promise made to the Amateur Athletic Union, the Crescent Athletic Club will not play semi-professional basketball teams this season. Only college teams appear on the New Moon schedule which was issued yesterday, and which lists games with Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Lehigh, Columbia University, and Pennsylvania. All the games will be played on the courts of the Second Signal Corps, on Dean Street, Brooklyn. The season will open on Dec. 1 and close on Feb. 26. The call for first practice on Nov. 3 has been issued. Last year's players, Captain Butler, Lee, Dingee, Calder, Heath, Ryan, Steinbugler, Halstead, Tuttle and Nicklas, are again available. There are three new stars in the squad: Ruddle, formerly of Yale, and Davidson and Eaton, former Wesleyan captains. The schedule:

Dec. 1, Polytechnic; Dec. 4, Seton Hell; Dec. 8, Company F, Elizabeth; Dec. 11, Princeton; Dec. 17, Yale; Dec. 22 Georgetown; Dec. 28, Lehigh; Dec. 30, Dartmouth; Jan. 3, Toronto University; Jan. 6, Dartmouth; Jan. 15, Union; Jan. 18, St. Lawrence; Jan. 21, Clarkson Tech; Jan. 29, Rensselaer Poly; Feb. 2, Franklin and Marshall; Feb. 5, Pennsylvania; Feb. 12, Rutgers; Feb. 15, Manhattan; Feb. 19, Delaware; Feb. 22, Gallaudet; Feb. 26, Drexel.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:26 | Sun sets..5:00 | Moon rises..10:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:10	12:16	*6:08	7:06
Governors Island	12:48	12:45	7:10	8:03
Hell Gate	2:38	2:35	8:50	9:43

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 29.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Oct. 20.
SS Dwinsk, Archangel, Oct. 13.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Oct. 13.
SS Marconi, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Oct. 12.
SS Den of Ogil, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
SS City of Macon, Spezia, Oct. 13.
SS City of Durham, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
SS Castle Bruce, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.
SS Trinidad, Cardiff, Oct. 16.
SS Nestos, Barcelona, Oct. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 26.
SS Montebello, Hull, Oct. 19.
SS Athanaston, Norfolk, Oct. 27.
SS Herm, Seville, Oct. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 14
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 7
Evandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 14
Mesaba	London	Oct. 18
Ardgarrock	London	Oct. 14
Jemtland	Gothenburg	Oct. 13
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 15
King Bleddyn	St. Nazaire	Oct. 18
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 27

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Dominic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Messina	London	Oct. 17
Denis	Pará	Oct. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 25
El Paso	Galveston	Oct. 25
Manhattan	London	Oct. 10
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE MONDAY.

San Guglielmo	Almeria	Oct. 22
Malmanger	Archangel	Oct. 16
Duca d'Genova	Naples	Oct. 20
Rance	Bilbao	Oct. 18
Turnbridge	Huelva	Oct. 16
Tivives	Jamaica	Oct. 26
Pastores	Cristobal	Oct. 25
Conoil	Cette	Oct. 14
Eibergen	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 27
Grayson	Ponce	Oct. 27
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 27
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 26

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 24
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 23
Den of Airlie	London	Oct. 30
Dalemoor	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
Guyane	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Hermine	Bordeaux	Oct. 18
Kangaroo	Madeira	Oct. 23
Petrolena	Dartmouth	Oct. 20
Petrolite	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 30
Roselands	Genoa	Oct. 16
Tesbridge	Lisbon	Oct. 16
Waverly	Oran	Oct. 13
Wagama	St. Lucia	Oct. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santurce, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
Kenmon, Liberia	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	
Melderskin, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	
Terence, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.	
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.	

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 28; Manila, Sept. 30; Yokohama, Oct. 9, and Honolulu, Oct. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 26, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 3; Hongkong, Oct. 6; (Chinese) Shanghai, Oct. 9, and Yokohama, Oct. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched East on Oct. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 31.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P.M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Nov. 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.Nov. 4
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Nov. 5
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Nov. 5

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Oct. 29.
SS Earl of Elgin, at Vladivostok, Oct. 27.
SS Magdala, at Rotterdam, Oct. 27.
SS Georgic, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS Lucilina, at Havre, Oct. 27.

Sailed.

SS Moreni, from Oporto, Oct. 22.
SS Jelling, from Shields, Oct. 29.
SS Montserrat, from Corunna, Oct. 21.
SS Lord Sefton, from Liverpool, Oct. 29.
SS St. Bede, from Hongkong, Oct. 27.
SS Crewe Hall, from Santos, Oct. 28.
SS Rappahannock, from London, Oct. 28.

Passed.

SS Saxon Monarch, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.
SS Nebraskan, New York for London, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 29.

SS San Giorg

GERMANS OPPOSE PEACE WITHOUT GAIN

National Liberal Party Demands Extension of the Empire's Borders on East and West.

COMBATS PREMIER'S VIEWS

Central Committee, in Resolution, Chides Him for Advocating "Too Weak a Policy."

Late German newspapers received here make the sudden yielding of Germany in the complete surrender to the American demands appear the greater surprise in view of the successful propaganda that has been waged against the German Chancellor by the leaders of his own party, the National Liberal Party, which has been criticising him as adopting too weak a policy, and has no swung the entire party organization into line, demanding outspokenly territorial annexation by Germany on the east and on the west and overseas as the sole condition of peace.

The text of the resolution to this effect, passed by the Central Committee of the National Liberal Party, and indorsing the Imperial Chancellor's chief opponent in his own party, Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals, is published in German papers of Aug. 16 just received here. It reads:

The Central Committee of the National Liberal Party declares in harmony with the transactions of the Business Committee and the District Chairman of May 16 that the result of the present war can be only a peace which, by means of extensions of our borders on the east and west and overseas, safeguards us against renewed attack in military, political, and economical respects, and repays the enormous sacrifices which the German people have made heretofore and are determined to make until the victorious end.

The Central Committee thanks its Chairman, Delegate Bassermann, unanimously and cordially for his activity, supported by the confidence of the entire party for the carrying out of these national war goals.

The Central Committee will stand solidly with the entire party against any Government that pursues these goals with rigid firmness.

While some of the German newspapers express doubts as to the wisdom of this announcement and fear that it would inevitably lead to similar expressions of divergent views by other political parties, thus shattering the much-heralded truce, the manifesto is hailed with delight and heartily indorsed by papers representing large and powerful agrarian and other big business interests.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt says that the acceptance of this resolution with only two dissenting votes shows that it expresses the sentiments of the entire party and that, more important still, "the wish and firm will of the entire German people is expressed in these words."

Discussing the peace terms which Germany must insist upon in connection with this pronouncement of the Government party, the paper says:

"In the first place, the attitude of the Imperial Chancellor toward these war goals is a matter for solicitude—solicitude that the highest imperial official in this vital question of the German people does not find himself in agreement with the members of the overwhelming majority of the nation. This attitude has not been done away with since then, not even by the officially announced answer of the Imperial Chancellor to the United Press, in which he asserted that Germany was fighting for a peace that would insure for it and its allies that firm safety which Germany needs for a lasting peace and for its national future.' For under those words one may have in mind very different things, since in the last analysis the ideas of what is necessary for our national future differ widely.

"Delegate Bassermann has turned against the Chancellor because he thinks the latter holds different ideas on this subject than does he himself or the National Liberal Party; and we may trust Herr Bassermann not to express these views without the most definite reasons on which to base his fears. If the Central Committee of the National Liberal Party emphasizes the fact that Delegate Bassermann has been active for these goals, it thereby states that these have not been the goals of the Imperial Chancellor, and thereby gives special significance to the concluding sentence of the national Liberal resolution, 'The Central Committee will with the entire party and solidly behind any Government that pursues these goals with rigid firmness.

"In the first place, we would state as a certainty that the formulation of the war goals by the National Liberal Party may be sure of the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people. 'Extensions of the frontiers on the east and on the west and overseas,' that is what we also hope for out of the immeasurable bloody sacrifices that the German Army has made and is willing still to make. Here at last the indefinite conception of the 'firm safeguards' are reduced to a quite definite formula. And we would further express the desire that a stand may be taken by leading quarters as to this formula.

"But we would like to express also in a general way the opinion that a timid evasion of a sharper formulation of the war goals is today no longer necessary nor any longer useful. For in the course of the year we have shown amply a military and economic strength that has set a world in amazement; we hold almost all of Belgium and ten of the French departments firmly in our hands, in spite of all opposition; we have conquered Courland and the greater part of Russian Poland, and are driving the Russian Army into a catastrophe. We are today no longer conquerable, can no longer by force of arms be driven out of what we have conquered. Today we may, without going into details, express in all calmness the fact that we are striving for an extension of our borders, without such claim being capable of interpretation as boastful vainglory.

"But cautious restraint, too, would no longer be useful. We must not only have aims but must also show them. Only a Germany that strives for an extension of power, [Machterweiterung,] that would make itself strong and its opponents weak, may count upon the confidence of its allies and of neutral States. Can we expect to find confidence among the populace of Russian Poland if we leave them in doubt as to whether they may not after the war relapse into the power of the Russian knout? Must we hope some day to find the Balkan States on our side if by our restraint we nourish the fear that after the war no stronger, more unassailable Germany will be their firm prop, but that the States of the Quadruple Alliance, and particularly Russia, will emerge unweakened out of the grapple of races?

"The fact that in this war which was forced upon us for our existence we find so few friends in the world is the result, among other things, of the fact at least that we never showed firm goals for our politics; that everywhere, out of love of peace as a principle, we declared ourselves disinterested, while other States won political respect for themselves because they dared to show aims. Our waiving of extension of our power has nowhere, as we have to our pain been compelled to discover, shielded us from suspicion.

"The firm will for extension of power will therefore be the surest way to win friends for us!

"We have no doubt that the national war goals that are today formulated by the National Liberal Central Committee will meet also outside of the National Liberal Party with undivided approval. On the other side stands only Herr Liebknecht, who demands that the Government should waive all annexation. May he soon get a short and decisive answer."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, another agrarian paper, with Bismarckian antecedents, in commenting on the resolution of the National Liberal Central Committee, says:

"That is a good and cleansing resolution. Nothing of intrigues, nothing of strife between a party leader—and a statesman. One people, one will, one goal! For that our brave men out there in the field are fighting, shedding their blood, and suffering and dying; for that the rest of the people, whose efficient alite they are, is working behind the front. It is true that some spectacled theorizers who till now have remained quite untouched by the entire gigantic struggle of our fighters and its superhuman demands, are carrying on their mournful and harmful game of spreading dismal sentiments and peace fancies calculated to bless peoples, without bearing in mind that other peoples are desirous of nothing less than to bless us, and without being prevented by the otherwise so strict authorities from public and unhampered discussions of their despicable 'peace goals.'"

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE

Merchants Continue to Flock Into Market Despite Unseasonable Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a healthy increase over the corresponding period of a year ago, in spite of the warm weather which has tended to restrict demands upon the retailer.

"Road sales for both immediate and Spring delivery are running ahead of the past two years and merchants continue to come to the market in much larger numbers. Collections are well ahead of a year ago."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat., cooler in interior; Sun. fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

S. Car.—Fair Sat and Sun; gentle winds, mostly s. w. and w.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun; gentle n. and e. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun; gentle, shifting winds.

W. Tex., Okla., Ark, Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun., moderate w. winds becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill., Mo., Kan., and Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with continued mild temperature.

Wis. and Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., with continued mild temperature.

Minn.—Fair Sat. Sun. probably unsettled; colder in n.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. unsettled and colder.

FIXING A MARKET PRICE.

That Stated in the Invoice Does Not Necessarily Govern.

Pathe Freres, of Paris and New York, shipped to this city from Paris projecting lenses, cameras, &c. The lenses were involved as having a value of 135 francs each. Appraiser Sague advanced their value to 145 francs. The cameras had an invoice value of 1,300 francs, less 10 per cent., or 1,170 francs. The Appraiser added 117 francs to make market value. At the hearing before the Board of General Appraisers it was claimed by the firm that the lenses in question were of a special kind made exclusively for the United States and for the importers.

It was further set forth that Pathe Freres have a contract to that effect in which the price is stated to be 135 francs for each lens. Assistant Attorney General Hanson for the Government, however, showed that Pathe Freres advanced their general line of this class of merchandise since the war 10 per cent.; that they did in two instances invoice the lenses to the importer at the advance and, upon his calling attention to the contract existing, the importers were given a credit of 10 francs for each lens. This led Judge Sullivan to remark that action of this kind would not tend to establish the market price to be 135 francs.

"It is contended," said Judge Sullivan, "that there being no market for the projecting lenses in France, the invoice price should govern. This is not correct. It devolved upon the importers to show that the contract price was the market price, and if there was no market in France the cost of production or American selling price would assist in establishing their contention.

"It being shown by the special report and the documentary evidence that there was an advance of 10 per cent. on the line of this class of merchandise, we hold it would apply to the merchandise in question. As to the cameras, they are listed in the catalogue 1,100 francs and are very similar to the cameras shown in the catalogue. The importers admitted they did not know whether there was a market for these cameras in France but probably there was. All the facts sustain the action of the Appraiser. The facts justify the appraised value."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Thirty-nine companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $2,673,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Pacific and Eastern Steamship Co., navigation, forwarding, $2,000,000; Yung Kwai, Washington; Ralph W. Thomas, Charles Blandy, New York.

Steger-Garden Co., brokerage, merchandise, live stock, realty, $100,000; S. E. Hall, W. R. Sainsburg, W. H. Kellogg, 24 Broad St.

General Fibre Co. of New York, cotton products, $100,000; C. W. Brenizer, W. E. Boise, D. W. Losee, 25 East 26th St.

Empire Cloak and Suit Co., women's and children's apparel, $75,000; M. J. and H. Silberman, 125 East 86th St.

The A. G. E. F. Operating Corporation, real estate, $50,000; W. W. Russell, J. W. Neil, W. A. Perry, 794 East 160th St.

A. E. Spencer Co., Buffalo, household specialties, $50,000; B. S. S. Linetty, E. L. Stutt, C. Schneider, 88 Grey St., Buffalo.

National Foundry Co. of New York, Brooklyn, plumbers' supplies, construction, storage, warehousing, realty, $50,000; M. Nebenzahl, V. S. Loomis, L. Frendenberg, 453 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Allegany County Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Wellsville, $25,000; J. Berger, B. Graham, G. H. C. Beakes, 206 East 12th St., Manhattan.

Kent Avenue Factory Corporation, realty, $25,000; S. Schneider, L. D. and G. F. Simpson, 170 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J.

The Contingent Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, $45,000; A. H. Berghorn, D. and J. C. Fayen, 1,026 Falls St., Bronx.

The Holding and Developing Corporation, realty, $10,000; W. W. Russell, J. W. Neil, W. A. Perry, 794 East 160th St.

Naples Distilling Co., alcoholic beverages, groceries, $10,000; T. Casti, F. and A. Nappo, 106 Mulberry St.

Arthur G. Deatly & Co., stationery, printers, realty, contracting, $10,000; J. L. Bissell, E. B. and C. Deatly, 24 Gold St.

William Herod, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, insurance, brokerage, $7,000; D. H. M. Weynberg, W. W. and W. Herod, 1,209 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Red Star Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; B. Rayned, M. A. Cantor, H. Sinonoff, 1,209 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Bellevue and Quaker St. Electric Light and Power Co., Duanesburg, $5,000; C. E. Washburn, E. V. Tompkins, F. W. Wilber, Quaker St.

Jameco Construction Co., Jamaica, contracting, construction, $15,000; R. C. Lipman, W. J. Spalekhaver, R. E. McLerr, 115 Broadway.

Apalachicola Northern Land Co., realty brokerage, construction, $10,000; E. M. Willis, E. Kilbourn, M. Miller, 406 Dill Place, Brooklyn.

The Simplexite Co., electricity, $10,000; R. and W. E. Nash, H. Goldstein, 48 West 17th St.

Kendis Music Publishing Co., music publishers, $7,000; C. D. Isaacson, M. Samuels, J. Kendis, 492 West 156th St.

Ideal Vending Corp'n, vending machines, $15,000; F. B. Hoag, E. Depuy Tracy, W. Reid Augsbury, B'way and 87th St.

American Air Purifier Corp'n, to take over stock of corporation of same name, $15,000; R. C. Hull, F. H. Lee, F. I. Quick, 259 West 150th St.

The Relief Laboratory, Newburg, drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, $7,000; J. Cathcart, F. and C. J. Brown, 141 Robinson Av., Newburg.

Scarsdale Shirt Mfg. Co., $5,000; P. Holtzman, G. H. Epstein, A. L. Kalman, 99 Nassau St.

Theband Land Co., Buffalo, brokerage, realty, $5,000; M. E. Bechtel, W. K. and E. D. Theband, 1,004 Main St., Buffalo.

Authorization: Empire Metal Products Corp'n, Wilmington, Del., $500,000; representative, H. L. Brittain, 60 B'way, Manhattan.

The Havalite Co'rp'n, Dover, Del, metallic compounds, smokers' articles, $1,500,000; representative, Leslie S. Richards, 80 B'way, Manhattan.

Henry Grah Hershfield, Inc., Pompton Lakes, N. J., insurance brokers, $10,000; representative, A. T. Riedel, 1 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Schiller Lace and Embroidery Co., Guttenberg, N. J., laces, fabrics, $24,000; representative, Irving M. Schwarz, 114 Fifth Av., New York.

Capital increases: National Surety Co., New York, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; Davis-Bournonville Co., Brooklyn, $120,000 to $170,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Edisonia Co., Buffalo; American Miracle Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 29.—Charters filed here:

Riverside Eastern Oil Co., $3,000,000, to mine and produce oil, petroleum, minerals of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties. Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

National Utilities Co., $2,500,000, to prospect for, mine and deal in and with gas, petroleum, oils, &c., operate pipe lines, refineries, &c.; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, W. M. Pyle, Geo. G. Stelle, John B. Strubb.

International India Rubber Co., South Bend, Ind., $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with automobiles, buy, sell and deal in castings, rubber goods of all kinds; incorporators, Geo. W. Odell, John R. Nobile, all of South Bend, Ind.

The Graves Film Corporation, New York, $500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with motion picture films, lantern slides, &c.; incorporators, Jas. T. McLean, W. H. Thatcher, Annie Segal, all of New York City.

Crossbreds in Active Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. A better selection of crossbreds was in active demand and firm, Americans paying 2s for sliped lambs. Russia was a keen buyer of scoured merinos. Included in the sales of the latter were New South Wales at 2s 5d, and Queensland at 2s 3d.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

WILL PAY CASH for quantity of messaline, white, light blue, and pink; must be cheap. Schwartz & Jungman, 143 West 29th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5898 Franklin.

WANTED, 1,000 fur-trimmed plush coats for cash. L 103 Times.

BUYING cheviots, zibelines, broadcloth; also corduroys. 5th Floor, 12 West 31st St.

JOBBER looking at dresses and waists, Lederman, 647 Broadway.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

1,000 PLUSH and corduroy fur-trimmed coats; also plushes and corduroy fabrics wanted. N. Hurwits & Son, 11 W. 25th St.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 25th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chel. 8975.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Offers a Novelty Veiling.

The popularity of veilings, particularly bordered goods, has become so great that one of the local houses has introduced floral-bordered chiffon veils with a satin edge. These veils, which are 72 inches long, are priced at $8 a dozen and are offered in these colors: Black, white, brown, tan, navy, emerald, prunelle, sky, pink, lavender, champagne, gray, Copenhagen, beige, and rose.

Ribbons for Spring.

While the immediate demand for ribbons has slackened up a bit, the manufacturers are taking very fair orders for Spring. One of the styles that has been particularly well favored by buyers is a two-toned glace moire in evening shades. Glace effects are also being well received by the millinery trade in 60 ligne widths. The latest novelty brought over from Paris consists of a narrow tinsel ribbon with brocaded flowers. Velvets have not been so well favored, the trade leaning toward striped satins in hairbow effects.

Well Booked Ahead on Shirts.

The orders which the retailers are placing for shirts for next Spring show a varied demand. Full covered and half covered grounds, stripes, and figures are all selling well. The leading factor in the shirt trade reports that the business booked so far is equal to that taken during the Spring season up to last April. Later on in the season the demand for white goods is expected to show exceptional strength. Stiff cuffs are selling a little better than they did last year. In the kindred line, collars, manufacturers are doing a nice business. The initial cutting of one of the latest styles amounted to 225,000 dozen, and the design has proved so popular that production has been at the rate of 40,000 dozen a week.

The Cotton Exports Situation.

There has been no great feature to export business in cotton goods in this market in the last week. Business, on the whole, has not been large, which fact can be attributed, in part at least, to the higher prices that are now being asked on almost all lines of goods that enter into the export trade. The demand for cotton duck, while not so heavy as it has been, is good enough to give sellers the whip hand, this being true in the case both of army and commercial duck. From all accounts the demand for these goods still exceeds the supply. About the best business of the week, proportionately, has come from the West Indies and the Philippines, though the demand from Latin America has not been wanting. China, Japan, the Antipodes, and the Red Sea district have not been very heavy buyers.

Shoe Business Continues Good.

Now that the shoe styles for Spring are beginning to take more definite form, the business received from shoe salesmen now on the road is even better than it has been. Not only is the buying of staple and semi-staple goods as active as it was earlier in the season, but many buyers, particularly for the larger stores, are committing themselves on novelties more than has been the case. From all accounts, this is one of the best seasons the wholesalers have seen in some time, notwithstanding the increased cost of hides and leather and other raw materials. Fall business continues good in the metropolitan territory, dark tans for both men and women selling freely. Slippers having four or five straps or cut-out vamps are being bought for evening wear. Men's slippers of the Cavalier type, with turned-over cuffs, are also in demand.

Heavy Buying at Rug Auction.

Continued heavy buying characterized the fifth day of the rug and carpet auction of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday. The lines offered were confined to rugs, and included axminsters of different classes, as well as the various velvet floor coverings of the firm. While it was evident that many out-of-town buyers had filled their requirements, yesterday's bidding was brisk, although prices obtained sagged from regular card rates in some classes. The receipts so far were estimated at close to $3,000,000. The wind-up of the auction will come today, when the 282 lots remaining are expected to be cleaned up shortly after the lunch hour. The sale opens with lot 2,241, covering 12-4 Carlton axminsters.

Colored Cottons are Stronger.

The feature of the colored goods end of the local cottons market has been the further advancing of prices on several lines of Southern and Eastern staple ginghams from a quarter to a half cent a yard. These advances are attributed to the rising cost of cotton, the rapid depletion of supplies of color stuffs, and the consequent increase in the cost of producing colored yarns. An advance on a leading line of denims was also put through in the course of the week, also due to the increasing scarcity of dyes. In some cases a substitute for indigo has been used on these goods, but the substitute is reported almost as scarce now as the synthetic article. The colored napped goods situation is also stronger, and it is reported that offers to pay substantial premiums for certain of these fabrics were unavailing so far as getting the goods out was concerned.

Buying at High Prices.

Commenting on modern merchandising methods, a manufacturer said yesterday that the buyers connected with stores nowadays have much in common with the man who ventures in Wall Street for the first time. "The principle upon which many buyers seem to operate now," he said, "is to buy when the market is high and make no purchases at all when there is a temporary let up in the demand and prices have come down to a reasonable basis. Whatever may be said of the merchandising methods employed in the past, it is certain that the rule to buy low and sell high brought prosperity to many of the retail houses that are trying to find out now why their profits are not as large as they should be. The abrupt changes in style cannot give a satisfactory answer to the question, 'What is wrong with modern merchandising methods?' The answer, I think, is that there are very few merchants, in the true sense of the word, today."

Grain Arrives in Bad Shape.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the Consul General at Genoa, Italy, calls attention to the unsatisfactory condition in which certain shipments of American grain have reached that port. He reports: "Four steamer cargoes of wheat and one of oats arrived from Newport News. All in very bad condition, heated, musty. Have taken samples. In the interest of American commerce shippers should use the greatest care in the storage of grain, being certain that it will stand shipment without heating." In transmitting this message Secretary of State Lansing suggested that it is possible that some method may be found which will discourage the conditions shown by the cable, in spite of the present lack of control over outward-bound cargoes.

Gray Goods Demand Better.

The demand for gray goods in this market was reported better yesterday than for the past several days. Not only was a pretty good business done on printcloths, but quite a few orders for sheetings, most of which came from the converting trade, were booked during the day. Among the constructions that moved were 64-inch, 5.50s at 4¼ cents and four-yard, 56-60s at 5⅞ and 6 cents, the latter price being paid for special goods. A fair business on drills was also reported, including some 4.20s at 5½ cents. On 39-inch 68-72s some good business from first hands was told off at 5⅛ cents, while several other constructions moved during the day at prices which showed shadings of a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent from the prices listed below. Not all houses agreed as to prices, but more or less nominally they were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-58s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

IMPORTS WERE LESS.

Those Entered at This Port Last Week Were Valued at $13,029,158.

After making a fair showing in the week before, general imports dropped in the week ended Oct. 23, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday, and amounted to only $13,029,158. In the preceding week the entries were $18,267,086, and in the week before that $14,982,040. Dry goods imports showed a slight gain over the week before.

Aniline color imports were higher than for several weeks, their value being $45,065, while indigo, mostly synthetic, was appraised at $18,895. Dyewood imports had a value of $20,413 and dyewood extract $4,729. Imports of fustic were down to $45. Argols were entered to a value of $30,608.

Imports of watches, jewelry, and precious stones amounted to $41,975, while furs brought in totaled $172,854. Hides, leather, and findings amounted to $1,507,579, while india rubber manufactures and waste were set down at $1,115,541. Sugar imports were returned at 1,431,903, wool at 1,225,091, tobacco at $1,651,689, and raw cocoa at $565,099.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $1,434,266, silk entries being returned at $553,532. In the week before dry goods entered for consumption were returned at $1,418,251, silk entries being $482,129. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $615,993, while warehoused goods had a value of $348,489. In the corresponding week last year the entries were, respectively, $561,525 and $1,113,122.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge Hand yesterday appointed John S. Shepherd, Jr., receiver for the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, a corporation with offices at 815 Fifth Avenue. Liabilities about $218,000.

KNICKERBOCKER COUCH AND CHAIR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Knickerbocker Couch and Chair Company, manufacturers of chairs at 393 East Fourth Street, by New York Couch Frame Company, Manhattan Dining Room Chair Manufacturing Company, and Samuel Usherenko.

MURPHY DOOR BED COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival Wilds receiver for the Murphy Door Bed Company of New York of 1,478 Broadway. The company owes $25,500, and the only tangible assets are five license agreements to sell patented beds, for which licenses Eugene C. Huber has made a bid of $1,000 cash, which has been approved by five-sixths of the creditors.

PRESSED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver of the Pressed Asbestos Products Company of 451 West Nineteenth Street.

SARAH WERDENSCHLAG, market, of 879 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $5,780, and assets $2,968.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—There was a hearing yesterday before Judge A. N. Hand on bids for the purchase of all the assets of the J. E. Manix Company of 820 Church Street. Joseph A. Arnold submitted an offer of William A. Aikman to pay the creditors 65 per cent. cash and the administration expenses. Leo Oppenheimer submitted an offer of 66 2-3 per cent. on behalf of Joseph Frankel, which was afterward raised to 68½ per cent. This offer was accepted by the Judge. John J. Morris, the receiver, reported that the liabilities were about $290,000 and the net assets $227,949, which included $130,000 cash on hand.

RUSH-LOWE ENGINEERING COMPANY, millwright, at 80 Warren Street, has made an assignment to John F. Forrester.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—William G. French, a physician. Liabilities $12,023, assets $748.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 328 business failures in the United States during the week, against 325 for the previous week and 339, 277, 287, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 80; New England, 48; Southern, 78; Western, 66; Northwestern, 28, and Far Western, 33. Canada had 47, against 34 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Agatston, Sigmund A.—C. S. Hirsch et al, March 19, 1914.....$534.18
Bodine, Mordaunt—J. McCreery et al, Jan. 15, 1906.....406.34
Bonart, Park, March 23, 1904.....816.77
Becker, Solomon—R. Kraisler et al., Oct. 22, 1915.....716.58
Conroy Brothers—J. E. Wilson, Oct. 8, 1915.....1,847.30
Eastern Asphalt Co.—E. W. Hubbard et al., Oct. 22, 1915.....228.00
Gammon, Ross L.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Oct. 16, 1911.....196.73
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—I. Greenstein, Oct. 20, 1915.....314.61
Kramer, Elizabeth and Edward—H. G. Stilck, Jr., Dec. 31, 1906.....318.91
Libman Contracting Co. and Globe Indemnity Co.—Plymouth Seam Face Granite Co., Oct. 9, 1915.....800.00
Meinsin, Herman and Martin—People, &c., July 31, 1912, (vacated).....500.00
Cohen, Louis—City of New York, Sept. 28, 1915, (vacated).....262.71
Mugler, Arthur—Builders' Supply Co., Oct. 14, 1915, (vacated).....614.92
Austro-American Steamship Co., Ltd.—C. Witt, Dec. 9, 1914, (reversed).....2,891.38
Brooks, Ivan—Rasch Asbestos Mfg. Co., July 2, 1910, (reversed).....142.78
Sloane, Jeffrey, and Sidney Stern—B. Horn, May 11, 1915.....116.83
Stuertz, Max; Uriah Harris, and Dora Frankenstein, administrators—J. Neuhorn, July 6, 1915.....1,289.93
Tully, John J. and John J. Tully Co.—J. Kaminsky, Oct. 22, 1915.....919.93

In Bronx County.

Forster, Caroline—C. Kornobis, Oct. 24, 1914.....2,108.63
Gold, Benjamin—L. Goldstein, Oct. 27, 1915.....78.26
Kachithlis, James, and George Coker—Alexander Photos, Aug. 27, 1915.....36.91
Leemlen, Gertrude—Francis H. Leggett Co., April 27, 1915.....22.60
Oppenheimer, Abraham—Frank J. Lennon Co., Oct. 19, 1915.....291.64
McCann, John—Stewart Distilling Co..103.29
Moskowitz, Bessie—J. Zimmerman.....115.45
Muratore, Rosino, and Raffaele Del Vecchio—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co.....229.77
McElpatrick, Margarette—J. M. D. Bodensiok.....692.81
Morse, Geo. B.—G. F. Morse.....20,645.48
Merovitz, Son & Co. and Morris Weiner—Export Flour & Feed Co., Inc.....371.65
New Process Sign—F. O. Saige et al..3,500.00
O'Connor, Cornelius J.—Central Cigar Mfg. Co.....159.86
Nankin, Gussie—American Coat Co....262.20
New Harlem Casino and Harlem Casino Restaurant Corp.—S. Daniels.....117.41
Para, Albert M.—E. S. Alpaugh & Co...120.31
Petz, Thomas—People, &c.....200.00
Prince, Charles—Broadway Art Upholstery, Gilding & Decorating Co., Inc..119.87
Rescigno, Parmilio—L. Q. Jones.....1,828.41
Rothstein, Morris—H. Gropper.....142.65
Rosenthal, Jacob S.—J. S. Halle et al..430.20
Rinehart, John B. G.—J. S. Lewis.....146.86
Rosenzweig, Abraham—J. Salzberg.....153.07
Relph, John W.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....105.01
Robinson, Herman—H. Heller.....226.81
Samuels, Lawrence M.—Shyer & Tresky, Inc.....188.99
Stanford, Mary—H. Mendel.....528.81
Schmidt, Amelia, and Joseph Flood.....863.41
Schierenbeck, Zenobia J. H., ex'x.—Bowery Savings Bank.....955.00
Shaw, Wm. G.—F. Schinelli.....843.97
Swigaett, Horace H.—Plaza Provision Co.....101.86
Stevenson, Louise A.—O. Kress.....3,246.17
Seller, Henry—R. Semons.....185.91
Schaul, Sigmund, and Joseph Newmark—L. F. Straus et al.....143.26
Schavrien, Isaac V.—N. Walkof.....186.80
Stern, Louis; Sigmund Wasserman, and Star Beef and Provision Co.—M. B. Baer.....3,037.62
Sterling Wholesale Oil Cloth & Specialty Co., Inc.—Sargent & Co.....118.79
Silverman, Nathan, & Louis Kosiowitzky—R. L. Polk Co.....115.91
Towner, Wm. T.—Frank Miller Lumber Co.....3,340.11
Trochia, Filice—Clements Contracting Co., Inc.....171.72
Tompanis, Nicholas—S. Harris.....533.10
Van Slingerland, Nelle B.—H. Stein.....137.77
Wagner Dairy Supply Corp.—Rome Brass & Copper Co.....161.41
William, Ellis W.—American Service Union.....146.87
W. P. Ellison, Inc.—Manhattan Hardware & Bicycle Co.....315.58
William Burke Metal Corner Bead Co., Inc.—J. Wagner.....133.25
Wortman, William—L. J. Grey.....234.62
Weston, Guy W.—William McAhane Plumbing Co., Inc.....102.32
Zanghi, Charles—W. W. Scott.....124.41

In Bronx County.

Bailey Apartment Corporation—G. M. Roden & Son, Inc.....$257.01
Cuba, Isidore—McGinnis et al.....627.72
Cohen, Jacob—L. Sideman.....90.00
Eller, Max—J. Brown.....263.91
Holden, Newton and Sarah—M. S. Jaffe.....393.98
Jus Realty Corporation—M. Edison..6,585.41
Same—Same.....3,274.80
Kovacs Construction Co., Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation, Abraham Rosenstein and Julius Kovacs—Cosmopolitan Bank.....2,549.73
Kamm, Herman—M. Helm.....102.58
Lamberg, Henry—H. Schafer.....30.41
Lynch, Luke G.—M. J. Rubin.....135.16
McKey, John W.—J. G. Herrman.....28.47
Nocera, Plotrus A. Capo.....98.72
Oberlin, Lawrence—A. H. Rabinowitz...62.51
Pelkison, Harris—J. Haber.....511.15
Roman, Martha, Phyllis Posner, Rosa Nathan, Fisher Lewine, and Harry Fried, as executors of Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York.....9,776.19
Stein, Rubin—B. Daxe, et al.....84.20
Wolber, Mina, and Katharina Goll—H. Oberlin, Lawrence—A. H. Rabinowitz.....75.72
Wilgus Realty Co.—J. F. Whitney.....3,699.55
Zinner, Jonas—L. Lindenbaum.....317.65

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

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Rothstein, Morris—H. Gropper.....142.65
Rosenthal, Jacob S.—J. S. Halle et al..430.20
Rinehart, John B. G.

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upturn as Violent as Decline Carries Prices Back—Rails Are Very Strong.

The rumor of peace negotiations having served its purpose with those speculators who wished to see the stock market react, it was cast aside as unimportant, and the quick rally engineered in the last few minutes of Thursday's session was continued at the opening of yesterday's market. It was a rare combination of bullish news that greeted traders as they looked through their morning newspapers, for with the categorical denial of any disposition on the part of the Allies to talk peace usder the existisg cosdition there was printed Judge Gary's statement that "at present the demand for pig iron and various lines of steel is in excess of the producing capacity of the United States, with nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease in the demand for any of these products for some time," and news of the arrangement of additional credits for the Allies.

The opening was very strong, the first sale of steel showing an overnight recovery of ⅝, and many of the war order stocks gains of 2½ points. So wide was the gap between Thursday's last figures and the opening prices yesterday that a slight reaction at once set in, but the market soon took its tone from the rails and stiffened all around. It was regarded as a good sign that the activity increased with the recovery, making the day's sales the largest during the week. The industrials were again popular, but there was an even greater demand for the rails. Southern Pacific touched par for the first time in more than a year; Erie made a new high at 44¾ for the common, and Canadian Pacific sold one time at 185½, closing at 183⅞, with a net advance of 7⅜ points.

The industrials, which had been so roughly handled on Wednesday and Thursday, were quick to respond to the better feeling and the advances which took place is some of the much maligned war specialties not only extinguished the loss recorded in Thursday's break, but left a net gain. Baldwin Locomotive ranged from 128¼ to 137, and closed with a gain of 8½ points, while Studebaker swung from 158½ to 172½, closing with a net gain of 10. Maxwell common recovered 5½ points of its loss, and Crucible 2¾. The effects of the scare received two days earlier appeared to have worn completely off by the end of the session, and traders were in many cases more bullish thas they had been for days.

If the market had not been in good position it is likely that the news of an operation upon J. P. Morgan would have affected it. News of his attack came as a bolt from the blue sky, eves to his closest associates, but the Street at once accepted the bulletin's statement that there seemed no occasion for alarm.

One reason for the better tone enjoyed by the security markets is undoubtedly to be found in the improvement in the foreign exchange situation. There is no assurance in the recovery that rates will not go to new low levels, but the quick response made to the news of arrangements for the use of upwards of $70,000,000 of the funds provided through the Anglo-French loan showed that the amount of bills pressing for sale is less than has been supposed. Demand sterling grew much stronger Thursday afternoon with the announcement that a call for 15 per cent. of the loan proceeds had been made, and it made a further slight advance yesterday, closing at 4.64⅞.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philia.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅛	1⅛	1¼

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
Demand	$4.65¾	$4.64⅝	$4.64⅞	+ .00⅜
Cables	4.66⅜	4.65⅝	4.65⅝	+ .00⅝

	Closing Rates. Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64⅞	$4.65¼
Paris	5.20¾	5.72
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	26.80	26.30
Berlin	.81½	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	.43.35	49.50
Shanghai	.56.00	..
Singapore	.57.00	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41⅞	.41⅝
India—		
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	6.42¾	6.41¾
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41¼	.41⅜
Rio	.23¾	.23⅝
Spain		19.00
Austria		14.78
Russia	.14.68	34.12

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61¾	$4.59¾	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $463,508,267; balance, $23,582,681; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $570,273.

The local banks have gained $9,233,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24 1-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, up ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,999,236	$61,689,059
Ord. int. rev.	31,390,795	120,231,764
Income tax	867,844	11,912,945
Miscellaneous	2,575,487	13,527,670
Total, receipts	$50,743,303	$207,361,410
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec.	4,090,883	37,486,800
Excess of total disburse. over total rec.	5,443,214	36,843,715
Expenditures	54,834,180	244,848,211

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foreign Selling of Rails.

Foreign holders of American railroad stocks have taken advantage of the improved market here to sell large amounts of their holdings this week. Certain international banking houses are understood to have sold for European account more than $1,000,000 each of railway securities since Monday, the bulk of which was stock. The fact that the market absorbed the offerings with ease is displayed in the persistently firm to strong tone of prices that has prevailed. Kansas City Southern, Erie, and others of the lower-priced issues are reported to be those in which foreign liquidation was particularly noticeable, and these shares have stood among the leaders in point of strength.

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Exchange Rates Rise Sharply.

The buying of exchange to make remittances to London and Paris for securities sold in New York was said by brokers to be a leading factor in yesterday's upturn of rates. In contrast with a quotation of $4.61½ established Tuesday, demand sterling sold up to $4.65⅝. A dollar brought yesterday 5.92¾ francs in checks on Paris, against 5.97½ at Tuesday's low point. A stimulating influence also was the call for payment of 15 per cent. of the Anglo-French loan subscriptions, and the day was different from preceding ones of the week in that the demand for exchange generally was better.

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Trust Company Shares Advance.

The bid price for Guaranty Trust Company stock stood at $740 a share yesterday, a gain of $40 over the last quotation recorded in a sale the day before. At the close of last week the bid was below $650. From the rapid upturn two rumors had their origin, one that the capital shortly would be increased from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the other that the stock would be put on a 32 per cent. annual dividend basis next quarter. The trust company has paid 24 per cent. a year for some time, and last quarter the rate stood at 32 per cent. through the distribution of an extra payment of 2 per cent. Neither report received confirmation from the management.

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The Rails.

There were no tips in circulation yesterday on particular rail stocks. The wave which swept through the financial district covered the whole field of railroad stocks. Out of twenty-nine railroad stocks on the New York Stock Exchange list of fairly active stocks only three failed to show gains. They were Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, and Erie first preferred. The biggest rises were in Canadian Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central, Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Wisconsin Central, Reading, and the new Wabash stocks. The movement had started on Thursday, when the war stocks broke heavily. It was thought then that big traders were only switching accounts from the war stocks to safer issues. It appeared yesterday, however, that the general public had a hand in the game.

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Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Pacific's net rise of 7⅜ points did not come as a general surprise. In some quarters the stock was called a war stock. The largest railroad repair shops on the American continent, owned by the Canadian Pacific and situated near Montreal, it was said, were supplying war materials to England's armies. In addition, it was contended, recent earnings on the land lines and the big earnings from the Canadian Pacific's fleets justified the rise. Last December, when the Exchange opened, Canadian Pacific sold between 154 and 160. The highest price reached last year was in January, when it touched 219. In August, 1912, the stock sold at its record high price of 283, or about 100 points above yesterday's close.

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Southern Pacific.

Although not figuring among the railroad stocks which made the largest gains of the day, Southern Pacific crossed par, excelling previous records for 1915 and 1914. This is the highest point reached by this stock since April, 1913, when it sold at 103. Since that time the Pennsylvania Railroad sold $17,000,000 of its Southern Pacific stock, and if this stock is on the market today the floating supply may be larger than usual. The highest price reached in 1913 was 110. The Southern Pacific weathered three bad years in succession, but came out of the test in good condition and able to handle the present increasing business.

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12,000 Steel at 87 1-2.

A sale of 12,000 United States Steel common on one order took the stock to 87½ yesterday, late in the afternoon. It was learned that 10,000 shares of this 12,000 shares was purchased by one broker. Traders said yesterday that this represented the largest single order executed in Steel since the reopening of the Exchange. The previous record for the year was made last week, when 5,000 shares were purchased in a lump. Continued buying took Steel to 87⅝, the high point for the day.

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Encouragement.

Shortly after the Wabash reorganization plan was declared operative there were reports that some of the stockholders were complaining that they had not assented to the plan and paid the assessment. Less than 2 per cent. of the old stock paid the assessment, the bondholders providing all the rest of the money needed. If those who held out were disappointed two weeks ago their remorse must be greater today, for all of the new Wabash stock issues, the common, the preferred A, and preferred B have shown substantial advances. The stocks also appear to have a good following. This must be encouraging for the bankers who thought well enough of the reorganization plan to underwrite it. That the holders of the old Wabash bonds realized their opportunities, however, is evidenced by the fact that the underwriters were called upon to subscribe only a very small amount of the assessment.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.48	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.53	4.38
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.75	4.38
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.30
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.95	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.55
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @6	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	4.20	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.15
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Southern Ry	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.75
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Railway	1916-'19	5	4.75	4.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,852,551
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	141,438,822
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.83 +1.21
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32⅝	19,100	Alaska Gold Mines	31½	32⅝	31	32½	+ ⅞
12¾	12⅝	7,900	Alaska Juneau	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
42½	43	4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41¼	43	41	43	+1½
74	74½	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	74½	73½	74½	+2
71¾	71⅞	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	72	70¾	71⅞	+ ½
65½	66	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	65½	66⅜	65¼	65⅝	+ ¾
92½	93¼	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	93	93	93	
101½	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	101	101	101	101	
206	210	800	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	208	211	208	209	+1
62¾	63	5,100	Am. Can	61	63⅜	60¾	63	+2
106¾	107	200	Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅞	+⅜
87	87½	9,900	Am. Car & Fdry	86	87¾	84¾	87¼	+2⅜
149	150	200	Am. Coal Prod. x d	150	150	150	150	
69½	69½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	62½	62	62	+1½
57	58	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
24¾	25	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56½	57½	56½	57¼	+1⅛
28¾	29	13,900	Am. Ice Securities	25	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
47½	48	3,500	Am. Linseed	27	27⅝	26	26	+ ⅜
70	70½	5,000	Am. Linseed pf	46	46	45½	45½	+2⅜
39	39¼	300	Am. Locomotive	63¾	70¾	63¾	67¾	+1⅝
11⅝	11⅞	3,950	Am. Locomotive pf	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99⅛	+1½
35	35¼	500	Am. Malt	12½	12½	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
93¾	94	6,000	Am. Malt pf	37	37	35¼	35¼	+1¼
100⅜	100½	15	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93⅞	92¾	93⅜	+ ¾
86	87	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	
83½	84¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86½	86¾	86½	86½	
68¾	68⅞	1,500	Am. Steel F'dries	82½	82½	82½	82½	
111½	112⅛	500	Am. Sugar Ref	68¾	68⅞	67½	68⅜	+ ⅝
124½	124⅞	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	111¾	112	111¾	112	+ ⅝
109	110½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	124½	124¾	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
54½	55	3,500	Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110	+1¼
94¼	94½	600	Am. Woolen t. r	55	55	54	55	+ ½
97½	97¾	200	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	54	54	53½	53½	+ ½
96½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	97	97	97¾	97¾	+ ½
9	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf	97	97	97	97	-1
83	83½	62,000	Anaconda Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	- ¼
9	10	400	Assets Realization	80	83	79⅞	83	+3½
108	108¾	11,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	10	10	10	10	
101	101¼	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	107⅛	108⅜	107½	108⅛	+ ⅝
113	118	13,700	Atlantic Coast Line	101⅛	101⅛	100¾	101⅛	
136¾	137	600	Cluett, Peabody Co	113	115	113	115	+4
94½	94½	9,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	130½	137	128½	136½	+8½
75¾	75½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	93¾	94⅞	93¾	94⅜	+ ⅝
	1¼	25	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75½	
535	549	600	Bank of Commerce	177	177	177	177	
87	87½	500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	- ¼
67¼	67½	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	549	549	540	540	-10
50	51	5,100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86½	87	86½	87	
19	19½	400	Butte & Superior	64⅝	68	64⅝	67½	+2
42¼	43½	600	Butterick Co	59¾	61	59¾	61	+ ½
59⅝	60	600	California Petrol	18	19	18	19	+ ¼
182¾	183⅛	24,400	California Pet. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
58¾	59	10,700	Canadian Pacific	178	185¼	177½	183⅞	+7⅜
107½	108	200	Central Leather Co	58¼	59	58	59	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	12,800	Central Leather pf	107¾	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
10	12	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59⅝	55	59⅜	+1¼
14½	15	6,600	Chicago & Altor	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-2⅛
35½	36	4,700	Chi. Great Western	14½	15¼	14½	14½	-2⅜
93¾	94¼	4,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	36¼	35½	36	+ ⅝
		400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	94⅞	93¼	94⅜	+ ⅝
131¾	131¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	128⅞	128⅝	128⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	5,800	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131½	131	131⅝	+ ⅛
119	119	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19¾	19¾	18½	18⅝	- ⅛
52⅛	52¼	13,700	Chi., St. P., M. & O	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅜
69	69¾	600	Chino Copper	51½	52⅝	51	52¼	+1⅛
58⅛	58⅜	9,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	69	69	69	69	
35	35½	1,000	Col. & Southern	57	58½	56¾	58¼	+1½
34	34	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
54	54¼	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	56	56	54¼	54¼	- ⅝
142	142	2,900	Consolidated Gas	45	45	45	45	+ ½
99	99	1,000	Continental Can	141¾	141¾	140	141¾	+ ¾
97¼	98	8,100	Corn Products Ref	99	99	97¼	99	+ ¾
20⅜	20⅝	200	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	20½	+ ⅝
80¾	80¾	11,700	Crucible Steel	83⅝	84¼	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅜
106⅞	107	300	Crucible Steel pf	86½	87¼	84½	86⅜	+ ⅜
117	119	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	106½	107	106½	107	+ ½
97½	97½	100	Deere & Co. pf	119	119	119	119	+1
349	352	800	Delaware & Hud	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	- ½
210	212½	100	Del., Lack. & West	150⅞	150⅞	148¾	150⅞	+ ⅞
10	10¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
16½	18	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
132½	135	80	Detroit Edison Co	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
64	72	40	Detroit United Ry	134¾	134¾	133½	134¾	+ ⅝
100	103	22	Diamond Match	67	67	67	67	
46¾	47	12,225	Distillers' Securities	100	100	100	100	
25½	26	5,700	Dome Mines	46¾	47⅝	45½	47	+ ¾
7¾	7⅞	600	Duluth, S. S. & A	25¾	26⅝	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	13	2,100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
72	73	1,300	Elec. Storage Bat	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	66,800	Erie	73¼	73½	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅝
57½	57⅝	17,000	Erie 1st pf	43	44¼	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅝
48½	49	4,700	Erie 2d pf	58¾	58⅞	57¼	57½	- ⅛
28	30	100	Federal Min. & S	50	50	48⅝	48⅝	- ⅜
342½	350	100	General Chemical	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
178	179	2,600	General Electric	343	345	343	345	+1
365	370	100	General Motors	178	179½	177	179	+ ⅝
113	114	300	General Motors pf	353½	355½	353½	355½	+ ½
76¾	77	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	113	113	113	113	
124	124¼	3,800	Great Northern pf	77	78¼	77	77	- ⅛
51¾	51⅞	12,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	123½	124⅜	120⅞	124	+ ⅝
38⅜	39	300	Greene-Cananea	50¼	52⅜	50	51⅝	+ ⅛
71¾	71½	23,300	Guggenheim Explor	39	39	38½	38½	- ⅝
		200	Homestake Mining	68	71¼	68	71¼	+3½
119½	120½	800	Illinois Central	120	120	120	120	+ ¾
45⅝	45⅞	25,800	Inspiration Copper	109½	109⅝	107½	109⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	4,400	Interboro Consol	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	25½	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	2,100	Int. Agricultural	78¾	78⅞	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	7,500	Int. Agricultural pf	23	26½	23	26	+ ⅝
62⅜	63	1,400	Int. Harvester, N.J	64½	64½	64½	64½	
103⅞	104	1,000	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	103⅞	104⅞	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
194	196	500	Int. Paper	194	196	194	195¼	+ ¼
11	11¼	17,400	Int. Paper pf	11	11½	11	11	- ¼
42	42½	2,400	Kansas City South	42½	42½	42	42	
32⅜	33⅛	11,100	Kan. City South. pf	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅝	- ⅛
63⅝	64½	5,600	Lackawanna Steel	64½	64½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
81	83¼	1,000	Lake Erie & West	83¼	83¼	80½	83	+ ⅝
113¾	114	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
31	31¾	23,200	Lehigh Valley	51¼	51¾	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
80	81½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	79½	80¾	79½	80¾	+ ⅝
118	118	100	Long Island	118	118	118	118	
27	27	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
57	57	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	57	57	57	57	
182½	182½	25	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf	182½	182½	182½	182½	
114	114	2,600	Louis. & Nash	114	114	114	114	
128¼	128¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	127	128	127	128	+ ⅛
65	65	20	Manhattan Elev	65	65	65	65	
128¼	128½	8,800	Maxwell Motors	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅝
79	83	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	79	83	77½	83	+ ⅝
100⅜	100⅝	3,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	100⅜	100⅝	100	100	+ ⅛
61	63	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	61	63	60¾	63	+ ⅝
88½	89	8,400	Miami Copper	88½	91½	88½	90½	+ ⅝
35	35¾	4,320	Minn. & St. Louis	35	35¾	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
32	33	600	Minn. & St. L. pf	14	15¾	14	15¾	+ ⅞
31	32	15	do., old list	31	32¾	31	32¾	+ ⅞
30¾	31	2,900	M., St. P. & S. S. M	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
121	130	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	121	124¼	120¾	124¼	+ ⅜
127½	127⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	126½	128½	126½	128½	+ ⅝
57⅞	58	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
14	14½	12,200	Missouri Pacific	14	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
4¼	4⅝	200	Montana Power pf	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
128	128	65	Nat. Cloak & Suit	128	128	128	128	
82	82	5,200	Nat. City Bank	82	82	82	82	
450	450	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	450	450	450	450	
34	34	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	32¾	34	32½	33¾	+ ⅝
91	91	1,500	Nat. Lead

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices in Practically All the Curb Stocks —Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 492,025 shares of stock and $125,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 171,401; oil, 8,904, and mining, 311,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,400	Am.-Br. Mfg.	38	52	38	42
2,755	Am. Zinc.....	67½	69½	67½	69½
400	‡Can. Car & F.	106	107	106	106
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	118	120	118	120
2,500	‡Car, L. & P..	9	9	8¾	8¾
230	Carbon Steel...	105	105	98	105
100	‡Cent. F'dry..	15	15	15	15
100	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	30	30	30	30
1,700	‡Chev. Mo. Car w. i.	126	132	126	130
500	‡Cramp Ship..	81	88	81	85½
25	‡Crock. Wheel.	103	103	103	103
175	‡Dom. Steel...	49	50	49	50
580	Driggs-Seab'y.	142	143	139	143
955	Emer. Phono...	11½	11½	11½	11½
400	Guan. Sugar...	63	68	63	65
600	‡Hall Signal..	32½	32½	31½	32
200	‡Hall Sig. pf..	53	53	50	50
800	‡Hendee Mfg...	34¼	34½	32½	33
880	‡H. & A. Arms	59	64	58	64
40,000	‡Int. Mar Ma..	12⅞	15	12⅞	14⅞
38,800	‡In. M. M. pf.	44½-45	49¼	44½	48⅝
3,501	Int. Mer. Ma. Con. Tr. cfts..	44¼	48¼	44¼	48¼
1,100	‡Int. Motors...	41	41	40	40
50	‡Int. Mot. pf.	65	67½	65	66
700	Katho. Br. pf.	4¾	4½	4¼	4¼
400	Kelly Sp. Tire.	300	303	299	301
5,000	‡Kel. S. T. w. i.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾
320	‡Keystone Ord.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
800	‡Lake Tor. B.	16½	16½	16	16
500	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	16½	16½	16	16
1,350	Manhat. Tr....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Mar. of Am....	4½	4¾	4½	4¼
25,000	‡Mid. Steel....	89½	92¼	89½	92¼
2,500	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
525	Stand. Motors.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
7,000	‡St. Jo. Lead.	14	14	13⅜	13⅞
1,500	Stude. Rights.	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼
3,000	Subma. Boat..	41	42⅜	40½	42
1,500	‡To. Pr., com.	40	40	39	39
1,000	Tri. Film....	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
3,000	Uni. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
1,100	Way. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,625	‡World Film..	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	‡Cosden & Co.	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10	Galena-S. Oil.	159	159	159	+ 1
470	‡Houston Oil...	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
85	Illinois Pipe L.	156	154	156	+ 2
900	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1,000	‡Midwest Ref..	44	40	44	+ 1
1,150	Pierce Oil	14½	13¾	14¼	+ 1
35	Prairie O. & G.	421	418	421	+ 3
200	Prairie Pipe L.	214	212	213	+ 1
520	South. Penn. O.	346	340	346	+ 6
100	S. O. of Cal..	323	318	323	+ 8
120	S. O. of N. J..	492	490	490	..
14	S. O. of N. Y..	200	200	200	+ 2
35	Vacuum Oil	220	215	220	+ 2
900	Ventura Con....	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅞
3,700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††A.-C. M. Co.	18	19	18	19
1,000	††Am. Comw..	8	8	8	8
1,000	††Atlanta....	24	24	23½	23½
1,000	Big L. Dev. Co.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
50	††Booth.....	34	34	34	34
18,000	Braden Cop. (U.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1,000	††C. & Z. cfts	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	Butte & N. Y..	2½	2½	2½	2½
800	†Caledonia ...	96	97	96	96
37,200	††Can Copper..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
10,000	††Cashbay....	7	7½	7	7
3,000	C. de P. C. w. i.	42½	42½	42	42½
18,100	†Chile Copper..	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛
5,000	††Com. Tunnel	14	15	13	14½
2,700	Con. Ari. Sm..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
30,000	Con. Nev. U..	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,800	††Emma Cop...	28	28	25	28
20,000	First N. Cop...	6	6¼	6	6⅛
100	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
340	Hecla Mining..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
50	Howe Sound...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16,000	Kennecott Cop.	52⅛	53	51½	52
15,000	††Kewanaas ..	32	33	31½	32
500	Magma Cop..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,000	†McKinley-Da.	30	30	30	30
2,000	††Marah	31	31	31	31
2,000	††Mother Load.	35	35	34	34
1,800	††Nat. Z. & L..	91	96	91	95
200	New U. Bing..	3	3	3	3
2,000	Nipis'g M. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	††Oro.....	6	6	6	6
4,300	Ray Her. w. i.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
5,600	††Rex C. Min.	45	45	44	44
4,600	††Santa Fe Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
2,807	††San Toy....	23	23	20	20
6,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Stewart.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	††Success Min.	66	67	65	66
4,600	Super'r M. C.	26	27	26	27
200	Tonopah Bel..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
250	Tonopah Ext...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	††Tonopah Mer.	42	42	42	42
110	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Trinity Cop....	10	10	10	10
3,150	United Verde...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	†W. E. Con...	72	72	69	69

BONDS.

$75,000	Braden C. 6s..	222	230	222	230
50,000	Kenn't C. 6s..	167	172	167	171

*Odd lots. ‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	70	90	70	90
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., A	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric...	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	80	90	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	65	75	85	95
Eastern Steel.....	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Electrician, (a prospect)..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Kelly Spr'field Tire, new 1st pf.....	92	94	92	94
Man. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Share..	9	9¼	9	9¼
New York Transp....	15½	18	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec...	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg Co.....	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
M. Rumely, w. i.....	21	23	21	23
Sherman Carbide....	7⅞	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide, pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors....	11½	12	11½	12
Steel Co. of Canada..	35	36	35½	35⅝
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne.....	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood.....	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Merger.....	18	18½	18	19
Howe Sound.....	4	4½	4	4¼
Majestic Mines.....	60	65	60	65
Nevada Hills.....	18	21	19	22
Sandstorm Kendall..	9	10	9	10
Silver Pick.....	8	9	8	9
Tuolumne Copper....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
White Knob Cop pf..	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 5s.....	25	30	25	30
In. Mer. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific 5s...	33	34½	33	34½
Pierce Oil 6s.....	81	83	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	155	159	156	159
Aetna Explosives pf..	83	87	83	86
Atlas Powder.....	260	270	258	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	380	420	405	425
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives.	400	415	390	415
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	905	925	905	925
Du Pont Pow. (new)..	423	430	432	438
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder....	422	430	424	432
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	89	91	92	93½
Niles-Bem.-Pond	194	200	194	200
Niles-Bement-P. pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms.....	370	385	380	390
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	420	435	420	435
Winchester R. A....	2750	2900	2775	2960
Babcock & Wilcox....	142	146	145	148

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American.....	16	16½	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining....	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser.....	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil.....	250	260	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line...	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L....	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	255	245	255
Galena S. Oil pf....	140	155	135	140
Galena S. Oil.....	157	160	156	159
Illinois Pipe Line...	155	158	153	157
Indiana Pipe Line....	100	112	108	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¾
National Transit....	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit.....	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line..	104	108	104	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co...	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil and Gas..	420	425	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	215	218	210	213
Solar Refining	280	290	285	295
Southern Pipe Line...	220	230	225	235
South. Penn. Oil....	335	350	337	342
South. West. Penn....	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal..	320	323	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind..	450	460	445	455
Standard Oil of Kan..	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky...	320	330	325	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	345	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	490	493	488	492
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	198	200
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	218	225	215	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.80	1	La Rose....	.40	.50
Bay S Gas	.22	.23	Majestic....	.65	.70
Bingham...	7	8	McK-Dar..	.27	.32
Bohemia...	2	2¼	Mex Met..	.22	.23
Begole	.50	1	Mines of A	2⅜	2⅝
Boston Ely	.20	.24	New Baltic	2⅜	3¼
Butte & L	.32	.33	N Cornelia	8	8¼
Calaveras.	1⅜	2	Nev-Doug.	.70	.80
Chief Con.	.85	.92	Old Dom..	.50	.75
Con Ariz..	1⅛	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.12	.15
Con Cop..	1⅛	1⅜	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondaga..	1⅛	1⅜
Crown Res	.37	.45	W Miami	.50	.70
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1¾	Stew't M.	.65	.70
Eagle & B	1¼	1⅝	Verde Ext.	5⅜	6
1st Nat C.	6	6¼	Utah Met..	9¼	9⅝
Goldf Con..	1¼	1⅜	Tono Belm..	3¼	4
Houghton..	2⅜	3¼	Tono Min..	5⅝	5¾
Iron Blos..	.70	.80	Yuk'n Gold	2⅜	2½

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Rise in American Exchange—Money in Shorter Supply.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Money was in shorter supply today owing to month-end requirements. Discount rates were firmer and there was a good demand for Treasury bills. American exchange rose sharply 2 points, to 4.65⅝, on the announcement that some of the proceeds of the Anglo-French loan will be available in New York shortly, and the expectation of an early official announcement of steps to be taken to assist the exchange problem.

The stock market was quietly firm with the specialties leading. Japanese Bonds, Canadian issues, and diamond shares were also prominent, while the strength was maintained in South Americans.

American securities opened higher in sympathy with Wall Street, and, despite the rise in exchange, closed firm.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	97½	..	Pan 2s, r.	96½	..
2s, c, 1930.	97½	..	1938		
3s, r, 1918.	101	..	Pan 3s, r,		
3s, c, 1918.	101	..	1961	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925.	109	..	Pan 3s, c,		
4s, c, 1925.	109¾	..	1961	100½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½				

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105	Kresge(SS)		
Am Ag Ch pf.	98	99	Ce pf....	109¼	110¾
Am C & F pf.	.....	116½	Lacl Gas..	102½	103½
Am Grai..	22	..	Ligg & M.	242	248
Am Coal P pf.	.....	110	L-W B 1st pf.	.....	94
Am Cot O pf.	.....	98½	M'kay Cos	78¾	80
Am Exp..	106	111	Man B'ch.	2	8
Am Snuff.	150	160	Man Shirt.	64½	65
Do pf....	107	108½	Do pf....	108¼	115
Am Sug R pf.	.....	116	M Dep Sts.	50	53
Am T & T..	115	116	Do pf....	99	100
A T & C..	63	65	Mex F pf..	80	88
Am Tob..	238	250	M. St P & S S M	71	76
A M 1st pf.	93	95	Mon Pow..	58½	59
Bald L pf.	109	111	M & B pf.	60	75
Booth Fish ..		40	N C & St L pf.	.....	129
Do pf....		70	N C & S pf.	.....	108
Beth S pf.	163	168	Nat Regs of M 1st pf.	20	23
B Un Gas.	132	135	Do 2d pf.	8¾	9
Bruns Ter.	7½	8¼	N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	.....	80
B, R & P.	75	95	Norf So....	18	21
Burns Bros	93	98¾	Norf & W pf.	ex d	81
Do pf....	100	110	North Am.	72	73
Case (J I) pf.	.....	80	N W Tel..	51	..
C R I & P pf.	.....	84	Ont Min..	3	3⅜
C, C & St L..	50	52	Ont Silv..	75	80
Cal Petrol..	19	19	Pac Mail..	31	32
Can. Pacific..	180	186	Pan Am Pet & Tel	134	135
Chic Subway	50	55	Pat Cop..	95	99
Chi Ry. & El. pf.	91	94	P, Ft W & C..	154½	..
Colo Fuel..	35	40	Pitts S pf.	93¾	99
Colo Pow pf.	105	110	Pitts Ltl pf.	41⅝	45
Colo Southern	2	3	Rumely(M) Co cfts..	3⅝	5
Con Gas..	103	103	Do pf....	8	9
Cuban Am Sug pf.	.....	91	St L & S F 1st pf.	10¼	11
Cuban Dom..	2	3	Sears-R pf.	124½	..
Cuba R..	3	4	S-P S & R pf.	71	74
Del & Hud..	161	163	Tenn Cop..	32	34
Del Lack & W..	500	510	Texas Co..	190	195
Den & R G pf.	77	80	Tex Pac Land Tr..	2	2¼
Dist Sec..	82	85	Third Av..	61	62
Duq Gas..	30	35	Tob Prod..	135	137½
Elec Boat..	30	35	Tol, St L & W pf.	30	40
Erie 1st pf.	32	34	Twin City..	90	92
Fairbanks..	30	40	Union Bag..	135	137
Fed Min & S pf.	70	75	Union Pac..	135½	137½
Gen Chem pf.	110	115	U S Cast I. P.	31¼	31¾
Gen Elec..	178	178½	U S Rubber..	56	56½
Gt Nor Ore Sub.	32	33	U S Steel..	85¾	87⅜
Gt Nor Iron Ore Prop.	32	33	U S Steel pf.	115	115¼
Gt Nor Pf..	105	110	Utah Copper..	71½	72⅜
Hud Coal pf.	40	45	Va.-Car. Chem	46½	49½
Hud Coal..	162	168	Wabash pf..	27¾	27¾
Int Harv..	97	98	Wheeling & L E..	72	73¼
Int Harv pf.	110	112	Wh'se E....	72	73¼
Int Paper..	32	34			
Int Paper pf.	85	90			
Kan City Sou.	25	26			
Kan City Sou pf.	50	55			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31	Ahmeek	96	96¼	96	96¼
7,745	Alaska Gold..	31⅞	32⅝	31¼	32⅝
60	Algomah	2	2	2	2
25	Arcadia	55	55	55	55
11,555	American Zinc.	67⅜	69⅞	67⅜	69⅞
1,213	Anaconda	79½	82⅝	79½	82⅝
50	Arizona Com..	8	8	8	8
7,610	Butte & Sup..	63½	67⅜	64¾	67⅛
123	Calu. & Ariz..	64¾	65½	64¾	65½
66	Calu. & Hecla.	543	550	543	550
986	Chino	51	52¼	51	52¼
566	Copper Range.	67⅛	68	67¼	67⅝
10	Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
375	East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
110	Franklin	9	9	8⅝	8
1,845	Granby	83⅜	86¾	82	86¾
150	Greene Cananea.	39½	39½	39	39
50	Hedley	28	28	28	28
165	Inspiration ..	45½	45½	45⅜	45⅛
150	Island Cr. pf..	87	87	86	86
150	Isle Royale ..	29¼	29¼	29	29
50	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
210	Lake	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
155	La Salle	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
295	Mass. Cons..	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
25	Mayflower	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
60	Miami	35⅛	35⅜	35	35
20	Michigan	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
725	Mohawk	81¾	81¾	80⅜	81¼
15	Nevada Cons..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
800	N. Arcadian..	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜
1,195	New Idria	9⅜	11	9⅜	11
260	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,262	North Butte..	30¾	32½	30¼	32¼
80	North Lake..	1½	1½	1½	1½
150	Old Colony ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
140	Old Dominion.	54	55	54	55
10	Osceola	85	85	82	85
10	Pond Creek ..	16½	16½	16	16
25	Quincy	84	84	84	84
465	Ray Cons.	25⅞	26	25⅝	26
1,170	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
151	Shannon	29⅜	30	28⅝	29⅛
5	South Lake ..	5½	5½	5½	5½
700	South Utah ..	30c	30c	27c	27c
30	St. Mary's ..	56	56	56	56
10	Superior & B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
375	Superior Cop..	27¼	27⅜	27	27¼
15	Tamarack	51½	51½	51½	51½
2,450	Trinity	9¾	12	9¾	12
900	Tuolumne	40c	40c	38c	40c
410	U. S. Smelting	42¾	43¼	42½	43⅛
757	do pf	47¼	47¼	47	47
425	Utah Apex....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
288	Utah Con....	12¾	12⅞	12⅛	12¼
605	Utah Copper..	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝
121	Wolverine	59½	59½	59	59

RAILROADS.

10	Atch. T. & S. F.	108	108	108	108
70	Bost. & M....	33¾	34	33	33
6	Bost. & Wor. pf	46	46	46	46
10	Maine Central.	100	100	100	100
10	Mass Elec. pf..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
317	N. Y., N. H. & H.	82½	83¼	82½	82½
110	Union Pac....	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
5	W. E. St. Ry.	64	64	64	64
29	do pf	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch..	71	71	71	71
25	do pf	98	98	98	98
46	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
855	Am. Pneu. Srv.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
40	do pf	16	17	16	17
160	Am. Sugar	111⅜	112	111⅜	112
12	do pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
530	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
130	Am. Woolen..	55	55	54½	55
130	do pf	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½
4,330	A. G. & W. I.	23	24½	23	23½
1,330	do pf	32¾	33¾	32	33⅛
17	Edison	238	238	238	238
17	Gen. Elec....	178⅜	178⅜	178½	178½
20	Mass. Gas....	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
68	N. E. Tel....	131½	132	130	132
10	Pullman Co..	165	165	165	165
50	Swift & Co..	118⅜	119	118⅜	119
127	Tor'ton	35	35⅜	35	35
40	do pf	23⅞	25⅞	23⅞	25⅞
299	United Fruit..	133	133	132½	133
128	United Shoe ..	49¼	49¼	49	49
25	do pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2,890	U. S. Steel ..	85⅝	87⅜	85⅝	87⅛
3,235	Ventura Oil...	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛
4	West. Un.	80	80¾	80	80¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90
14,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s..	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
5,000	C. B. Q. jt. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
1,000	N. E. Cot. Y. 5s.	74	74	74	74
8,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97
4,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Un. Fr't 4½s '25	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000	West. Tel 5s..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Gas.....	117	117	117	117
530	Am. Rys.....	32⅜	36	31⅜	36
4	Am. Rys. pf.	97	97	97	97
154	Buf. & S.t.c.	22	22	22½	22
170	Buf. & S. pf.	52	54	52	54
220	Brill	62	62¼	61½	62¼
113	Cambria Iron.	43	43	43	43
3,405	Cambria Steel	67½	67½	66⅜	66⅜
20	Con. Tra. N. J.	72	72	72	72
1,141	El. St. Bat..	72	73¼	72	72¾
300	Gen. Asphalt.	34	35	34	35
120	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
30	Ins. Co. of N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,470	Lake S. Corp.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
796	Lehigh Nav..	79	80	78⅝	80
1,037	Lehigh Val

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—47—J. Colburn v. C. T. Wilder.—Passed temporarily.

48—Phoenix Railway Co. of Arizona v. W. P. Geary.—Submitted.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. The Wolf Bros. & Co.—Argument continued.

38—The Glenwood Light and Water Co. v. Mutual Light, Heat and Power Co.—Submitted.

—National Bank of Athens v. F. C. Shackelford.—Argument commenced.

41—J. W. Rast v. Van Deman & Lewis Co.

224—W. V. Tanner v. J. T. Little; and

242—F. S. Pitney v. State of Washington.—Five hours allowed for argument.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Nov. 1.—Nos. 41, (and 224 and 242,) 42, 43, 44, 285, (and 332,) 49, 50, (and 516,) 52, 53, and 54.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Youker‹McCalden Bros Co.
Huntley‹Ziegler.
Murphy‹Steers.
Carroll‹Seeley.
O'Connell‹Moran.
Brown‹Std O Co et al
Robins D D & R Co‹Pierce Bros.
Petersen‹CNY& Royal Dittmar‹F Starr Con Co et al.
Re Arow, (Limit.)
N Y Cent RR Co‹F'boat Montclair.
Kennedy‹Clinton Pt 16
McWilliams-Tracy‹Stutz
Amundsen‹Baltimore.
Aldrich‹St'tugs Overbrook et al.
Re J. Short, (Limit.)
Wilson & RR 15.
Orvig Dampskibsselskap Actieselskabet‹NY & Bermudez Co et al.
Actieselskabet Neptune‹same.
Thurlew‹Lawrence M Sullivan.
Siemund‹Netherlands and Downer.
O'Brien‹Somerset.
Barnes‹E G Murray.
NY Dock Co‹Redmond J.
T Crane Sons Co‹Charm.
E B Walls‹Apex Equip Co.
Hill Lighterage Co‹St'tug NY Cent 18.
Gleason‹St'tug Salutation.
Lehigh V Transp Co‹St'tug Transfer 20 et al.
Hatfield‹St'tug Black Diamond et al.
Sparks‹Yacht Queen Bess.
Edward Moore‹St'tug Elsenor.
Eclipse Light & Trans‹St'tug Arrow.
Morelli et al‹St'tug Black Diamond et al.
Williams‹St'tug G H Rellus et al.
Burkholm‹St'tug H R Wheeler.
Santa Cecili Sugar Co‹SS Madawaska.
Re C A Fox, (Limit.)
Union Wharf Co‹SS Erotria.
C A Fox‹St'tug Stamford.
C R R of N J‹North America & Interstate Actieselskabet Ronald‹NY Transati SS.
Murray Lighterage Co‹L M Sullivan.
NY & Cuba Mail SS‹Seow Daly 38.
Const Transit Co‹CN Y.
Austin, Nichols & Co‹SS C Hall.
Philip Woods‹St'tug Edwin Terry.
Brown Dock Co‹Barge Francis.
Same‹J H Neville.
Philip Woods‹Wm E Cleary.
Smith & Sons Co‹Dredge 9.
Crane's Sons‹same.
Youker‹same.
Degenhardt‹same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Moffett v. Staples, applt.; Mulvany, substituted, &c., applt., v. Nesi et al., impld.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, and appeals dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Lawrence, applt., v. Littlefield, admr., et al., impld.—Motion to amend remittur denied on the ground that the relief asked is unnecessary, this court having affirmed the interlocutory judgment rendered at Special Term, whereby leave was granted to the defendants to withdraw their demurrer and answer (Cassidy et al. v. Sauer et al., 188, N. Y., 587.)

Stiebel et al., applts., v. Lissberger.—Motion denied, without costs.

Town of Easton v. Canal Board et al., applts.—Motion to add cause to calender granted and appeal set down for argument on Nov. 22, 1915.

Galley, applt., v. Brennan; Borckman, applt., v. Terry Construction Co.—Judgment reversed and case remitted to the Appellate Div to enable it to pass upon the question of fact, presented by the appeal from the order denying the defendant's motion for a new trial, with costs to the appellant in this court.

Re Hardy, applt., for an order, &c., will of Hammond.—Order of Appellate Div and the Surogate's Court reversed, and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate's Court for a further hearing and determination upon the merits, with costs in the Appellate Div. and this court to the appellant.

Re application of Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park for condemnation of land, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re application of Hunt v. Village of Otego, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Goodrich v. same.—Order reversed, with costs to abide the final award of costs, and proceeding remitted to the Special Term for a new appraisal by new Commissioners.

Meighan, applt., v. Rohe et al., defts., the people, respts.—Judgment of Appellate Div. modified so as to remit to the Special Term for rehearing of the question of title to the Bergen Ave. property, and as so modified the order and judgment of the Appellate Div. are affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

People, respt., v. Flack, applt.; People v. Pondrom, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Coon, applt., v. Miller, Jr., Mallouk, applt., v. American Exchange Natl. Bank, impld.; Fogarty, applt., v. Fogarty.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Oscar S. Haight, applt., v. J. J. Brown, as Pres. of Village of White Plains et al., respts.; Charles Hecht, applt., v. George E. Cox, Town Clerk of Town of White Plains et al.—Per Curiam. Orders affirmed, without costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

DECISIONS.

J. Ward, respt., v. Whitney Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. May, applt., v. E. May, Inc., and N. Y. Telephone Co., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Coyle, respt., v. Herbert Dongan Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Ginsberg, respt., v. Triangle Waist Co., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Ginsberg, an inf., &c., respt., v. same—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Buehler, respt., v. J. Kerr, applt.; F. Buehler v. same—Determinations of Appellate Term and judgments of Municipal Court reversed, with costs, and complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle orders on notice.

J. A. Krug, Jr., respt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Witte, applt., v. Geneva Cutlery Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. M. Abrams, applt., v. A. Abrams, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Bernstein, respt., v. I. Friend, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer, on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Suckno, applt., v. Public Bank of New York City, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Murphy, an inf., &c., respt., v. Jagels & Bollis, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. C. Fay, an inf., &c., respt., v. American Surety Co of N. Y., and Empire Carting Co., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. M. Weinberg, respt., v. H. Bauman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Lamkin, applt., v. H. T. Lamkin, deft., (M. D. McCay, respt.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Fay, respt., v. Hudson Navigation Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, and finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence reversed. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

By McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

M. L. Landon, respt., v. L. C. Mott et al., as exrs., &c., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

W. W. Marlow, as State Commr. of Excise, respt., v. H. F. Petersen, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Delahanty, J., in the court below. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

S. Gursky, respt., v. D. E. Waters et al., as recers., &c., impld., &c., applts.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on the authority of Jacobs v. Blair, 157 App. Div. 601. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on the dissenting opinion in Jacobs v. Blair.) The court will certify these cases to the Court of Appeals on presentation of a proper order, which will be settled on notice.

H. Silverstein, an inf., &c., respt., v. Astoria Boat Works and Marine Equip. Co., Inc., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Silverstein, an inf., &c., respt., v. same, applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. Varian, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. S. Male, as Trustee, &c., applt., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. E. Wiblet, respt., v. G. N. Miller, Jr., applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. Fribourg, applt., v. Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank, impld. with E. Robitscher, as execx., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., Laughlin, Clarke and Scott, J. J.

Re Standard Computing Scale Co., applt., v. J. Hartigan, as commr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for alternative writ of mandamus granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

S. E. Rosenblum, respt., v. F. L. Paige et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The F. B. Stearns Co. of New York, respt., v. M. M. Hart, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Leggiardo, applt., v. Warden of the House of Detention for Witnesses, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maximilian Fleischmann Co., respt., v. Madison Real Estate Co., impld., &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd., respt., v. Richmond Cedar Works, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Baldwin Hand, respt., v. Ida Von Claussen, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. T. Ford, respt., v. J. W. Heaney et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

T. Mancini, respt., v. Claremont Iron Works, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Chartered Co. of Lower Cal., applt., v. T. M. Rowlette, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Siegel v. L. Lese.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Blumberg v. J. Corday.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Brownsville, Texas, v. L. M. Fleitmann, as admx., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

C. F. Root Co. v. J. E. Landeen, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. M. Elliott, Jr., v. M. S. Paine.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Belluardo v. Southern Pacific Co., imp d., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Tolteo Mexican Oil Co. v. East Coast Oil Co. S. A.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. L. Mallett v. J. P. Mitchel et al., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. B. Hand v. Ida Von Claussen.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

T. F. McGillvray v. George H. Bell as Commr., &c.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum Per Curiam. Order filed.

People v. B. Bisbee.—Application granted. Order signed.

A. H. Altschul v. A. Ludwig, as Supt., &c.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

C. Beatty v. Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Gursky v. F. W. Blair et al., as recrs., &c.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Jacobson v. I. Jacobson, M. Brown v. N. Rosenberg as recr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re W. B. Dressler, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.

J. D. Dailey et al. v. CNY et al.—Motion granted and proceedings under the injunction stayed until the hearing of the appeal from the judgment. Settle order on notice.

The People ex rel. De Villers.—Appellant allowed to argue the appeal on typewritten copies of the record and briefs. Case placed on the calendar for Nov. 9, 1915, on filing the original record and appellant's brief. Settle order on notice.

Re Albert Duckworth, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re M. Eisenberg, an atty.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re T. J. O'Neill, an atty.—Reference ordered. Time referee to be designated on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

Re J. M. Williams, an atty.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee.

Re William G. Mulligan, an atty.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

A. Woolcott v. Lee Shubert et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part. II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer. C.J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME ‹COURT—Erlanger, J.—Klein, Beekman—Henry A. Gildersleeve, Slocum, Smith—Benno Lewinson. Whalen, Burgess Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Shaw, 5th Av. Coach Co.—Hon. John Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Greenberg Const. Co., Trigg—J. Franklin Tausch.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Davidson, (Westminster Abbey,) Loyal Leale.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Chas. B. Ross, Herman Michel—Edward H. Davis. Eleanor Le Roy, John H. O'Connell—Edward Flynn, American Mfg Co., Frank Garofalo—Abraham Oberstein. David Rosing‹Nathan Harrison Realties—John V. Cogsey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Eagle Savs. Waldron, Jr.—James A. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Matilda Muendel, Thomas D. Malcolm—Leo F. McDermott. Sylvester Pope, Richard C. Daniel—Leo F. McDermott. Sylvester Pope, Willard U. Taylor—Leo F. McDermott. John T. Irwin, Inland Holding Co.—John Gerhardt.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 89th St; Diamond Door Hanger Co., Inc., against Kalfamein Co. et al., Sept. 30, 1915, (by bond) $234

BROADWAY, n e corner of 88th St.; Sun Fire Proof Sash and Door Co. against Kalamein Co., et al, Sept. 30, 1915, (by bond) $756

SUFFOLK ST, 11; David Levin against Morris L. Lowenstein et al., Oct. 15, 1915 ..$90

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 13, 1915 ..... $85

3D ST, 48 East; Samuel J. Gottlieb against Rubin Harrold, Sept. 11, 1914, (canceled) ..$500

SAME PROPERTY; same against Rubin Harrold, Sept. 11, 1914, (canceled) $495

7TH AV, s e corner of 21st St; Silberman Schampain Co. against Morris Weinstein et al., June 15, 1914 ..... $600

162D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway; H. P. Wright & Co. against Edythe C. Hanckel et al, March 22, 1915, (canceled) ..$12,426

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Moritz against same, March 23, 1915 (canceled) $721

SAME PROPERTY; S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., against same, March 24, 1915 (canceled) $723

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin B. Hoffman et al. against same, March 24, 1915, (canceled) $212

SAME PROPERTY; Safety Fire Door Co. against same, March 24, 1915, (canceled) $380

SAME PROPERTY; Raisler Heating Co. against same, March 25, 1915, (canceled) $815

SAME PROPERTY; Knickerbocker Fire Proofing Co., Inc., against same, March 26, 1915, (canceled) $600

SAME PROPERTY; Richard Tretler against same, March 29, 1915, (canceled) $375

SAME PROPERTY; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against same, April 5, 1915, (canceled) $158

SAME PROPERTY; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against same, April 7, 1915, (canceled) $158

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

25TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 50x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Ritz Realty Corporation to erect a twelve-story apartment $200,000

Anthrax Victim's Will Filed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 29.—The will of George F. Stackpole, whose fight against anthrax in Bellevue Hospital, New York, attracted wide attention, was admitted to probate here today. The will disposes of an estate estimated to be in excess of $5,000 real and $5,000 personal property. To the widow, Mrs. Mary A. Stackpole, $1,000, with the explanation that she previously had received a large part of the estate. To the son, Philip W., is given $4,000, as an offset to the amount spent on the education of his sister, Syrena H. Stackpole, in fitting her for the bar. The residue is divided equally between the two children.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Lustgarten Increases Apartment House Site on Sickles Corner by Buying 27 Fifth Avenue—$150,000 Residence Sale in Sixty-seventh Street—Builders Buying in Brooklyn.

The Fifth Avenue section was the centre of activity in the Manhattan realty market yesterday. In the upper residential district a fine dwelling was sold in Sixty-seventh Street, just east of the avenue, while in the lower section William Lustgarten & Co. increased their holdings at the northeast corner of Ninth Street by buying the old residence at 27 Fifth Avenue from Pauline Riggs and William Outhout. The house is on a lot 26.4 by 100. Folsom Brothers were the brokers. The property adjoins the former General Daniel B. Sickles houses on a large corner plot which Mr. Lustgarten bought about two weeks ago. With his recent acquisition he now controls a plot 105.4 on the avenue by 100 on the street, on which, when the existing lease on the Sickles buildings expires next year, he is planning to erect a twelve-story apartment house.

Residence Sale in Upper Fifth Avenue Centre.

The four-story brown stone residence at 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 27 by 100, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Mrs. Edward P. Hoyt ot Stamford, Conn. It has been held at $150,000, and has been purchased by a New Yorker for occupancy after alterations involving a change in the style of the house to the American basement type. It is within a short distance of Judge Gary's new house on the south corner of Fifth Avenue, George Gould's house being on the opposite corner, and the new Ryan art gallery adjoining on the north side of the street.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

Frank B. Taylor has sold for the estate of Charlotte D. Ferry the four-story brown stone dwelling at 65 West Fiftieth Street, on lot 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Benenson Realty Company a vacant plot of land 50 by 100 on the north side of 160th Street, 300 feet west of Elton Avenue, to the S & B Company, Samuel B. Chase President. The buyers will immediately begin the erection of a new law modern apartment house with five families on a floor, for which a building loan has been procured by the same brokers.

Daniel Mapes, Jr., has purchased from the Traf Building Company 1,496 Longfellow Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the plot, 132 by 145, on the west side of Clinton Avenue, 132 feet north of Fordham Road, 33 by 140, on the south side of 181st Street, 99 feet west of Crotona Avenue, and a plot, 22 by 140, on the south side of 181st Street, 85 feet east of Belmont Avenue. George J. McCaffrey, Jr., negotiated the trade.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for M. Menken the three-family brick house at 1,491 Bryant Avenue to Mrs. Lydia Verity, and for T. Hahn, trustee, the three-family frame house at 1,165 Hoe Avenue to M. Krogg.

Paul A. McGolrick has purchased from Eugene A. Hammond the two three-family houses at 827 and 829 Freeman Street, on plot 30.5 by 34.9.

Builders Buy at Bensonhurst.

An important deal in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn has been made by the Wolffe Improvement Company, A. S. Wolffe President, which has purchased from the Bensonhurst Improvement Company a plot, 128 by 132, on the southeast corner of Gravesend Bay and Cropley Avenues. The property will be improved with four-story apartments. It will be the first development in the restricted area known as Gravesend Bay Park.

Brooklyn.

Norman Denzer has sold for Levy & Baird the five three-story flats and stores at 3,501 to 3,511 Church Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Denzer has also sold for L. B. Scheuer to the Alto Holding Company for improvement the block front on the north side of Church Avenue, between Raleigh Place and New York Avenue, 200 by 100.

The Delack-Levey Company sold for the Denyse estate the block front on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street from Sixth to Seventh Avenues, comprising thirty-four lots, to a builder for improvement.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the two-family brick dwelling on the south side of Lefferts Avenue, 207 feet west of Rogers Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100, for Pauline Heainbockel to a client for investment.

L. F. Brauns sold for Simon Abels the building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 42 feet 8½ inches north of Seventy-seventh Street, to a client for speculation.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 225 Garfield Place, near Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, for Mary E. Egan to an investor.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company sold to Victor A. Kitchen a plot on the north side of Arleigh Road, 300 feet east of Park Road in Kensington, Great Neck, on which the purchaser will immediately erect for his own occupancy a colonial house, costing about $20,000, from plans by Patterson & Dula, architects.

The Everett Realty and Construction Company, Samuel Knopf Treasurer, has sold on Middleton Street, Jamaica, two blocks from the Long Island Station, houses to Sarah Ann Quarmby, Clarence Cooper, Fuller E. Jarbeau, E. A. Perkins, and Henry S. Morrow.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Pine-Aire, L. I., three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to Mrs. Lena Van Bussam of Brooklyn, three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to E. C. Pettie of Brooklyn, three lots on Central Boulevard to P. J. Tolan of Brightwaters, L. I.; three lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to Mrs. Eliz. C. Mersereau of Manhattan, three lots on Central Boulevard to Mrs. L. Lawrence of Manhattan, and six lots on Central Boulevard to Mrs. Florence Butlar of Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Mayer Rosenholz to L. D. Lyon of Tompkinsville a plot of land 85 by 100, part of the large parcel of land recently acquired by Mr. Rosenholz on Richmond Turnpike, near Cebra Avenue, Tompkinsville. Mr. Lyon expects to improve the property by the erection of three two-family houses. The same firm has also sold for C. A. Nagaell to Charles F. Wallace two lots of land on Bay View Place, Bay View Park.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, trustee of the Ward Estate, has sold to John E. Gannon, a plot of land in the rear of their new building on the corner of Richmond Turnpike and Fiedler Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Downtown Lace Firm Leases Uptown Quarters.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Frederick Ayer of Boston the second floor of the new sixteen-story building now being erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to G. & H. Fuld, lace and embroidery importers, now at 447 Broadway. The floor contains an area of about 8,000 square feet.

The lease practically marks the removal of the last of the downtown importers in the lace trade, as the recent removal of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, who will occupy the old Brooks Bros.' Building at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, was considered to be the culmination of the long line of removals from the old district to the new.

Madison Avenue Business Lease.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the four-story building at 602 Madison Avenue, on a lot 25 by 70, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, for Mrs. Kate G. Finkler to Thomas A. Weatherley. It will be altered for business, with apartments on the upper floors.

Apartment Building Loans.

A building loan of $425,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been obtained by the Northcote Realty Company for the new twelve-story apartment to be erected at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, a plot 102.2 by 80.

The same company has also loaned for a twelve-story apartment $300,000 to the Ritz Realty Company on the plot, 50 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The following mortgage loans have been placed by John Finch: $250,000, covering 38-44 East Thirtieth Street, a twelve-story newly constructed loft building, for the 40 East Thirtieth Street Company; $10,000, covering 774-78 Washington Street, for the Reversionary Estates Company; $15,000, covering 327 West 101st Street, for I. M. Ffench; $6,500, for Meyer Goldberg, covering 330 East Twenty-eighth Street; $6,000, for Meyer Goldberg, covering 600 East Fourteenth Street; $13,000, for J. Richman, covering 66 Eldridge Street; $18,000, for Max Goldstein, covering 767 Ninth Avenue; $36,000, for E. R. Maloney, covering West End Avenue, northwest corner Sixty-ninth Street; $12,000, for M. J. Murphy, covering 249 East Fifty-second Street; $18,000, for Moritz Kutnow, covering 816 Lexington Avenue, and $28,000, for Maria Wise, covering the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-third Street.

$250,000 Brooklyn Improvement.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of fifty one-family brick dwellings by the Pinover Construction Company on a plot between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Street, just off Seventh Avenue, in the Bay Ridge section. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $250,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 18.3x 23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Nov. 8.

Henry St, 220, s s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton St, 23.6x100, four-story tenement and stores; Pinkus Nathan against Morris Marans et al.; O. A. Samuels, attorney; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $23,178.54; taxes, &c., $465.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

20th St, 139 and 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; J. A. Trowbridge against 139 West 20th St Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. W. Irwin, referee; due, $174,-983.83; taxes, &c., $2,100.30; to Benjamin C. Levy, a party in interest, for $175,000.

Central Park West, 300, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100, eight-story Eldorado; Abraham Kipp against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; G. B. Holbert, attorney; L. M. Ogden, referee; due, $29,770.40; taxes, &c., $4,-435.90; subject to first mortgage, $400,000; to the plaintiff for $15,000 over prior liens.

Central Park West, 302, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x100, eight-story Eldorado; Ch. A. Lindsley against Secured Holdings Corporation et al.; G. B. Holbert, attorney; Herman Stiefel, referee; due, $61,873.20; taxes, &c., $4,075.90; subject to first mortgage, $400,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000 over prior liens.

10th St, s s West, s s, 149.6 ft w of Central Park West, 19.5x101x irregular, five-story flat; G. A. Muller et al. against Margaret E. Hughes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $14,920.02; taxes, &c., $890.65; to the plaintiff for $15,800.

107th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Harold Nathan against Mary Block et al.; Richmond C. Nash, attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,898.78; taxes, &c., $145.60; subject to prior mortgage, $21,-880; to the plaintiff for $25,630.

63d St, 306 East, n s, 109 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against Richard Price et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; S. E. Evins, referee; due, $14,929.41; taxes, &c., $264.05; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

63d St, 307 East, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $16,237.13; taxes, &c., $673.45; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

63d St, 309 East, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; M. S. Boriand, referee; due, $16,265.13; taxes, &c., $673.40; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

63d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; S. E. Evins, referee; due, $16,230.19; taxes, &c., $673.45; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette St, 401, e s, 100 ft n of 4th St, 24.8x100, seven-story loft and store building; Charles Remsen, trustee, et al., against Eugene Mogeau et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; J. I. Green, referee; due, $78,-699.39; taxes, &c., $1,783.65; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 389 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 12.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 250, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x 325x261x364, shops; adjourned to Nov. 5.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.5x 50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrman against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Elfers & A., attorneys; J. I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Inlet St, 201, s e corner Concourse, 19.5x 100x15.10x100.2, two-story dwelling; Carrie Fiser against Elizabeth Scrymgeour; J. C. Stein, attorney; Morris Frank, referee; due, $11,680.90; taxes, &c., $381.89; subject to prior mortgage, $3,500; to the plaintiff for $700.

By George Price.

Westchester Av e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, 252x148x700x irregular; adjourned to Nov. 12.

By Samuel Marx.

Claremont Parkway, 494, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x189.7x25x173.3, four-story flat and stores; H. B. Rosen against Olga Balaban et al.; Louis Jersawitz, attorney; M. B. Bernstein, referee; due, $4,-655.57; taxes, &c., $145.05; subject to first mortgage $18,500; to the plaintiff for $20,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 701, w s, 27 ft s of 155th St, 21x 95x21.2x94.10, four-story flat; Italian Savings Bank against Arthur Richardson et al.; Wayland & B., attorneys; A. M. Schwartz, referee; due, $14,474.17; taxes, &c., $363.30; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 214th St, for a five-story tenement and store, 37.6x90; Adnine Construction Co., 25 West 129th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $35,000.

181st St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x20; Philomena Spadaccini, 61 West 181st St, owner; Herman Goldberg, 2,968 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $300.

Newman Av, w s, 200 ft n of O'Brien Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18x30; Annie Cick, Newman Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner of Howard St, to a six-story store and factory; Miller Estate, 431 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 201 and 203, e s, 89 ft n of 12th St, 39x93, (foreclosure Sept. 29;) Edward Goodwin, referee, to William Prager, 120 East 74th St, individually and as executor, and Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St, and Alexander Pfeiffer, 50 East 90th St, executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, (mtg $42,-000,) Sept. 29; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer. 46 Cedar St $54,000

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Theresa Lemmon, 107 West 114th St, (mtg $42,000,) ½ part, Oct. 28 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, ½ part, (mtg $42,000,) Oct. 28 ..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to William Prager et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, Oct. 28, (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St $1

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, n s, 80.4 ft e of Thompson St, 41.10x49.6x irregular; Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund to the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, 01 Broadway, July 15; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St. $1

BROOME ST, s s, 79.9 ft e of Columbia St, 40.5x100; Pauline Berkowitz to Abraham Rosenthal St., Oct. 28; attorney, B. F. Burkwith, 119 Nassau St $100

CANNON ST, 102, e s, 25x100; L. Max Low Realty Corporation to Charles Becker, 1,421 Madison Av, Oct. 29; attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 299 B'way $1

COMMERCE ST, 9, n s, 123 ft w of Bleecker St, 21x40, except part for 7th Av; Sarah M. Sanford, Belleville, N. J., to Grannont Construction Co., Inc., 95 William St, all liens, Oct. 7; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway $100

LEWIS ST, 225, s w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24x 88.2x24.4x91.4, (foreclosure Oct. 15;) Maurice Deiches, referee, to Edwin A. Archer, 281 Park Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 29; attorneys, Hurry & Duttton, 80 Maiden Lane $15,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 82, s s, 129.3 ft w from n s of Cherry St, runs w 40.10x s 75.2x e 20.4x n 43.8x e 10x n — to beginning; Sarah M. Sandford, Belleville, N. J., to Grannont Construction Co., 95 William St, (mtg $13,000,) quitclaim, Oct. 6; attorney, Thomas J.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for male inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, has been reopened from Nov. 1 to 16.

The physical test for female milk inspector will be held on Nov. 3

The physical test for female resident physician will take place the same day.

Applications for accountant, fifth grade, will be received from Nov. 1 to 16.

An examination has been ordered for Chinese interpreter.

The physical test for automobile engineman will be held on Nov. 4. There are 489 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3, at the New York Custom House, an examination for marine draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $1,440 a year. The duties will require a man thoroughly versed in the design of marine engines and boilers, and particularly qualified in the design and laying out of piping systems, together with a general knowledge of ship construction as allied with the above subjects. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, practical questions, education, training, and experience Age, 22 years or over on the date of this examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted, under date of Oct. 1, to the following:

Commercial branches—Samuel Kraft; Spanish—Paul J. Salvatore; stenography and typewriting—John F. Kelly.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 77, Queens, to hold a peanut sale during the first week of November to raise funds to supply shoes, gloves, sweaters, eyeglasses, food, &c., to needy pupils in the school during the Winter.

The Sinking Fund Commission has been requested to grant permission for the use of three floors in the building, 49 Lafayette Street, for the purpose of conducting classes for the unemployed.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has written to State Commissioner of Education Finley pointing out provisions in the proposed new constitution which are said to endanger the educational system.

Retired teachers will receive their pension money for September next week.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation for value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation is said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the
Southern District of N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 18, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 48 cases, each containing 12 cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof theretofore made, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Sub-division 6 under "Food" of said Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Oct. 22nd, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On Oct. 22nd, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 94 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of apples, upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on Nov. 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

Oct. 22nd, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $35,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MUSIC STUDIO.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room
801-6 Longacre Building.

Office sublet six months, 18x12 feet, three windows on street; $15.00 month. Jarrett & Co., 123 Liberty St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once, balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot, Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

$750 buys small farm, consisting of 3 acres of good soil; suitable for raising vegetables, poultry, &c.; near large town; $50 cash; balance $2.50 weekly; good title. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

My client, unable to keep up payments, will sell lots at sacrifice. James Rosthal, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are actual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, in care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

For Sale.—A good Morris County farm, about 200 acres. Address A. H. Bartley, Morristown, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Dwellings and farms, large and small, for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

QUALITY ORCHARD FARM.—Mass. Agricultural College demonstration orchard for sale; attractive house, good barn, poultry houses; 100 acres land, 100 fine bearing apple trees, 600 trees, 2-3 apple, choice varieties, set two years. L. T. Hadley, 616 State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT,
TWO ROOMS.

bath, and kitchenette, very handsomely furnished, Oriental rugs, solid mahogany, &c., in high-class building, opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel; maid and valet service; meals served; just decorated; perfect condition; rent $150 per month to June 1, $125 per month to Oct. 1.
CARLTON CHAMBERS,
402 Madison Av., at 47th Street.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long or short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

7-Room furnished apartment to sub-lease; Manhasset Apartment, 300 West 109th, cor. Broadway. Apply Superintendent.

Exceptionally spacious, airy ground floor apartment, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; best neighborhood. Tel. 7712 Riverside. L 113 Times.

114th, 419 West.—Four-room modern apartment, furnished completely; housekeeping. Inquire elevator.

GRANT COURT.
113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

Central Park West, 302, Apt. 22.—Charming five-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, balance of lease.

Broadway, (243 98th,) 6 B.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $155.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

1,649 Washington Heights, 142d.—Corner apartment; 6 extra large rooms, completely furnished; electricity, elevator; $76. 973 Audubon. Baker.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath; living room 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, modern; size; $75.
53-56 EAST 86TH STREET.
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Schuyler.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

9-5 rooms, $40-$27; improvements; Broadway subway station. 3496 Fort Independence.

Bronx.

5 and 6 room elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; including all modern improvements. Tremont Court, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 8850.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

135TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

21ST ST., 145 EAST.—(Gramercy Park privileges;) excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

57H AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well lighted, unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice double room, private bath; refined appointments; service; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

76TH, EAST.—Beautiful room, with board; ladies; modern apartment for Winter; chaperonage if desired; students' residence. Lenox 6837.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; electric light, bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

82D, 29 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

65TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 135 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, small rooms; unusual table board; Southern family; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 0051.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Those desiring refined, comfortable home, reasonable, please investigate. Chaurant.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, exceptionally good table; refined associates; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single room for couple, single person; excellent table; private family; conveniences. Apt. 74.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sitting, bedroom; two, four adults; excellent table; subway. Apt. 2-B.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway nearby.)—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 545 WEST.—Private Christian family have exceptional accommodations for refined business gentleman.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

IF LOOKING for a pleasant home for the Winter, with genial surroundings, food properly selected and served, with cheerful rooms, call 61 West 71st St.

LARGE, elegant room, meals for two or one; exclusive apartment, private home. Riverside Drive, near 83d. Schuyler 4320.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

SINGLE and double rooms; refined private house; every convenience; modern. 140 West 94th.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway. 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE FLORENCE, 888 St. Nicholas Av.,(155th St.)—A regular place for regular people.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 304 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 324.—Two sunny connecting rooms with complete bathroom, electricity; also well-heated large single room; exceptionally good table; references.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Large room, also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

78TH ST., 357, Brooklyn.—Nurse takes invalid, infirm, in her attractive cottage.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Two bedrooms, bath, and board by couple with 1½-year-old son; must be reasonable and near some park or playground. W 152 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year house; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

Long Island.

A lady has two rooms, (meals included,) private house; ideal location; suitable for gentlemen or couple. 36 minutes Pennsylvania Station; exceptional opportunity to secure well-managed, refined home; references required. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway, L. I.

New Jersey.

DELIGHTFUL room, excellent table; D., L. & W.; residential section. 73 Lenox Av., East Orange.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 284 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms, clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

11TH, 10 East, (near 5th Av.—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

22D, 144 EAST.—Business woman's apartment; separate sitting room, connecting bedroom; kitchen privileges; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; steam; all conveniences.

31ST, 149 EAST.—Comfortable, clean room; private family; steam heat and bath; references. A. Bordizbanian.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another $4; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Fastidious gentlemen may find suitable accommodations, large and small rooms; private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273.—With Jewish couple; heated front sleeping room; board. Moers.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

22D, 485 WEST.—To let, single and double rooms; references; telephone; shower.

28D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, refined surroundings.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; $10.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large, small, light, airy rooms; $10, $7, $5.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished room; running water, electricity; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Light, sunny room, with private washroom, bath, electric light. Lea, 8843 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; reference.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room with running water and bath; breakfast; conveniences.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; suitable two; gentlemen or business women.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable large room, handsomely furnished, inlaid floor; private bath; all conveniences. Telephone 9729 Col.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny front room; also medium; breakfast.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; home; homelike; private residence.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Sunny rooms, near Park; large, with, without bath; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Large, small, light rooms; steam heated. homelike; reasonable, Euselle.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor in private residence; single room. Schuyler 10175.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $3.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hall room; connecting suite; bath adjoining; kitchenette; room; private bath.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Large outside room, running water; high-class elevator apartment; references. Apartment 64.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 126 WEST.—Home refinement; large, small rooms; lavatories, closets, bath; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 101 WEST.—Rooms, private house; all conveniences; subway and L express.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; private bath; gas logs; American house; references.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Single, double rooms; comfortable home; excellent table; convenient; phone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; quiet, well-kept house; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

102D, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; Christian family. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Large outside room, elevator; phone; gentlemen, couple.

112TH, 316 WEST.—Desirable single, outside rooms; running water, telephone, modern; homelike apartment; very reasonable; references. Ebeling

ICE SKATING

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV. TEL. 2165 COL.
OPENS TO-DAY Season 1915-1916 Oct. 30 to April 1
Ice skating will be the fad in New York this Winter. If you don't know how—learn.
YOU CAN DO WHAT YOU SEE AT THE HIPPODROME. WE WILL TEACH YOU.
DAILY 10 to 12.30 A. M., 2.30 to 5.30 P. M. and 8.30 to 11 P. M.
SUNDAYS 2.30 to 5.30 P. M. and 8.30 to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.—MUSIC—SKATES FREE
Beginners Taught. Expert Instructors in Dancing and Fancy Skating.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN.
Music by HERMAN FINCK.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
A Weird Halloween Merrymaking Tonight.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.
Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE Opening Tues., Nov. 2d
West 42d St. (Election Night). SEATS NOW.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Today, Election Day & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE
CHARLES HOPKINS, DIRECTOR
SECOND SEASON OPENS
THURSDAY, NOV. 11
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
TREASURE ISLAND
Dramatized by JULES ECKERT GOODMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. PHONE CIRCLE 1366.
FIRST MATS. Friday & Saturday, Nov. 12-13 and Every Friday and Saturday Thereafter.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Women, SOUSA and BAND
Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 BEST SEATS Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA RAGTIME PROGRAM
HIP HIP HOORAY FEATURES: Belle Storey, Nat M. Wills, Sidonia Sparo, Charlotte and entire ice ballet, "Hip" Chorus of 300.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Bryant 23. Evenings 8:20. Matinees 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEES TODAY & TUESDAY
(Election Day.) ALL SEATS 50c TO $1.50.
THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT,
The Girl Who Smiles
by the Authors of "ALMA," "ADELE."

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Fickle Fatty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Only Authentic Motion Pictures and Lecture on
Twilight Sleep
Tonight 9:15 SPECIAL PERFORMANCE Men Only
FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY, 25c to $1.50, 2:15
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER.
JAS. J. CORBETT, Balalaik's Orchestra, 15 others.

SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES,
JONAS, Woolworth Building.
Phone 7791-7792 Barclay.

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. School Children's Mat. Today, 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
ANNA HELD
Harry FOX & Yansci
DOLLY, Harry Green,
David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros., Ernest Ball, oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
FROLICS OF 1915
Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE
"Blue Ribbon Belles"
Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Motor Racing and Aviation
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2
100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.
Seats on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, the McBride Offices, the Tyson Office, Bascom Ticket Office, at Hotel Biltmore, Alexander's Ticket Office, Aero Club of America, Brooklyn Eagle, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, all automobile clubs in this and surrounding vicinity, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, 1696 Broadway, between 53rd and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11. Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:
Frances Alda, Lucrezia Bori, Clarence Bird, Enrico Caruso, Camille Decreus, Mischa Elman, Geraldine Farrar, Anna Fitziu, Rosina Galli, Mabel Garrison, Leopold Godowsky, Frieda Hempel, Josef Hofmann, Beatrice de Holthelr, Louise Homer, Fritz Kreisler, Giovanni Martinelli, Mme. Melba, Rosa Olitzka, Lucile Orrell, Ignace Paderewski, Marie Rappold, Antonio Scotti, Louis Siegel, Andreas de Segurola, Albert Spalding, Theodore Spiering, Andre Tourret, Aline Van Barentzen, Mary Warfel
Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano

METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
At
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets $3.00-$2.00-$1.50, at Box Office and International Music and Drama Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Benefit
Organized by THE ELINOR COMSTOCK MUSIC SCHOOL in Honor of
MR. AND MRS. PADEREWSKI
Bazaar—Entertainment—Tea and Reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski. Sale of Mme. Paderewski's Celebrated Polish Refugee Dolls.

Biltmore Hotel
3 to 7 P. M., November 5th, 1915
Admission Tickets—$2.00, on sale at Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Hall, and Elinor Comstock Music School, 41 E. 80th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Mme. MELBA
(Only appearance in New York this winter.)
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello, ROBERT PARKER...Baritone, FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets on Sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. at 3
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | MAT. TODAY AT 2
"Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Cond. Jacchia; and "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet & Chorus. To-night at 8, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," with Pavlowa, Zenatello, Lyne, Chalmers. Cond. Jacchia.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

GODOWSKY
All Chopin Program, Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3. First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

TO RENT—Grand Tier Box, Metropolitan Opera House, best location, left horseshoe, for Monday evenings. Apply to C. E. PINE, 38 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

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JULIA NASH & CO., Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

AWARD 60 MEDALS FOR HEROIC ACTS

Carnegie Fund Commission Pensions Dependents of Six Who Gave Up Lives.

ALSO MAKES MONEY GRANTS

Gives Funds for Education and for Home Building — Whole Country Represented in Awards.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 29.—Sixty acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in the awards that were announced at the Fall meeting of the commission here today. In eight cases silver medals were awarded; and in fifty-two cases bronze medals.

Nine of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of six of these pensions aggregating $2,520 a year were granted; to the dependents of others who lost their lives sums totaling $2,165, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in six cases sums aggregating $11,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in forty cases awards aggregating $28,500 were made, to be applied toward the purchase of homes and other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiary's plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

Two members of the Hero Fund Commission resigned at the meeting today. Alvah C. Dinkey, former President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and now at the head of the Midvale Steel Corporation, submitted his resignation as did William L. Abbott. Removal from the city was the reason given by both.

A resolution on the death of William N. Frew, member of the commission, who died here last night, was adopted.

The awards were as follows:

Bronze Medals.

C. DOANE GREENE, New London, Conn.; aged 16, for attempting to save Cyrus W. Brown, Jr., a fellow-student, from drowning in a skating accident at New London, Jan. 1, 1914.

WILFRIED H. GROSS, Y. M., C. A., Louisville, Ky., aged 29, for the rescue of Josephine E. Drew, Anna Dickson, George Jones, and two children in a runaway accident at Louisville, April 30, 1913.

J. CHARLES WHITMAN, Bridgeport, Penn., aged 28, for the rescue of Mary E. Hetrick, a nine-year-old girl, from dashing in front of a train in a runaway accident at Bridgeport, Nov. 21, 1911.

HORACE D. BECK, Jenkintown, Penn., aged 29, for saving William M. Hillegas, a physician, from drowning at Beach Haven, N. J., Oct. 20, 1913, when a launch burned.

C. ELSWORTH CARLSON, Everett, Wash., aged 19, for saving Gail E. Bartholomew from drowning when she fell overboard from a launch at Coupeville, Wash., May 31, 1915.

CARL L. SULLIVAN, Canton, N. Y., aged 13, for attempting to save Elizabeth C. Short from drowning while wading near a dam in De Grasse River at Canton, May 24, 1913. Another man saved both the girl and Sullivan.

DORRIS D. GILES, Houston, Texas, aged 14, for saving J. Ralph Landgrebe from electric shock from a trolley wire in Houston, July 1, 1913.

G. ELLIOTT CONOVER, Asbury Park, N. J., aged 18, for saving Ruth K. Decker from drowning while bathing in the ocean at Manasquan, N. J., June 21, 1914.

JACOB C. FRIST, Meridian, Miss., aged 52, for saving Emma P. Wood and A. Harlan Scogin from being run over by a train at Meridian, Feb. 3, 1914.

BERT M. KEIRSEY, Greenville, Texas, aged 43, for saving an unidentified man from being run over by a train at Greenville, Nov. 4, 1914.

CLYDE R. MEREDITH, Monongahela, Penn., aged 43 for saving Edith McClellan from being run over by a train at Fredericktown, Penn., Aug. 21, 1914.

JOHN R. SADDLER, Laurel Ridge, Ky., aged 39, for saving Timothy Cundiff from suffocation in a well at Solway, Ky., July 31, 1911.

THOMAS L. GRAHAM, Braddock, Penn., aged 18, for saving E. Pearl Adams and Edward E. Adams from being killed by a train at Braddock Jan. 2, 1912.

G. STANLEY STRANTZ, Canton, Ill., aged 60, for saving Charles Yocum, a fellow-farmer, from suffocation in a well at Breeds, Ill., May 4, 1912.

GEORGE W. COWGUR, Whitesboro, Texas, aged 43, for saving Samuel D. Downey, a fellow-farmer, from suffocation in a well at Theodore, Texas., Aug. 4, 1914.

HAROLD WILSON, 7,635 Carpenter Street, Chicago, aged 22, for saving J. Emory Cole from suffocation in a tank at Mount Washington, Md., July 10, 1912.

WILLIAM E. MOORE, Waco, Texas, aged 25, for saving William R. Parshall and an unidentified woman from drowning in Bosque River at Waco, Texas., April 5, 1906.

EMIL C. TEWS, Waukegan, Ill., aged 43, for saving Wallace R. Sunderlin from drowning when the latter's boat was capsized on Lake Michigan Nov. 9, 1913.

WALTER E. PICKETT, Waltham, Mass., aged 19, for saving Roswell W. Snow from drowning at Rye Beach, N. H., Aug. 19, 1913.

CHARLES H. BRUSH, Chicago, aged 57, for saving two boys from drowning Aug. 19, 1914.

CHARLES A. PERKINS, Sr., Amarillo, Texas, aged 29, for saving Bernard A. Starker, a baby, from being run over by a train at Royal, Texas, April 29, 1914.

HUNTER M. GAINES, Detroit, aged 32, for rescuing Lewis A. Lemke and party of four other persons from a runaway accident at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1910.

EDGAR A. NELSON, Guthrie, Okla., aged 24, for saving DeWitt Warden from drowning at Guthrie May 10, 1913.

ALBERT D. WILCOX, Morrison, Ill., aged 35, for attempting to save Michael Sellers from burning in a cell at the county jail in Morrison, April 15, 1913.

EDWARD R. DILLON, Troy, N. Y., aged 19, for saving three boys from drowning at Troy in a skating accident, Dec. 28, 1911.

JAMES W. BRICE, Sr., Culloden, Ga., aged 48, for attempting to save James Jones from suffocation in a well at Culloden, Oct. 20, 1914.

ABNER SULLIVAN, Culloden, Ga., aged 37, for saving James Jones in case cited above.

WALTER ROBINSON, Waco, Texas, aged 48, for rescuing Charles Betros and Mary Betros from a runaway at Waco, Oct. 6, 1914.

LEOPOLD C. COLEMAN, Savannah, Ga., aged 28, for saving Rose Goshen from drowning in a motor boat accident at Montgomery, Ga., March 19, 1911.

JOHN W. PANGBURN, Elizabeth, Penn., aged 31, for saving an unidentified woman and child from being run over by a train, Oct. 26, 1913.

WILLIAM H. CAREY, Lowell, Mass. aged 19, for attempting to save Nicholas McNulty and Patrick H. McHugh from drowning in Concord River, Jan. 22, 1911.

J. LEO PRIMEAU, Victoria, B. C., aged 32, for saving E. Edgar Ware from drowning at Lindsay, Ontario, Dec. 25, 1911.

JOHN E. RUFUS, Morris, Ill., aged 36, for saving William L. Crull and three women from drowning at Morris, July 4, 1913.

SYLVESTER A. MAHAN, Philadelphia, Penn., aged 17, for saving Cecilia Zacnewski, a baby, from being run over by a train at Philadelphia, July 28, 1912.

LEON I. HORNER, Riverside, N. J., aged 20, for saving Luetta Bayne from being run over by a train at Florence, N. J., July 22, 1912.

JAMES W. HALLMARK, Corinth, Miss., aged 22, for saving W. Lee Flannagian from drowning at Iuka, Miss., July 23, 1911.

HENRY L. HALLIDAY, Humble, Tex., aged 29, for saving Charles M. Herron from a runaway accident at Denison, Tex., June 20, 1913.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Calispell, Mont., aged 33, for saving F. Clyde Cobb from drowning, June 8, 1913.

WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON, Elgin, Ill., aged 72, for saved James Depew from being run over by a train at Elgin, May 28, 1913.

HERBERT E. VARNEY, Wells Beach, Me., aged 22, for saving Jerry A. Low from drowning at Wells Beach, Sept. 1, 1913.

NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Indian Islands, Fortune Newfoundland, aged 90, for helping to save Nicholas and Thomas Keefe from drowning, June 28, 1912.

MARK SHEPPARD, same address and same case as above.

SAMUEL F. HARGETT, West Point, Ga., aged 22, for saving J. Holston Darden in a well, June 25, 1913.

JOHN HARRIS, Cuba, Ala., aged 30, for saving James F. Robinson from being run over by a train, July 4, 1912.

ELIJAH J. CLAIBORNE, Holdenville, Okla., aged 33, for attempting to save William T. Smith from suffocation in a well at Allen, Okla., Aug. 25, 1913.

QUINCY H. WYLIE, deceased; medal to father, 402 Queen Street, Dubuque, Iowa, for the son's attempt to save Edwin R. Wilkinson from drowning, Jan. 13, 1914, in which Wylie lost his life.

TERESA F. DOLAN, deceased; medal to father, 13 A Street, Pasco, Wash., for the young girl's attempt to save Gladys Robinson from drowning at Ontonagon, Mich., May 17, 1911; both girls were drowned.

IRWIN H. ZIEGLER, deceased; medal to widow, 403 Bryan Street, Allentown, Penn., with pension for support of herself and children, for attempting to save Harry Fatzinger from suffocation in a well at Allentown, June 7, 1915. Ziegler lost his life, but the other man was saved.

JOSEPH NEMETH, Allentown, Penn., for attempting to save Ziegler and Fatzinger in case mentioned above.

WILLIAM H. BASS, deceased; medal to mother, Chapman, Ala., together with pension, for attempt to save Howard Carleton from suffocation in a well, July 21, 1914.

I. RAY WATSON, deceased; medal to widow at Lovejoy, Mont., together with pension for support of herself and children. Watson died attempting to save Luther M. Bershears from suffocation in a well at Malta, Mont., March 31, 1915.

LUCY G. BRANHAM, St. Petersburg, Fla.; aged 23; for helping to save Dema T. Nelson from drowning, Jan. 30, 1915.

Silver Medals.

IRENE H. REED, Beaumont, Texas, aged 21, for saving Henrietta A. Hamilton from drowning at Sulphur, La., April 6, 1912.

RUTH E. McNEELEY, St. Petersburg, Fla., aged 19, for helping to save Izola Astin and Dema T. Nelson from drowning, Jan. 30, 1915.

ERNEST W. HENDERSON, deceased; medal to widow, St. Petersburg, Fla., together with pension for self and children. Henderson died attempting to save Dema T. Nelson from drowning in same accident as cited above.

ROY G. ALLEN, Brentwood, Tenn., aged 27, for saving Alice T. Hall, a baby, from being run over by a train at Tampa, Fla., Nov. 18, 1913.

JOHN G. WHITMER, Jr., New Orleans, La., aged 23, for saving Margaret R. Locantro, a baby, from being run over by a street car, Sept. 15, 1911.

ELI J. HARDEN, deceased; medal to widow, Galton, Ga., together with pension for self and children. Harden died in attempting to save James H. Seay from suffocation in a well, Aug. 13, 1913.

GIDEON W. LINDROTH, deceased; medal to father, 1,340 Fourth Avenue, Rockwood, Ill. Lindroth died saving Roy H. Hanson from drowning at New Milford, Ill., Feb. 19, 1915.

GIUSEPPE TORDIO, Chicago, deceased; medal to father, together with pension. Tordio died attempting to save Albert Arrige from drowning, April 29, 1915.

KEENER TO PAY $8 A WEEK.

Son of Late Justice Under $1,000 Bond to Support Family.

Having pleaded guilty to abandoning his wife and six-year-old child, Ashley N. Keener, a civil engineer, 33 years old, was put under $1,000 bond by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday to pay $8 a week to the support of his family. Keener is the son of the late William A. Keener, dean of the Columbia University Law School and subsequently appointed by Governor Odell to fill out an unexpired term on the Supreme Court bench.

The abandonment charge was made by the wife of the civil engineer, who before her marriage to him in 1908 was Adele Hertrais, a musical comedy actress.

Villa Agent Pleads Not Guilty.

Felix A. Sommerfeld, an agent of General Villa, sent to this country to purchase ammunitions, was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and his bail of $1,000 was continued. Sommerfeld was arrested in the Hotel Astor on Wednesday night after being identified by Hans Zimmerman of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street as the man who had robbed him of $275. The indictment against Sommerfeld is seventeen years old.

Hurled to Death from Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 29.—George Lott of Old Bridge was killed yesterday, when an automobile in which he was riding struck a telegraph pole, demolishing the machine and slightly injuring William Quackenbush, who was driving. The two men had been at a political meeting and were returning home at a lively clip, when they struck a patch of heavy sand. The car skidded, and was hurled against the telegraph pole. Both men were thrown out.

JERSEY AFTER P. R. R. PIERS.

City Official Says Road Has Violated Agreement with State.

George F. Brensinger, Director of Revenue and Finance, announced at a meeting of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce last night that he intended to bring suit to obtain control for Jersey City over the piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad at York, Grand, and Sussex Streets in that city.

Mr. Brensinger said that the act of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1804, which had placed this section of waterfront in the hands of the original holders, provided that the piers built there should be kept open for the use of the public on equal terms. The Pennsylvania Railroad had violated this provision, he said, by renting piers exclusively to certain companies and by keeping others exclusively for its own use.

The meeting of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce last night was called to begin a campaign, which will be carried before the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the ruling which makes the rate the same for freight moved out of New York City by railroad as for the freight so moved out of Jersey City.

FALLING POLE KILLS WOMAN.

Occupants of Automobile and Ash-cart Driver Also Injured.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 29.—One person was killed instantly and four injured severely today when an electric light pole, which had rotted at the bottom, toppled over at Eighth and Sycamore Streets.

Mrs. William Baumgardner, aged 50 years, of West Berlin, was riding in an automobile with her husband, Mrs. Julia Boddiss, her sister, age 40 years, and a niece, Anna Neville, age 4 years. As the car was opposite it, the pole fell and killed Mrs. Baumgardner. Her husband received internal injuries and Mrs. Boddiss had her nose fractured. The child received bruises.

The pole also struck a city ash cart driven by Martin Lewis, age 30. He was pinned under the pole and three ribs were broken.

CANDIDATE CHARGES LIBEL.

Called Atheist, J. H. B. Adamson Will Sue Paterson Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Colonel John H. B. Adamson, a contractor at 59 Ann Street, New York, has instructed lawyers to institute a civil action for libel against Joseph Hinchcliffe, a wealthy brewer of Paterson, whom he alleges to be the author of a letter appearing in The Paterson Morning Call, in which Mr. Adamson is called an atheist.

The letter was used for political purposes in opposition to Mr. Adamson's candidacy for the Assembly on the local option ticket. Mr. Adamson says he is a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant at church. He lives at 10 Hadley Street, Clifton, N. J.

Three Escape from Convict Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Three prisoners, Howard Robinson of Burlington County, Lewis Sprague of Camden County, and David Dashera of Morris County, slipped out of their cots and escaped from the convict road camp at Branchville, Sussex County, early today. Robinson's minimum term would have been up next May. The others still had several years remaining of their minimum sentences.

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NONE BETTER MADE

The Day of the Derby is here: Your soft hat is not sufficiently dressy for all occasions—the hat you require NOW is a Derby. YOUNG Derbies are exclusively modeled and exceptionally modish.

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A New Flexible Derby

You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.
$5 Style $3 Quality $1.50
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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Do you know what it means to you to buy your clothing direct from the maker? It means on the finer qualities, a saving of $7.00 on a suit or overcoat, and on the medium grades, $5.
Suits and Overcoats, $12.50 to $30.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

HALLOWE'EN FESTIVITIES
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PELHAM BAY PARK
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Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $18.
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IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.

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A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Art Crafts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

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With the Fighting Forces of Europe
Motion Pictures in Natural Colors. Prices 10c to 25c

IRVING PL. THEATRE Today Matinee at 2:15.
Lehmanns Kinder. Tonight, Ein Idealer Gatte.

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Share in the light-hearted spirit of this picturesque old fete by joining your friends at Shanley's.
The cabaret of twenty acts—always a noted success—seven to one.
A seven course luncheon, excellently prepared and served - - 75c. (Music)
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Once more Max Schwartz's Little Hungary, the same old rendezvous, the same place, 255-263 East Houston Street, and the same genial host; a combination that has made Little Hungary justly famous for 20 years.
The spirit of Bohemianism and good fellowship reign supreme here.
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Special Hallowe'en dinner tonight in wine cellar, commencing at 6:30 P. M. Gypsy Band, cabaret and dancing.
Telephone table reservations Orchard 2960.

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58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
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A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.
Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice).
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Saute Veal Cutlet, Bre